RIODICAL ROOM
NERAL LIBRARY
NIV. OF MICH.

JUN 19 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Vol. 38, No. 5 May 1934

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Average wage and salary payments in wholesale and retail trade in Ohio, p. 1032

Employment, hours, earnings, and production under the N.R.A., p. 1013

Protection against silicosis in the granite and foundry industries, p. 1086

Safety and health standards in manufacturing industries, p. 1089

Michigan Labor Legislation Institute, p. 1047

New national labor law of Germany, p. 1104

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner, Isador Lubin
Chief Statistician, Sidney W. Wilcox
Divisions and Chiefs:

- Wage statistics, Robert S. Billups
- Employment statistics, Lewis E. Talbert
- Price statistics, J. M. Cutts
- Building statistics, Herman B. Byer
- Accident statistics, Swen Kjaer
- Industrial disputes statistics, Thomas R. Carter
- Labor law information service, Charles F. Sharkey
- Editorial and research, Hugh S. Hanna

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ISADOR LUBIN, Commissioner

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

VOLUME 38 NUMBER 5

Hugh S. Hanna, editor

MAY 1934

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. - - - - - - - - - - - - Price 20 cents a copy
Subscription price per year: United States, Canada, Mexico, $2.00; Other Countries, $3.25

CONTENTS

Page

Special articles:

Employment, hours, earnings, and production under the N.R.A., by Witt Bowden 1013

Average wage and salary payments in wholesale and retail trade in Ohio, 1916 to 1932, by Fred C. Croxton and Frank C. Croxton 1032

Michigan Labor Legislation Institute 1047

Employment conditions and unemployment relief:

Federal emergency relief work since May 1933 1050

Louisville employment survey, Mar. 16 to May 16, 1933 1054

National Recovery Administration:

Labor and consumer's advisors added to code authorities 1057

Enforcement of code provisions limiting employment of handicapped workers 1058

Persons seeking Government contracts must comply with code provisions 1059

Investigation of wage payments in scrip 1059

Results of National Labor Board industrial elections 1060

Regulations of the National Labor Board regarding elections 1061

Controversy in the automobile industry 1061

Settlement of E. G. Budd Manufacturing Co. controversy 1062

Summary of permanent codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act during March 1934 1063

Pensions and insurance:

Social and other insurance in Denmark 1075

Industrial and labor conditions:

Migration and to from farms in 1933 1078

Labor service camps for women in Germany 1079

Industrial home work:

Home work in the Connecticut lace industry 1082

Health and industrial hygiene:

Protection against silicosis in the granite and foundry industries of Massachusetts 1086

Industrial accidents and safety:

Safety and health standards in manufacturing industries 1089

Industrial injuries in the United States, 1917 to 1932 1093

Fatal industrial accidents in Canada, 1932 and 1933 1100

Labor laws and court decisions:

Pension from private corporation held assignable 1101

News agent on train entitled to protection accorded to other passengers 1103

New national labor law of Germany, by Peter A. Speek 1104

Workmen's compensation:

Illegally employed minor not entitled to compensation 1117

Employer held negligent if lawfully employed minor engages in prohibited occupations 1118

Education and training:

Federal emergency education projects 1120

Industrial disputes:

Strikes and lockouts in the United States in March 1934 1124

Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in March 1934 1131

Strikes and lockouts in Canada, 1933 1136

Labor awards and decisions:
Report of emergency board for dispute on Delaware & Hudson Railroad — Page 1137
Arbitration awards and decisions:
Molders—San Francisco, Calif — 1139
Motion-picture operators—St. Louis, Mo — 1139
Labor turn-over:
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments, first quarter of 1934 — 1141
Housing:
Building operations in principal cities of the United States, March 1934 — 1144
Building operations in principal cities in 1933: Part 2. Types of Buildings — 1162
Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction loans — 1182
Wages and hours of labor:
Wage-rate changes in American industries — 1183
Wage changes reported by trade unions since January 1934 — 1187
Canada—Wages and hours in the automotive transport industry in Ontario — 1188
Germany—Average hourly and weekly earnings and hours of labor in the textile industry, September 1933 — 1191
Great Britain—Employment and wages in the railway service — 1192
India—Employment, output, and earnings in mines of British India, 1932 — 1194
Trend of employment:
Employment in manufacturing industries in March 1934 — 1197
Employment in nonmanufacturing industries in March 1934 — 1211
Employment in building construction in March 1934 — 1216
Trend of employment in March 1934, by States — 1220
Employment and pay rolls in March 1934 in cities of over 500,000 population — 1228
Employment in the various branches of the Federal Government, March 1934 — 1228
Employment on class I steam railroads in the United States — 1230
Employment created by the Public Works fund, March 1934 — 1232
Employment on public roads (other than public works) — 1239
Retail prices:
Retail prices of food, March 1934 — 1241
Retail prices of coal, Mar. 15, 1934 — 1248
Wholesale prices:
Wholesale prices, 1913 to March 1934 — 1253
Cost of living:
Typical family budgets of executive, clerk, and wage earner in San Francisco, November 1933 — 1260
Immigration:
Statistics of immigration, last half of 1933 — 1263
Migration of Philippine labor to Hawaii, 1928 to 1932 — 1267
Immigration to Canada, 1933 — 1268
Publications relating to labor:
Official—United States — 1270
Official—Foreign countries — 1271
Unofficial — 1272

This Issue in Brief

Reductions in average working hours per week and increases in average hourly earnings are among the outstanding features of recent industrial trends. In manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hours per week were 15 percent lower in March 1934 than in July 1933, and average hourly earnings were 26 percent higher. The Bureau's index of employment was 13 percent higher and its index of pay rolls was 27 percent higher in March 1934 than in July 1933, although the Federal Reserve Board's index of production was 12 percent lower. These and related facts regarding the trends in manufacturing industries, in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined, and in certain separate industries, with particular reference to the period of code operation, are presented in an article on page 1013.

The highest average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners in wholesale and retail trade in Ohio in any year from 1916 to 1932 was $1,293 in 1928 and the lowest $671 in 1916. For bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, the highest average was $1,405 in 1930 and the lowest $723 in 1916; for salespeople (not traveling) the highest was $1,238 in 1927 and the lowest $656 in 1916. These figures, based on annual reports to the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations are analyzed in an article beginning on page 1032.

A State conference on labor legislation was held in Lansing, Mich., on March 26, 1934. This meeting was a direct outcome of the National Labor Legislation Conference convened in Washington in February by the Secretary of Labor. The Michigan conference was attended by representatives of the State government and various labor, industrial, and other organizations. Page 1047.

The unemployed constituted slightly over 34 percent of 107,978 employable persons in Louisville, Ky., in the spring of 1933, according to an official State survey reviewed on page 1054. In building and construction the proportion unemployed was as high as 65.5 percent; in domestic and personal service, 40.1 percent; and in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, 36.1 percent. On the other hand, only 12.3 percent were reported unemployed in public utilities and 13.8 in the professional and semiprofessional group.

Disbursements of over $400,000,000 were made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from May 1933 through February 1934,

according to a report of its activities reviewed on page 1050 of this issue. Besides general unemployment relief, this money has financed drought relief, grants to self-help groups of unemployed, civil-works projects, adult education, and the distribution of surplus commodities. The number of families given relief declined from 4,452,000 in May 1933 to 2,560,000 in January 1934.

The trend of migration was away from farms in 1933 in contrast with the years 1931 and 1932 when the heavier migration was toward the farms. The net migration away from farms in 1933 was 227,000 as compared with a net migration to farms in 1932 of 533,000. However, the farm population on January 1, 1934, was the highest on record, being estimated at 32,509,000 persons by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an increase of 267,000 over 1932. This increase, which took place in spite of the drift of population away from the farms, is attributed principally to an excess of 494,000 births over deaths. Page 1078.

Home workers in the Connecticut lace industry had median weekly piece-rate earnings as low as $3.38 in September 1933, a representative month, and the highest weekly median was only $4.20, according to a survey by the State department of labor and factory inspection. Weekly earnings of individual families ranged from 50 cents to $16 (one case) and monthly earnings from $5 to $49. For the week ending November 30, 1933, after an increase in piece rates, median earnings were only $5.28, with 46.3 percent receiving under $5, 26.4 percent between $5 and $7, 20.7 percent between $7 and $10, and 6.6 percent between $10 and $15. Many of the families studied were on the relief rolls of the department of welfare. Child labor was much in evidence, the ages of the children ranging from 5 to 15 years, the average being 11.5 years. Page 1082.

The national labor law of Germany, promulgated in January 1934, provides for an entirely new plan of industrial relations. It abolishes the former system of collective agreements and sets up in its place a system under which the employer is regarded as the "leader" of the enterprise and the workers as "followers", acting together not only as fellow workers of an enterprise but for the benefit of the State as a whole. An English translation of the law is given in full on page 1106.

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VOL. 38, NO. 5 WASHINGTON MAY 1934

Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production under the N.R.A.

By WITT BOWDEN, OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMONG the outstanding objects alike of public policy and private enterprise has been the reversing of the downward trend of employment and pay rolls. Conspicuous in this connection are the provisions of codes for reducing hours of work and raising wage rates and the various measures undertaken to furnish emergency employment during the period of transition.

From March to July 1933, before the adoption of the codes of fair competition, average weekly hours, total employment, and total pay rolls increased, due largely to expanding production. In spite of increased production, average hourly earnings declined, although per capita earnings were somewhat larger, due to longer hours per week. After July, during the operation of codes and the President's Reemployment Agreement, average hours per week declined sharply, due in part to declining production, but in those industries where production did not decline the effects of the codes were apparent in a general reduction of average hours per week. In both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a general upturn after July 1933 in average hourly earnings, total employment, total pay rolls, and per capita earnings, and at the same time there were sharp declines in average hours per week and in total production.

Adoption of Policy of Shorter Hours and Higher Wage Rates

THE effects of the codes and of the President's Reemployment Agreement cannot be isolated from the effects of various other factors, but the main trends of hours, employment, earnings, and production are intimately connected with these public policies, and particularly with the reduction of hours and the increase of wage rates. Labor organizations long advocated shorter hours and higher wage rates for diffusing purchasing power as a basis for increased production and the extension of the benefits of more efficient methods of production

to the working classes. The principal objection to such a policy was based on the competitive position of employers. It was held that those employers who increased their labor costs in this manner would be at the mercy of other employers who failed to conform and who based their competitive power on cheap labor and other advantages not subject to common control. It was also argued that increased labor costs must follow, or at least accompany, an assured expansion of production and sales.

The National Industrial Recovery Act and related policies were adopted to meet these objections by providing for concerted action on the part of all employers in each competitive field of employment and production for the purpose of making uniform changes in business policies, including those relating to wages and hours. Combined with the reduction of hours and raising of wage rates were various other policies, particularly the program of stimulating purchasing power and production by means of public works, emergency employment, and agricultural recovery. It was hoped that by such methods there would be provided an additional basis of demand for output for sustaining higher labor costs. It was assumed that the larger production and sales expected from an increase of effective purchasing power, combined with technological improvements and the increase of man-hour output, would absorb the added labor costs and prevent a rise, except perhaps for a short time, in unit costs of production

Principal Provisions of Codes Relating to Hours and Wages

ALTHOUGH a considerable degree of flexibility was permitted, the usual provision in regard to hours was a maximum of 40 hours per week. Child labor was prohibited, the usual minimum age being 16. Minimum wages ranged widely, but in most cases were considerably higher than prevailing minimum rates. Most of the codes, and also the President's Reemployment Agreement, contained provisions relating to the wages of employees receiving compensation above the minimum rates. The President's Reemployment Agreement, for example, contained a pledge "not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules."

General Trends

FOR manufacturing industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined the principal trends are indicated in tables 1 and 2. Table 1 gives basic data for October 1932, March, July, and November 1933, and the first 3 months of 1934. Table 2

gives percentage changes from October 1932 to March 1934, from March 1933 to March 1934, and from July 1933 to March 1934. The items included are average hours per week and average hourly earnings in 78 manufacturing industries and 14 nonmanufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics; index numbers of employment, pay rolls, and per capita earnings in 90 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau; average weekly earnings (based on average hours per week and average hourly earnings) in 78 manufacturing and 14 nonmanufacturing industries combined; and the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures. The figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are based on data for the week in each month ending nearest the middle of the month; the Federal Reserve Board's production indexes are based on the average for each month. In this and in certain other respects the figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are not exactly comparable with the production indexes of the Federal Reserve Board. The comparison is made only to indicate the general trends.

TABLE 1.—TRENDS OF HOURS, EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934 [1]

Item	October 1932	March 1933	July 1933	November 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934
	Manufacturing industries						
Average hours per week	39.5	36.6	42.5	34.4	33.7	35.8	36.3
Average hourly earnings (cents)	43.7	43.5	42.1	52.1	53.3	53.1	53.1
Index numbers (av. 1929=100):							
Employment [2]	61.5	56.1	68.2	72.7	69.9	74.1	77.1
Pay rolls [2]	41.0	34.0	46.6	50.9	49.5	55.5	59.4
Average per capita earnings [2]	66.7	60.6	68.3	70.0	70.8	74.9	77.0
Production (Federal Reserve Board)	56.0	49.0	82.0	59.0	64.0	69.0	72.0
	Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries						
Average hours per week	41.9	40.2	43.1	37.1	37.0	37.7	37.9
Average hourly earnings (cents)	46.3	45.3	43.8	51.9	53.9	53.6	53.6
Average weekly earnings (dollars)	19.40	18.21	18.88	19.25	19.94	20.21	20.31

[1] Average hours per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings apply to 78 manufacturing and 14 nonmanufacturing industries reporting to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The indexes of employment, pay rolls, and per capita earnings apply to 90 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau.

[2] In this and the following tables, the indexes of employment and pay rolls are based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics revised indexes published March 1934, as adjusted to the Census of Manufactures. From these indexes is derived the index of per capita earnings.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN HOURS, EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION [1]

Item	October 1932 to March 1934	March 1933 to March 1934	July 1933 to March 1934
Manufacturing industries			
Average hours per week	−8.1	−0.8	−14.6
Average hourly earnings	+21.5	+22.1	+26.1
Employment	+25.4	+37.4	+13.0
Pay rolls	+44.9	+74.7	+27.5
Per capita earnings	+15.4	+27.1	+12.7
Production (Federal Reserve Board's index)	+28.6	+46.9	−12.2
Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined			
Average hours per week	−9.5	−5.7	−12.1
Average hourly earnings	+15.8	+18.3	+22.4
Average weekly earnings	+4.7	+11.5	+7

[1] Based on table 1. See notes to table 1.

In the 78 manufacturing industries reporting hours to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hours per week declined from 39.5 in October 1932 to 36.6 in March 1933, and increased to 42.5 hours in July 1933. During the period of codes they declined, by March 1934, to 36.3 hours, or 15 percent. In the 78 manufacturing industries and 14 nonmanufacturing industries combined [1] the trends were similar, but the increase from October 1932 to July 1933 and the decline from July 1933 to March 1934 were both somewhat smaller than in manufacturing industries alone. One factor in the reduction of average hours per week after July 1933 was the decline in production. Ordinarily a curtailment of production finds expression partly in a reduction in the number of employees, and since the index of employment in manufacturing industries increased 13 percent as compared with a 15 percent decrease in average hours per week, the codes were obviously an important factor in reducing the length of the working week.

The effect of the codes on average hourly earnings was even more apparent than on average hours per week. Ordinarily during a period of declining production, average hourly earnings either decline or remain substantially constant, but from July 1933 to March 1934 average hourly earnings in 78 manufacturing industries increased from 42.1 cents to 53.1 cents, or 26 percent, in the face of a 12 percent decline in the Federal Reserve Board's index of production. In manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined, average hourly earnings increased from 43.8 cents in July 1933 to 53.6 cents in March 1934, or 22 percent.

[1] Beginning with March 1934, the canning and preserving industry was transferred from the nonmanufacturing to the manufacturing group. The indexes of employment and pay rolls have been revised to include canning and preserving in the manufacturing industries.

Employment, pay rolls, per capita earnings, and production in manufacturing industries are expressed in the form of index numbers based on the monthly average for 1929 as 100. The index of employment for October 1932 was 61.5; in March 1933, 56.1; in July 1933, 68.2; and in March 1934, 77.1. These changes represent an increase of 25 percent from October 1932 to March 1934, a 37 percent increase from March 1933 to March 1934, and a 13 percent increase from July 1933 to March 1934. The index numbers representing pay rolls show much larger increases: 45 percent from October 1932 to March 1934, 75 percent from March 1933 to March 1934, and 27 percent from July 1933 to March 1934. Per capita earnings in manufacturing industries are expressed in the form of index numbers derived by dividing the indexes of pay rolls by the indexes of employment. The increase in per capita earnings was 15 percent from October 1932 to March 1934, 27 percent from March 1933 to March 1934, and 13 percent from July 1933 to March 1934. There are no indexes of employment and pay rolls for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined comparable to those for manufacturing alone. In the restricted number of establishments and industries reporting average hours per week and average hourly earnings, there was an increase of 5 percent in average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined from October 1932 to March 1934, 11 percent from March 1933 to March 1934, and 8 percent from July 1933 to March 1934.

Significance of the Trend of Production

THE Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures, converted to 1929 as the base, increased 29 percent from October 1932 to March 1934, and 47 percent from March 1933 to March 1934, and declined 12 percent from July 1933 to March 1934. While the index of production is admittedly not entirely comparable with the figures of employment and pay rolls, the divergence of the trend of production from the trend of employment and pay rolls is apparent.

Underlying the policy of promoting concerted action by employers in shortening hours and raising wage rates was the view that the diversion of credit and of surplus income into wages would aid in creating an ultimate economic basis, in the form of increased purchasing power, for sustaining a larger volume of production, thereby enabling employers to meet the cost of higher wages and to employ still larger numbers of workers. The actual trend of production during the early months of code operation was sharply downward, the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures declining 28 percent from July to November. This trend has been interpreted by some as indicating a lack of validity of the policy of building up a basis for increased pro-

duction by shortening hours and increasing wage rates. This interpretation has been challenged as failing to recognize certain important qualifying circumstances. Anticipation of the codes, combined with a general expectation of rising prices and with the prevailing mentality of exhilaration following the extreme depression of the early months of 1933, caused an abnormal upturn of production from March to July. Employers were eager to take advantage of unregulated wages and hours, of what were believed to be preinflation prices of materials and equipment, and of the expected upturn in demand. Production therefore got out of hand, and a sharp curtailment in the late summer was inevitable. Furthermore, the reorganization of business on a novel basis required much time and many readjustments. It has also been urged that the policy of shorter hours and higher wage rates was only one phase of an extensive program intended to expand effective purchasing power as a basis for increased production and accompanying reemployment. Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act was intended to supplement the system of codes by a program of public works. Various forms of emergency employment and emergency relief were expected to aid during the transitional period in expanding production as a basis for reemployment. By the end of 1933 the downward trend of industrial production had been reversed, and an upward trend was maintained during the winter months despite unusually adverse seasonal conditions affecting particularly the vitally important heavy-goods and durable-goods industries.

Trends in Selected Industries

IN TABLES 3 and 4 below and in the accompanying graph information is given in regard to manufacturing industries, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined, and certain individual industries which have been particularly affected by the codes. Table 3 gives percentage changes in March 1934 as compared with October 1932, March 1933, and July 1933. Table 4 gives the data on which table 3 and the accompanying graph are based.

In the comparison of the Federal Reserve Board's indexes of production with the data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, no exact correlation is intended because the figures, while indicating the general trends, are not on an entirely comparable basis. The 15 separate industries included in the table were selected because of their being under codes or the President's Reemployment Agreement, because of their representative nature, and because of the availability of more or less comparable production indexes.

TABLE 3.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN HOURS, EARNINGS, AND EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTING TO THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS [1]

Item	Percent of change in—				
	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings	Employment	Pay rolls	Per capita earnings
From October 1932 to March 1934					
Manufacturing	−8.1	+21.5	+25.4	+44.9	+15.4
Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing combined	−9.5	+15.8			[2] +4.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	−17.3	+19.9	+15.4	+20.1	+4.0
Cotton goods	−25.8	+67.3	+38.6	+69.1	+21.9
Woolen and worsted goods	−24.8	+40.7	+17.7	+25.7	+6.7
Carpets and rugs	−3.3	+22.2	+39.8	+60.1	+14.4
Iron and steel	+28.6	+22.0	+43.6	+134.5	+63.4
Sawmills	−11.5	+42.9	+22.8	+44.3	+17.7
Leather	−12.8	+24.3	+34.7	+42.4	+5.7
Petroleum refining	−11.6	+15.6	+18.9	+17.9	−.9
Automobiles	+42.1	+.9	+158.4	+295.9	+53.1
Shipbuilding	−3.1	+12.1	+22.6	+21.9	−.6
Agricultural implements	+21.0	+8.7	+181.9	+267.7	+30.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+11.2	0	+29.7	+50.9	+16.3
Bituminous coal mining	+10.4	+20.3	+16.1	+55.8	+34.2
Crude petroleum producing	−23.5	+20.7	+28.2	+23.5	−3.6
Retail trade (main types)	−11.4	+17.6	+7.3	+3.6	−3.4
From March 1933 to March 1934					
Manufacturing	−0.8	+22.1	+37.4	+74.7	+27.1
Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing combined	−5.7	+18.3			[2] +11.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	−8.7	+19.4	+22.6	+38.5	+12.9
Cotton goods	−19.3	+74.3	+45.8	+106.1	+41.4
Woolen and worsted goods	−7.2	+44.4	+50.7	+100.8	+33.2
Carpets and rugs	+6.7	+21.9	+59.3	+116.3	+35.8
Iron and steel	+33.6	+22.5	+52.2	+153.2	+66.1
Sawmills	+.6	+50.5	+52.5	+115.1	+41.2
Leather	−11.6	+30.8	+34.9	+59.4	+18.1
Petroleum refining	−12.1	+18.2	+17.2	+15.8	−1.1
Automobiles	+36.2	+13.2	+118.9	+242.0	+56.1
Shipbuilding	+1.6	+21.2	+43.7	+61.5	+12.4
Agricultural implements	+31.8	+9.6	+90.0	+170.2	+42.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+20.4	+.2	+41.8	+71.6	+20.9
Bituminous coal mining	+30.8	+23.4	+15.1	+91.9	+66.7
Crude petroleum producing	−23.5	+18.4	+28.8	+23.5	−4.1
Retail trade (main types)	−12.9	+21.3	+22.1	+26.1	+3.2
From July 1933 to March 1934					
Manufacturing	−14.6	+26.1	+13.0	+27.5	+12.7
Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing combined	−12.1	+22.4			[2] +7.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	−21.7	+29.6	+9.0	+14.2	+4.8
Cotton goods	−27.2	+61.5	+3.7	+23.0	+18.6
Woolen and worsted goods	−29.4	+39.5	−14.3	−13.3	+1.2
Carpets and rugs	−21.7	+34.5	+8.2	+9.7	+1.4
Iron and steel	−14.5	+22.8	+12.8	+25.9	+11.6
Sawmills	−21.1	+51.6	+6.0	+21.9	+15.0
Leather	−19.2	+25.2	+10.2	+12.2	+1.8
Petroleum refining	−12.7	+17.8	+13.7	+13.0	−.6
Automobile	+3.7	+14.2	+64.5	+101.1	+22.2
Shipbuilding	−6.1	+26.0	+32.6	+44.8	+9.2
Agricultural implements	+10.4	+14.6	+89.3	+137.4	+25.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−11.5	+7.8	+20.0	+22.6	+2.1
Bituminous coal mining	+6.3	+27.8	+23.1	+75.3	+42.3
Crude petroleum producing	−29.8	+56.6	+22.4	+24.4	+1.7
Retail trade (main types)	−11.8	+24.0	+16.9	+19.6	+2.3

[1] In the figures of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, smaller percentages of industries and establishments are represented than in the figures of employment, pay rolls, and per capita earnings.

[2] Based on average hourly earnings times average hours per week. All other figures of per capita earnings are based on the indexes of employment and pay rolls.

CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

6 months average, July-Dec., 1932 = 100

U. S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

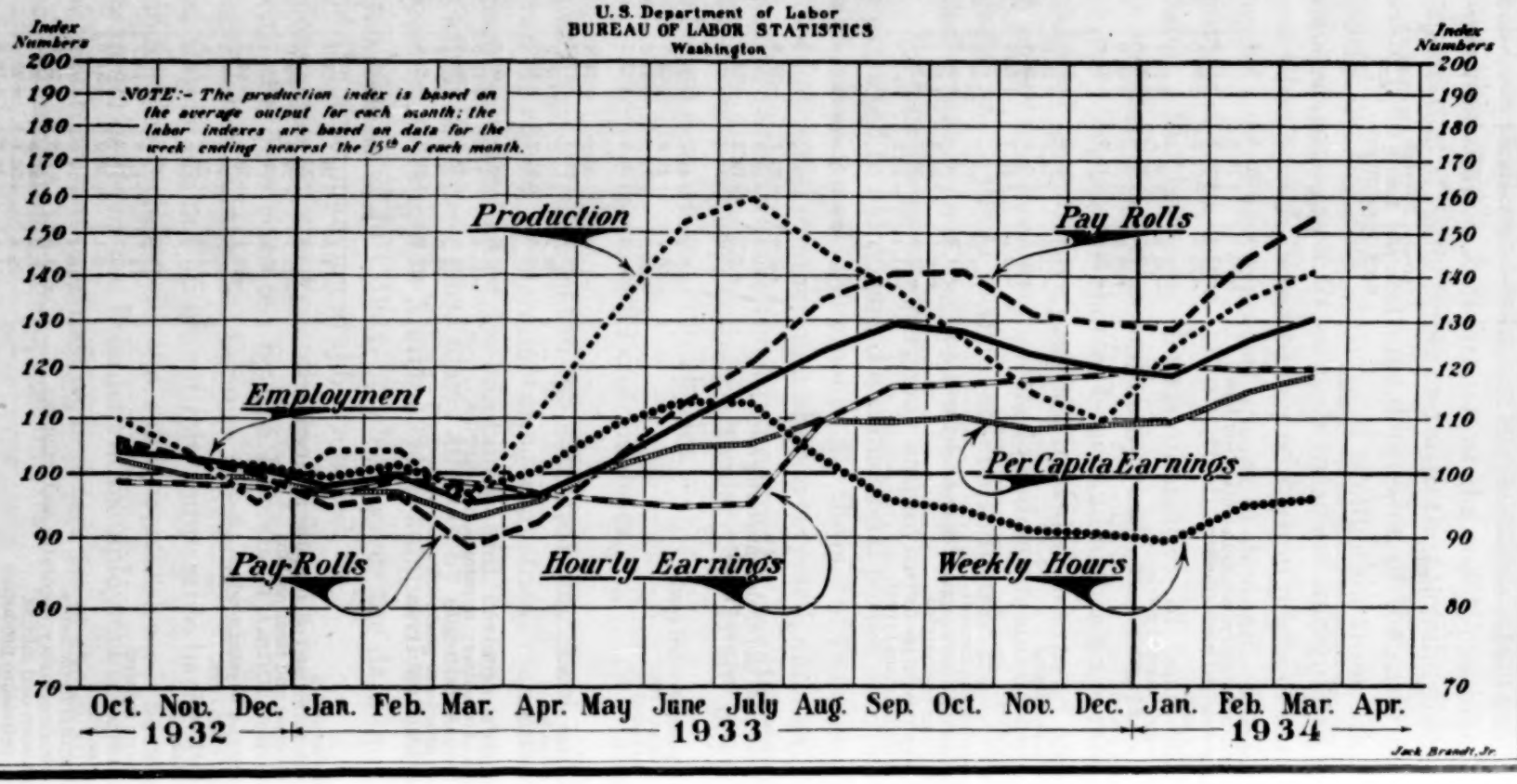


TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934[1]

Month	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Index of number of employees (average 1929=100)	Index of pay rolls (average 1929=100)	Index of per capita earnings (average 1929=100)	Index of production (average 1929=100)
	Manufacturing industries					
1932—October	39.5	43.7	61.5	41.0	66.7	56
November	38.4	43.5	60.5	39.3	65.0	53
December	38.4	43.3	59.3	38.0	64.1	49
1933—January	37.5	42.7	57.4	36.2	63.1	53
February	38.2	43.7	58.3	36.8	63.1	53
March	36.6	43.5	56.1	34.0	60.6	49
April	38.0	42.9	57.2	35.6	62.2	57
May	40.8	42.3	59.7	39.1	65.5	67
June	42.6	41.8	63.8	43.3	67.9	78
July	42.5	42.1	68.2	46.6	68.3	82
August	38.6	48.3	72.9	52.1	71.5	75
September	36.1	51.4	76.3	54.2	71.0	71
October	35.7	51.7	76.0	54.4	71.6	65
November	34.4	52.1	72.7	50.9	70.0	59
December	34.2	52.6	71.0	50.0	70.4	56
1934—January	33.7	53.3	69.9	49.5	70.8	64
February	35.8	53.1	74.1	55.5	74.9	69
March	36.3	53.1	77.1	59.4	77.0	72
	Slaughtering and meat packing					
1932—October	46.7	44.2	83.2	62.3	74.9	95
November	44.6	44.5	81.8	58.9	72.0	97
December	46.0	44.4	81.8	59.9	73.2	101
1933—January	46.4	44.2	80.2	59.0	73.6	110
February	45.1	44.2	80.4	58.0	72.1	95
March	42.3	44.4	78.3	54.0	69.0	87
April	45.4	43.2	79.0	58.0	73.4	98
May	47.8	42.6	83.1	61.2	73.6	105
June	48.2	41.9	85.7	63.9	74.6	112
July	49.3	40.9	88.1	65.5	74.3	105
August	40.7	48.3	97.4	71.0	72.9	99
September	40.0	49.8	105.7	77.0	72.8	117
October	39.5	49.8	105.0	76.6	73.0	95
November	39.9	49.8	102.3	75.5	73.8	115
December	40.2	52.6	101.3	80.8	79.8	113
1934—January	40.9	52.5	99.8	80.6	80.8	127
February	39.2	53.0	98.8	77.4	78.3	100
March	38.6	53.0	96.0	74.8	77.9	86

[1] In the first section, average weekly hours and hourly earnings apply to the 78 industries reporting to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the indexes of per capita earnings are based on the indexes of employment and pay rolls in 90 industries reporting to the Bureau. Throughout the table, the indexes of per capita earnings are based on the indexes of employment and pay rolls. The production indexes are based on the Federal Reserve Board's indexes. The labor statistics are based on figures for the week ending nearest the middle of the month; the production statistics, on the average for the month.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

Month	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Index of number of employees (average 1929=100)	Index of pay rolls (average 1929=100)	Index of per capita earnings (average 1929=100)	Index of production (average 1929=100)
Cotton goods						
1932—October	48.0	22.3	77.4	55.7	72.0	87
November	46.7	22.3	77.1	53.6	69.5	86
December	45.6	22.6	76.8	51.8	67.4	75
1933—January	45.0	22.4	76.5	50.2	65.6	81
February	45.2	22.0	76.0	49.8	65.5	82
March	44.1	21.4	73.6	45.7	62.1	80
April	45.1	21.5	75.1	47.4	63.1	86
May	47.9	21.6	81.1	54.6	67.3	102
June	49.2	22.7	93.8	67.7	72.2	117
July	48.9	23.1	103.5	76.6	74.0	107
August	36.5	35.8	105.7	91.2	86.3	95
September	35.8	36.4	103.6	88.9	85.8	88
October	35.2	36.2	104.9	89.7	85.5	85
November	34.6	36.4	100.9	84.5	83.7	82
December	33.5	36.9	97.9	80.1	81.8	62
1934—January	34.1	37.4	98.9	82.7	83.6	83
February	34.9	37.2	103.9	89.5	86.1	89
March	35.6	37.3	107.3	94.2	87.8	89
Woolen and worsted goods						
1932—October	46.0	34.9	84.6	60.4	71.4	88
November	43.6	34.6	78.6	52.9	67.3	82
December	45.3	35.3	78.8	54.9	69.7	75
1933—January	45.2	34.2	78.7	53.1	67.5	73
February	46.5	34.6	86.3	60.8	70.5	74
March	37.3	34.0	66.1	37.8	57.2	48
April	41.8	32.7	69.0	41.9	60.7	62
May	46.4	32.3	83.4	55.9	67.0	93
June	48.3	34.8	102.8	76.8	74.7	117
July	49.0	35.2	116.2	87.5	75.3	122
August	41.0	43.3	119.7	92.1	76.9	107
September	37.1	48.7	113.3	87.4	77.1	108
October	34.8	48.6	109.8	83.0	75.6	104
November	32.8	49.4	97.5	70.2	72.0	90
December	34.3	48.4	93.6	69.5	74.3	72
1934—January	33.8	49.1	95.8	71.0	74.1	70
February	35.6	48.6	104.0	80.4	77.3	77
March	34.6	49.1	99.6	75.9	76.2	----
Carpets and rugs						
1932—October	36.3	41.5	54.0	38.1	70.6	43
November	33.7	41.1	54.8	36.5	66.6	42
December	32.9	42.4	52.1	34.1	65.5	36
1933—January	34.5	40.1	50.9	29.6	58.2	34
February	29.8	41.9	49.3	27.7	56.2	36
March	32.9	41.6	47.4	28.2	59.5	32
April	34.1	38.4	47.0	27.7	58.9	38
May	40.8	38.9	50.9	36.2	71.1	47
June	44.3	38.7	58.7	46.5	79.2	67
July	44.8	37.7	69.8	55.6	79.7	69
August	36.3	47.4	74.1	62.9	84.9	68
September	37.1	48.2	78.0	67.4	86.4	74
October	37.6	51.2	82.2	72.3	88.0	74
November	32.2	52.7	76.5	59.7	78.0	70
December	32.0	51.1	71.1	53.6	75.4	53
1934—January	32.3	49.7	69.5	55.2	79.4	53
February	34.4	50.0	72.5	53.3	73.5	60
March	35.1	50.7	75.5	61.0	80.8	----

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

Month	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Index of number of employees (average 1929=100)	Index of pay rolls (average 1929=100)	Index of per capita earnings (average 1929=100)	Index of production (average 1929=100)
Iron and steel						
1932—October	26.6	48.6	47.3	20.3	42.9	23
November	25.9	48.9	47.5	20.3	42.7	22
December	24.9	48.7	46.5	19.3	41.5	18
1933—January	25.3	48.4	45.1	18.9	41.9	22
February	27.0	48.3	47.2	20.8	44.1	25
March	25.6	48.4	44.6	18.8	42.2	19
April	28.6	47.9	45.7	20.6	45.1	30
May	32.7	48.7	48.3	25.4	52.6	41
June	37.8	48.2	52.9	31.8	60.1	55
July	40.0	48.3	60.2	37.8	62.8	72
August	39.6	55.3	67.6	48.4	71.6	61
September	33.7	56.8	69.6	43.7	62.8	50
October	33.5	56.4	68.0	43.8	64.4	45
November	29.0	59.0	65.8	38.5	58.5	34
December	30.0	58.5	64.9	39.2	60.4	41
1934—January	29.4	58.5	63.0	37.6	59.7	42
February	31.8	59.0	65.2	42.1	64.6	52
March	34.2	59.3	67.9	47.6	70.1	58
Sawmills						
1932—October	39.3	29.6	30.3	15.8	52.1	27
November	38.6	29.8	29.5	14.9	50.5	22
December	34.3	30.1	28.1	13.0	46.3	22
1933—January	33.1	29.0	26.2	11.6	44.3	25
February	35.3	28.0	25.1	11.0	43.8	22
March	34.6	28.1	24.4	10.6	43.4	25
April	36.2	27.4	25.4	11.2	44.1	29
May	40.4	26.9	27.0	12.7	47.0	35
June	43.5	27.1	31.1	15.9	51.1	44
July	44.1	27.9	35.1	18.7	53.3	49
August	43.0	33.6	38.3	22.2	58.0	54
September	37.1	41.6	40.6	25.6	63.1	41
October	34.7	42.9	41.3	25.7	62.2	37
November	34.3	42.0	39.6	24.0	60.6	32
December	33.1	42.4	38.0	22.1	58.2	32
1934—January	31.8	42.3	35.0	19.2	54.9	33
February	33.0	42.5	35.7	21.1	59.1	31
March	34.8	42.3	37.2	22.8	61.3	43
Leather						
1932—October	42.9	42.0	77.5	63.5	81.9	77
November	42.6	40.8	79.6	62.1	78.0	75
December	42.8	40.1	78.5	60.9	77.6	75
1933—January	41.8	39.3	77.7	57.3	73.7	76
February	43.4	40.3	79.5	60.9	76.6	81
March	42.3	39.9	77.4	56.7	73.3	72
April	40.8	38.5	72.9	51.2	70.2	71
May	45.2	39.4	81.0	63.8	78.8	78
June	47.1	40.9	89.0	74.9	84.2	91
July	46.3	41.7	94.7	80.6	85.1	96
August	41.8	44.7	101.2	84.7	83.7	94
September	37.9	48.6	101.5	84.3	83.1	91
October	37.6	50.8	100.3	84.9	84.6	91
November	37.5	50.5	96.4	80.1	83.1	93
December	38.2	51.5	99.7	84.9	85.2	91
1934—January	37.1	52.3	100.3	83.9	83.6	91
February	37.9	52.5	102.7	89.0	86.7	101
March	37.4	52.2	104.4	90.4	86.6	

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

Month	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Index of number of employees (average 1929=100)	Index of pay rolls (average 1929=100)	Index of per capita earnings (average 1929=100)	Index of production (average 1929=100)
Petroleum refining						
1932—October	39.5	63.5	74.5	60.4	81.1	82
November	39.7	63.5	74.1	60.1	81.1	82
December	38.8	62.7	75.3	59.9	79.5	79
1933—January	39.9	62.4	74.7	61.6	82.5	79
February	38.7	62.6	75.5	61.2	81.1	79
March	39.7	62.1	75.6	61.5	81.3	80
April	39.5	62.8	75.7	60.8	80.3	83
May	40.1	62.0	76.6	62.1	81.1	87
June	39.7	63.4	77.9	63.1	81.0	91
July	40.0	62.3	77.9	63.0	80.9	92
August	39.9	63.1	79.5	63.6	80.0	91
September	35.5	70.6	84.3	66.6	79.0	93
October	36.4	69.4	87.5	69.2	79.1	90
November	35.3	69.8	88.4	69.5	78.6	87
December	35.8	68.7	89.4	69.2	77.4	82
1934—January	35.5	69.3	88.7	69.3	78.1	85
February	34.6	72.5	88.9	70.3	79.1	----
March	34.9	73.4	88.6	71.2	80.4	----
Automobiles						
1932—October	27.8	64.5	37.7	22.2	58.9	11
November	32.2	60.5	41.2	26.2	63.6	13
December	34.3	57.6	45.7	30.3	66.3	24
1933—January	35.8	55.6	51.2	34.5	67.4	30
February	31.5	57.0	50.4	30.6	60.7	26
March	29.0	57.5	44.5	25.7	57.8	24
April	34.7	57.2	45.0	30.7	68.2	42
May	41.0	57.0	48.4	38.4	79.3	47
June	40.7	56.6	52.3	41.1	78.6	56
July	38.1	57.0	59.2	43.7	73.8	54
August	37.6	62.7	61.7	49.9	80.9	50
September	33.3	65.3	64.3	47.6	74.0	46
October	32.3	64.5	57.7	41.3	71.6	30
November	30.6	65.4	50.9	35.5	69.7	15
December	30.4	64.2	59.4	41.2	69.4	20
1934—January	32.4	63.1	72.1	52.2	72.4	36
February	37.5	63.9	87.5	73.7	84.2	58
March	39.5	65.1	97.4	87.9	90.2	72
Shipbuilding						
1932—October	32.0	62.6	55.8	39.2	70.3	180
November	29.7	63.2	55.0	35.9	65.3	135
December	33.4	60.4	55.0	38.6	70.2	68
1933—January	29.8	59.4	53.5	34.4	64.3	73
February	29.4	61.7	50.4	32.5	64.5	147
March	30.5	57.9	47.6	29.6	62.2	127
April	31.5	56.2	43.8	27.4	62.6	35
May	33.0	55.6	46.9	29.6	63.1	35
June	31.2	55.5	47.4	29.6	62.4	23
July	33.0	55.7	51.6	33.0	64.0	32
August	30.5	61.3	56.8	36.5	64.3	25
September	30.6	64.2	63.4	41.8	65.9	23
October	30.5	66.8	65.3	43.3	66.3	32
November	29.5	67.5	62.7	42.7	68.1	41
December	31.2	65.1	66.4	45.0	67.8	36
1934—January	30.1	69.6	63.6	43.9	69.0	20
February	30.4	69.9	65.2	44.7	68.6	----
March	31.0	70.2	68.4	47.8	69.9	----

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

Month	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Index of number of employees (average 1929=100)	Index of pay rolls (average 1929=100)	Index of per capita earnings (average 1929=100)	Index of production (average 1929=100)
Agricultural implements						
1932—October	31.5	48.3	18.2	13.3	73.1	
November	29.9	48.7	21.3	14.9	70.0	
December	29.9	48.9	24.4	17.1	70.1	
1933—January	30.5	48.8	25.8	18.1	70.2	
February	32.8	47.6	28.1	20.6	73.3	
March	28.9	47.9	27.0	18.1	67.0	
April	29.9	47.7	25.9	17.6	68.0	
May	32.9	46.6	23.9	17.5	73.2	
June	36.4	45.6	26.0	20.7	79.6	
July	34.5	45.8	27.1	20.6	76.0	
August	35.1	47.8	29.4	23.1	78.6	
September	34.4	49.5	32.6	26.0	79.8	
October	35.0	50.6	35.4	29.6	83.6	
November	35.9	51.9	37.9	33.5	88.4	
December	35.8	52.5	41.4	37.4	90.3	
1934—January	36.4	53.1	44.5	40.8	91.7	
February	37.5	52.7	51.1	47.3	92.6	
March	38.1	52.5	51.3	48.9	95.3	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies						
1932—October	30.3	57.9	37.4	21.6	57.8	
November	31.2	57.4	37.2	21.3	57.3	
December	31.1	57.6	36.8	21.3	57.9	
1933—January	29.4	59.6	35.1	20.1	57.3	
February	30.2	57.1	35.1	19.9	56.7	
March	28.0	57.8	34.2	19.0	55.6	
April	30.2	56.2	34.6	19.7	56.9	
May	33.8	55.4	35.7	21.7	60.8	
June	37.9	53.1	37.7	24.1	63.9	
July	38.1	53.7	40.4	26.6	65.8	
August	35.2	56.8	43.2	27.9	64.6	
September	33.4	58.7	45.9	29.5	64.3	
October	32.8	62.9	47.6	30.9	64.9	
November	33.1	61.9	47.4	30.7	64.8	
December	31.8	57.5	46.7	29.6	63.4	
1934—January	31.5	57.0	45.4	28.4	62.6	
February	33.3	58.0	46.5	30.4	65.4	
March	33.7	57.9	48.5	32.6	67.2	
Bituminous coal mining						
1932—October	30.8	47.8	67.0	37.8	56.4	73
November	29.9	48.2	69.4	38.0	54.8	73
December	30.5	47.5	70.0	37.7	53.9	69
1933—January	29.0	48.1	69.8	36.1	51.7	62
February	30.4	46.4	69.3	37.2	53.7	66
March	26.0	46.6	67.6	30.7	45.4	50
April	24.2	45.2	63.7	26.6	41.8	45
May	26.1	45.2	61.2	26.9	44.0	49
June	28.5	45.3	61.3	29.2	47.6	56
July	32.0	45.0	63.2	33.6	53.2	68
August	35.0	48.2	68.6	43.3	63.1	73
September	31.9	50.1	71.8	44.1	61.4	68
October	29.9	56.8	68.0	44.1	64.9	66
November	29.6	58.0	74.8	50.7	67.8	71
December	29.9	58.9	75.4	50.8	67.4	68
1934—January	30.3	58.9	75.8	51.3	67.7	73
February	31.8	58.3	76.1	54.6	71.7	76
March	34.0	57.5	77.8	58.9	75.7	81

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1932 TO MARCH 1934—Continued

Month	Average hours per week	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Index of number of employees (average 1929=100)	Index of pay rolls (average 1929=100)	Index of per capita earnings (average 1929=100)	Index of production (average 1929=100)
	Crude petroleum producing					
1932—October	45.9	63.3	56.8	42.5	74.8	77
November	47.4	61.7	56.5	42.4	75.0	77
December	45.0	63.7	57.2	41.7	72.9	68
1933—January	44.6	58.0	57.2	39.9	69.8	74
February	46.2	61.9	57.0	41.7	73.2	79
March	45.9	64.5	56.5	42.5	75.2	88
April	44.0	61.2	56.8	40.1	70.6	79
May	44.1	63.6	56.9	41.6	73.1	99
June	50.4	48.8	58.0	40.6	70.0	100
July	50.0	48.8	59.5	42.2	70.9	99
August	41.8	63.9	60.8	42.5	69.9	99
September	37.8	68.6	66.2	44.4	67.1	94
October	36.2	77.3	70.6	50.1	71.0	89
November	35.0	76.6	72.2	50.3	69.7	84
December	35.1	77.3	75.0	53.2	70.9	84
1934—January	36.5	76.9	73.2	53.0	72.4	84
February	34.8	76.3	72.4	50.5	69.8	84
March	35.1	76.4	72.8	52.5	72.1	88
	Retail trade (main type)					
1932—October	44.0	43.1	81.3	67.1	82.5	.....
November	44.5	42.3	81.7	66.9	81.9	.....
December	44.4	41.6	95.2	73.6	77.3	.....
1933—January	44.8	43.1	76.9	62.7	81.5	.....
February	45.3	42.6	73.4	58.4	79.6	.....
March	44.8	41.8	71.4	55.1	77.2	.....
April	44.6	41.2	78.6	60.4	76.8	.....
May	44.9	41.4	77.0	59.5	77.3	.....
June	44.8	40.5	78.3	60.5	77.3	.....
July	44.2	40.9	74.6	58.1	77.9	.....
August	40.4	48.7	78.1	62.7	80.3	.....
September	39.6	49.7	86.0	69.2	80.5	.....
October	39.5	49.8	89.6	72.3	80.7	.....
November	39.9	48.1	91.6	72.6	79.3	.....
December	41.9	44.4	105.4	80.3	76.2	.....
1934—January	40.7	51.1	84.6	68.8	81.3	.....
February	39.4	51.0	83.8	67.7	80.8	.....
March	39.0	50.7	87.2	69.5	79.7	.....

(1) Average Hours per Week

In the manufacturing industries reporting hours to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hours per week, as already stated in connection with tables 1 and 2, tended to decline. In the 15 separate industries included in the tables, average hours per week varied considerably during the earlier period, but in March 1934, as compared with July 1933, there were increases in average hours per week in 3 industries only—6 percent in bituminous coal mining, 4 percent in the automobile industry, and 10 percent in the agricultural implement industry. In all of these industries there were large increases in production, and part-time work had previously been prevalent. Declines in average hours per week in the other 12 industries from July

1933 to March 1934 ranged from 6 percent in shipbuilding to 30 percent in crude petroleum refining.

(2) Average Hourly Earnings

In manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings in March 1934 were 21 percent higher than in October 1932, 22 percent higher than in March 1933, and 26 percent higher than in July 1933. In the 15 separate industries included in the tables, average hourly earnings were higher without exception in March 1934 than in either of the other months used for comparison. From July 1933 to March 1934 the increases ranged from 8 percent in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, machinery, and supplies, to 61 percent in the cotton goods industry.

(3) Number of Employees

The index of the number of employees in 90 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a decided upward trend. In all of the 15 separate industries in tables 3 and 4 there were increases in number of employees in March 1934 as compared with October 1932 and with March 1933. In March 1934 as compared with July 1933, there were increases with the single exception of the woolen and worsted goods industry, which showed a decline of 14 percent, apparently accounted for by an unusually large decline in production. In the other 14 industries there were increases ranging from 4 percent in cotton goods to 89 percent in agricultural implements.

(4) Pay Rolls

In the indexes of total pay rolls in manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were considerably larger increases than in the case of the indexes of employment. In the 15 separate industries included in the tables, the percentages of change from October 1932 to March 1934, and from March 1933 to March 1934, showed an increase without exception. As in the case of employment, the only industry in which pay rolls declined from July 1933 to March 1934 was the woolen and worsted goods industry, which showed a 13 percent decline. In the other industries the increases from July 1933 to March 1934 ranged from 10 percent in carpets and rugs to 137 percent in the agricultural implement industry.

(5) Per Capita Earnings

As indicated in connection with tables 1 and 2, per capita earnings increased in manufacturing industries and also in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries combined in March 1934 as compared with October 1932. There were small declines in 4 of the 15 industries included in the tables, ranging from less than 1 percent to about 4 percent, while the increases in the other 11 industries ranged from 4

percent in slaughtering and meat packing to 63 percent in iron and steel. There were declines in per capita earnings from March 1933 to March 1934 in 2 of the 15 industries—1 percent in petroleum refining and 4 percent in the crude petroleum producing industry; while increases in the other 13 industries ranged from 3 percent in the main types of retail trade to 67 percent in bituminous coal mining. From July 1933 to March 1934 there was a decline in per capita earnings in 1 industry only—less than 1 percent in petroleum refining; while increases in the other 14 industries ranged from 1 percent in woolen and worsted goods to 42 percent in bituminous coal mining. Increases in per capita earnings were in part counterbalanced by the rise in the cost of living.

(6) Production

The figures of production for most of the separate industries of table 4 are not comparable, from month to month, with the figures of employment and pay rolls. During the period of transition to new models in the automobile industry, for example, the volume of production in terms of finished cars declines much more sharply than does the amount of employment. In the iron and steel industry, for example, the maintenance of facilities for production requires a considerable amount of employment even when the actual output of pig iron and steel ingots is extremely small. Many of the processes in making a particular product extend beyond a single month, and output in a given month as measured by the ultimate product may fail to indicate the preliminary work done in an earlier month. In the cotton goods industry the Federal Reserve Board's production index is based on the amount of cotton consumed; while employment and pay rolls cover the cotton goods industry as defined by the Census of Manufactures.

Because of such circumstances, changes in the volume of production in particular industries as represented by the Federal Reserve Board's indexes are given, not as a basis of exact comparison or correlation with employment and pay rolls, but rather as an indication of the general trend in manufacturing as a whole. From October 1932 to March 1934, the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures increased 29 percent—virtually the same as the percentage of increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment in manufactures. From March 1933 to March 1934, the index of production increased 47 percent as compared with a 37 percent increase in the Bureau's index of employment. From July 1933 to March 1934, the production index declined 12 percent and yet the employment index increased 13 percent and the index of pay rolls increased 27 percent.

Two industries which have been affected by codes in a most obvious and significant manner are the cotton goods and the bituminous coal industries. The early adoption of a code in the cotton goods industry

resulted in the cutting of average hours per week from 48.9 in July 1933 to 36.5 in the following month; and in the advance of average hourly earnings from 23.1 cents in July to 35.8 cents in August, with substantial increases later. In spite of the shorter working week, the index of per capita earnings rose from 74.0 to 86.3, or 17 percent, in August as compared with July. Production in terms of cotton consumption declined 11 percent.

In the bituminous coal industry, average hours per week had long been exceptionally low, and reductions under the code and the President's Reemployment Agreement were small. The most significant changes were in average hourly earnings and in per capita earnings. Average hourly earnings increased from 45 cents in July 1933 to 58.9 cents by December. From July 1933 to March 1934 per capita earnings increased 42 percent. The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in this industry is substantially comparable with the Bureau's indexes of employment and pay rolls. In March 1934 production was 19 percent higher than in July 1933, due partly to seasonal variations.

Conclusions Regarding Trends under Codes

It is apparent that the early period of code operation was vitally affected by the trends of the immediately preceding months. The changes during the period covered by the tables and graph (October 1932 to March 1934) may be analyzed briefly.

(1) From October 1932 to March 1933, production, employment, pay rolls, and other indexes tended downward after an earlier upturn. The period was marked by extreme deflation, uncertainty, and anxiety.

(2) From March to July 1933, there was a prevailing spirit of optimism and expansion. This was associated, during the early part of the period, with the various emergency measures relating to the banking structure, the monetary system, the relief of unemployment, etc.; and during the latter part of the period, with the expected reorganization of industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which began to take shape in the early spring, the Agricultural Adjustment Act being approved May 12 and the National Industrial Recovery Act, June 16, 1933. Employers were eager to take advantage of the increasing demand for goods, of what were believed to be preinflation prices, and of unregulated wages and hours of labor.

As a result, before the code regulations went into effect, business expanded abnormally. The Federal Reserve Board's indexes of industrial production, including minerals, adjusted to seasonal variations, increased 67 percent from March to July; and unadjusted to seasonal variations, 60 percent. When the first codes were adopted,

employment had already been considerably increased, though by no means in proportion to the increase in production. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment in 90 industries increased 22 percent from March to July, and because of the increase in average hours per week, employment in terms of man-hours increased about 41 percent. Total pay rolls were about 37 percent larger, although average hourly earnings showed a decline in spite of the upturn in production.

(3) The period of code operation from July 1933 to March 1934 falls into two subdivisions:

(a) The period from July to November was marked by the formulation of codes and by readjustment to the operation of codes and of the President's Reemployment Agreement. These months imposed a severe test. In the first place, there were problems of detail in working out the terms of codes, with conflicts not only between employers and workers, but also between different groups of employers and between different sections of the country. In the second place, Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which appropriated $3,300,000,000 for a public-works program to supplement the expected increase in employment and purchasing power under the codes, could not be put into operation in time to afford material assistance to industry during the period of transition to codes. In the third place, the over-expansion of business activity culminating in July was followed by a sharp reaction. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, including minerals, adjusted to seasonal variations, fell 28 percent from July to November; and unadjusted to seasonal variations, 25 percent, the unadjusted index continuing to decline during December.

In spite of the decline in production, there was a substantial rise, during the early months of code operation, in employment, pay rolls, average hourly earnings, and average earnings per employee. Average hours per week, on the other hand, declined rapidly after July. In manufacturing industries the decline in average hours per week from July to November was 19 percent; while the increase in average hourly earnings was 24 percent. By November the rapid decline of business activity had created a widespread feeling of uncertainty and misgiving concerning the codes and in particular concerning the policy of reducing hours and raising wages.

(b) From November to March, the second period of code operation as covered by the accompanying tables and graph, serious obstacles continued to be encountered. One of these was the unusually severe winter, which still further delayed the expansion of the public-works program and of the heavy-goods and construction industries. During these months there were also serious conflicts between large and small business units, between employers and employees, and between pro-

ducers and consumers. But for the first time since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act the policy of shorter hours and higher wage rates was functioning under the favorable conditions of an upturn in production. One of the important factors was the inauguration, late in 1933, of an extensive program of emergency employment under the Civil Works Administration, which at one time employed more than 4,000,000 persons.

From November 1933 to March 1934, the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, including minerals, adjusted to seasonal variations, increased 17 percent; and unadjusted to seasonal variations, 19 percent. Average hourly earnings continued to advance: in manufacturing industries, 2 percent; and in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing combined, 3 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment in 90 manufacturing industries increased 6 percent and its index of pay rolls increased 17 percent. The index of per capita earnings rose 10 percent.

Average Wage and Salary Payments in Wholesale and Retail Trade in Ohio, 1916 to 1932

By FRED C. CROXTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, and FRANK C. CROXTON, WHITING, IND.

IN WHOLESALE and retail trade in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, the highest average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was $1,293 in 1928 and the lowest $671 in 1916. The highest average wage and salary payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was $1,405 in 1930 and the lowest $723 in 1916. The highest average wage and salary payment to salespeople (not traveling) was $1,238 in 1927 and the lowest $656 in 1916. For the three general occupation groups combined, the highest average was $1,273 in 1927 and the lowest $675 in 1916. The average wage and salary payment in 1932 was the lowest since 1919 (with data for 1922 not available) for each of the three general occupation groups.

The highest average number of persons reported employed was 149,224 in 1929. The average in 1932 was 122,738, which was less than in any year since 1924.

The decline from 1929 to 1932 was 17.7 percent in average number of persons employed, 32.6 percent in total wage and salary payments, and 18 percent in the average wage and salary payment. As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time annual earnings for any year as such earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average wage and salary payment.

Average wage and salary payments shown in this study and in earlier studies published in the Monthly Labor Review, beginning with January 1934, have been computed from reports furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year. These reports show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and the total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning number or proportion of employees working full time, part time, and overtime; nor are they requested to furnish information relative to the extent to which they have "spread" work or shortened hours during slack periods or provided overtime during busy periods. Spreading work through reduced hours for individual employees, groups of employees, or for the establishment as a whole, was followed by many employers during the slack period in 1921, and was followed generally during the longer slack period following 1929.

Spreading work during the slack periods following 1920 and 1929 was undoubtedly a considerable factor in reducing the average wage and salary payments during those two periods. Overtime work dur-

ing the periods of great industrial and commercial activity preceding the slack periods, on the other hand, increased average wage and salary payments at those periods. It is not possible from data available to determine the amount of part-time and overtime work during the 17 years covered by this study and measure, even approximately, the effect of such conditions upon average wage and salary payments.

The reports made annually by employers, as required by law, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of the several studies of average wage and salary payments pubished in the Monthly Labor Review. Reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons prior to 1924 and of all employers of 3 or more from 1924 to 1932. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than 3 persons (fewer than 5 prior to 1924) and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varies from year to year, but the returns are from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning government employment and interstate transportation.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

THE Ohio Division of Labor Statistics classifies under wholesale and retail trade, three trade groups—wholesale and retail stores; coal, lumber, and scrap yards; and retail delivery of milk, ice, and water. A fourth group "offices" was included prior to 1925 but beginning in that year, that group has been classified by the Division of Labor Statistics under the industry group "service." In order to secure in this study a comparison of the same trade groups throughout the period from 1916 to 1932, all data concerning "offices" have been eliminated from the wholesale and retail group for 1916 to 1924, except in table 2 as noted. With the elimination of data concerning "offices" the figures for wholesale and retail trade in this study will not be in agreement, during the earlier years, with the study of Average Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, published in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1934.

The average number of employees reported in the trades grouped by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under wholesale and retail trade was almost exactly one ninth of the average reported to the division by employers in "all industries" (manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, service, transportation and public utilities, construction, agriculture, and fisheries) from 1922 to 1929. During the period 1916 to 1920, the percentage varied from 8.7 to 9.8. The percentage was 12.2 in 1921, 12.5 in 1930, 14.2 in 1931, and 15 in 1932. Similar computations for total wage and salary payments show a general upward trend from 6.6 percent in 1918 to 14.5 percent in 1932. The higher percentages during periods of slackened activities arise

in part from the greater stability of employment and pay rolls in principal lines of trade than in some other lines of industry. Table 1 shows percentages for each year from 1916 to 1932. The three general occupation groups, wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling) are included. The data are for both sexes combined as employers are not requested to show separately total wage and salary payments to males and females.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE FORM OF THOSE IN ALL INDUSTRIES IN OHIO, 1916 TO 1932

Year	Percent employees in trade form of employees in all industries (average)	Percent pay roll in trade forms of that in all industries	Year	Percent employees in trade form of employees in all industries (average)	Percent pay roll in trade forms of that in all industries
	Percent	*Percent*		*Percent*	*Percent*
1916	8.8	7.7	1925	11.3	9.6
1917	8.7	7.4	1926	11.3	9.9
1918	8.9	6.6	1927	11.9	10.4
1919	9.7	7.5	1928	11.8	10.1
1920	9.8	7.5	1929	11.7	9.7
1921	12.2	11.3	1930	12.5	11.1
1922	11.4	(1)	1931	14.2	13.3
1923	10.7	8.9	1932	15.0	14.5
1924	11.6	9.9			

[1] Data not available.

Table 2 shows total wage and salary payments to each of the three general occupation groups in wholesale and retail trade. Payments to superintendents and managers are also shown in this table but data for that group are not included in any other table or computations in this study.

In preparing annual reports for the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, employers were instructed to classify employees as follows:

Wage earners: Include mechanics of all kinds, factory employees, shop foremen, laborers, laundry employees, cleaners and caretakers in buildings, employees of alteration departments and delivery departments in stores, cash girls, check boys, farm hands, etc.

Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks: Include bookkeepers, typists, stenographers, copyists, time keepers, draftsmen, filing clerks, sales office employees, cashiers, etc.

Salespeople (not traveling): Include the selling force in stores and other establishments. Do not include traveling salespeople.

Superintendents and managers: Include all superintendents and managers but not shop foremen. Do not include salaries of officials.

In their annual returns to the Division of Labor Statistics, employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished.

The Division of Labor Statistics did not tabulate total wage and salary payments for the year 1922 by individual industries and trades and it was, therefore, impossible to eliminate data for "offices" for that year.

In wholesale and retail trade, total wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups (omitting superintendents and managers) increased each year from 1916 to 1920, decreased $10,422,719 in 1921, increased each year from 1923 to 1929, and decreased in 1930, 1931, and 1932. The greatest increase in a single year was $31,609,848 from 1919 to 1920 and the greatest decrease was $35,610,526 from 1931 to 1932.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest amount during the 17 years in 1927; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in 1930; and to salespeople (not traveling) in 1929. During the 9 years, 1924 to 1932, in which reports were requested to all employers of 3 or more persons, total wage and salary payments of each of the 3 general occupation groups reached the lowest point in 1932.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total of preceding	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
1916	4,056	$24,980,288	$10,159,344	$19,699,259	$54,838,891	$5,919,182	$60,758,073
1917	4,425	31,212,896	12,460,593	23,402,760	67,076,249	7,605,098	74,681,347
1918	4,815	34,922,511	14,323,442	26,379,860	75,625,813	9,619,073	85,244,886
1919	5,063	43,359,687	18,892,259	34,693,649	96,945,595	12,282,299	109,227,894
1920	5,786	58,837,839	25,512,300	44,205,304	128,555,443	15,917,877	144,473,320
1921	4,962	52,203,124	23,802,292	42,127,308	118,132,724	15,729,323	133,862,047
1922[1]	6,031	55,724,935	37,310,729	44,403,951	137,439,615	20,162,319	157,601,934
1923	5,497	59,354,971	26,453,941	49,846,849	135,655,761	19,384,463	155,040,224
1924	6,707	64,715,087	28,011,605	55,619,297	148,345,989	20,594,823	168,940,812
1925	7,277	67,929,464	28,828,086	58,611,692	155,369,242	22,965,987	178,335,229
1926	7,867	72,366,350	31,231,010	63,490,776	167,088,136	24,120,423	191,208,559
1927	8,526	74,471,388	32,032,811	71,337,704	177,841,903	25,718,819	203,560,722
1928	8,916	73,571,115	31,704,191	73,229,892	178,505,198	31,854,439	210,359,637
1929	9,524	72,980,211	33,268,959	78,338,716	184,587,886	28,532,443	213,120,329
1930	10,022	72,844,362	34,396,203	67,848,122	175,088,687	32,256,244	207,344,931
1931	10,111	67,505,063	28,548,605	64,051,911	160,105,579	26,096,282	186,201,861
1932	9,716	52,243,081	21,934,553	50,317,419	124,495,053	20,821,876	145,316,929

[1] Data are not available to compute total wage and salary payments for wholesale and retail trade (not including offices).

Table 3 shows the average number of persons reported employed in wholesale and retail trade, and in each of the three trade groups classified by the Division of Labor Statistics under trade, each year from 1916 to 1932.

In wholesale and retail trade as a group the highest average number of wage earners was reported employed in 1927, and of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling) in 1929. For the three general occupation groups combined, the highest average number was employed in 1929 and the average number employed in 1932 was lower than in any other year since 1924.

In wholesale and retail stores, the highest average number of wage earners was employed in 1930, and of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling) in 1929. The highest average for the three general occupation groups combined was in 1929 and the average in 1932 was lower than in any other year since 1924.

In coal, lumber, and scrap yards, the highest average number employed for the three general occupation groups combined was in 1928 and the lowest average number during the 17 years was in 1932.

In retail delivery of milk, ice, and water, the highest average number reported employed for the three general occupation groups combined was in 1931 and the second highest was in 1932.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932, BY TRADE GROUPS AND BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Trade—wholesale and retail

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	4,068	37,237	14,049	30,010	81,297
1917	4,420	40,304	15,622	32,551	88,477
1918	4,815	41,539	16,448	34,331	92,318
1919	5,063	43,843	18,208	38,383	100,434
1920	5,786	49,494	19,904	41,126	110,524
1921	4,962	42,910	18,547	37,360	98,818
1922	5,354	45,593	19,083	39,408	104,083
1923	5,497	49,805	20,850	43,473	114,128
1924	6,707	51,967	21,380	48,724	122,071
1925	7,277	53,759	22,263	50,907	126,928
1926	7,867	56,536	23,055	53,179	132,770
1927	8,526	58,368	23,721	57,631	139,720
1928	8,916	56,884	23,887	60,009	140,780
1929	9,524	56,971	24,973	67,280	149,224
1930	10,022	57,845	24,482	59,959	142,286
1931	10,111	55,482	22,267	59,555	137,304
1932	9,716	49,087	19,545	54,106	122,738

Stores—wholesale and retail

1916	3,366	29,611	12,681	29,768	72,060
1917	3,695	31,639	14,052	32,298	77,989
1918	4,021	32,882	14,754	33,999	81,636
1919	4,271	35,910	16,576	38,093	90,580
1920	4,932	41,112	18,161	40,840	100,113
1921	4,218	36,237	16,992	37,058	90,286
1922	4,526	38,215	17,441	39,120	94,876
1923	4,634	41,161	19,006	43,146	103,313
1924	5,666	42,235	19,453	48,293	109,981
1925	6,107	43,357	20,221	50,328	113,906
1926	6,603	45,622	20,906	52,597	119,125
1927	7,195	47,139	21,462	57,078	125,678
1928	7,485	45,442	21,689	59,441	126,573
1929	8,061	46,395	22,835	66,777	136,007
1930	8,494	49,204	22,289	59,617	131,109
1931	8,553	46,498	20,254	59,134	125,886
1932	8,155	41,000	17,791	53,722	112,513

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932, BY TRADE GROUPS AND BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS—Continued

Yards—lumber, coal, and scrap

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	667	7,184	1,326	226	8,737
1917	673	7,903	1,492	238	9,632
1918	730	7,843	1,608	211	9,662
1919	728	7,058	1,532	220	8,809
1920	788	7,436	1,645	223	9,305
1921	682	5,585	1,436	227	7,247
1922	764	6,341	1,504	273	8,118
1923	791	7,417	1,709	273	9,399
1924	949	8,277	1,781	379	10,437
1925	1,066	8,887	1,884	410	11,181
1926	1,157	9,185	1,962	436	11,582
1927	1,224	9,566	2,074	435	12,075
1928	1,299	9,639	2,004	479	12,122
1929	1,326	8,597	1,920	444	10,961
1930	1,389	6,578	1,963	307	8,848
1931	1,394	6,445	1,709	392	8,547
1932	1,390	5,943	1,513	359	7,814

Retail delivery, milk, ice, and water

1916	35	443	42	16	501
1917	52	762	78	16	856
1918	64	814	85	121	1,020
1919	64	875	100	70	1,045
1920	66	946	97	63	1,106
1921	62	1,089	120	76	1,284
1922	64	1,037	137	16	1,189
1923	72	1,226	135	55	1,416
1924	92	1,455	146	51	1,653
1925	104	1,514	158	169	1,841
1926	107	1,730	187	146	2,063
1927	107	1,664	185	118	1,967
1928	132	1,803	193	89	2,085
1929	137	1,979	218	59	2,256
1930	139	2,064	230	34	2,328
1931	164	2,538	304	29	2,871
1932	171	2,145	241	24	2,411

Fluctuation in employment in wholesale and retail trade, for the three general occupation groups combined is shown in table 4. The least fluctuation from maximum within a year was 8.3 percent in 1918 and the greatest was 19.8 percent in 1922. The fluctuation was in excess of 15 percent in 9 of the 17 years. Maximum employment reported during the 17 years was 168,839 in December 1929, and the minimum was 76,183 in February 1916. In the 9-year period, 1924 to 1932, during which reports have been requested from all establishments employing 3 or more persons, minimum employment reported was 116,929 in August 1932, which was 51,910, or 30.7 percent, below the maximum for the 9 years in December 1929, and 30,893, or 20.9 percent, below the number reported employed in the corresponding month (August) in 1929.

TABLE 4.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT (BOTH SEXES) IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932

[This table includes the 3 general occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)]

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	77,009	86,037	90,513	93,296	107,807	99,638	98,071	107,756	117,819
February	76,183	84,893	90,306	93,061	106,034	97,409	96,477	107,511	117,917
March	78,026	87,454	92,619	94,561	108,404	98,575	98,252	110,448	119,928
April	81,027	88,417	92,176	97,058	109,483	98,913	102,046	111,807	122,266
May	80,349	88,268	91,866	97,903	109,641	98,221	101,684	112,275	120,965
June	80,112	88,146	92,662	99,740	110,403	98,731	103,076	113,919	120,406
July	79,193	87,837	91,462	100,648	111,093	96,572	103,376	112,848	119,420
August	78,065	86,514	90,508	101,399	110,256	95,470	102,267	111,900	118,547
September	81,714	88,788	91,587	103,396	111,331	96,642	104,340	115,302	121,451
October	84,874	89,726	92,425	104,687	111,559	99,317	107,431	116,521	123,356
November	86,920	90,686	93,171	107,597	113,015	100,367	111,714	120,327	126,110
December	92,092	94,958	98,517	111,859	117,262	105,982	120,267	128,921	136,664
Maximum	92,092	94,958	98,517	111,859	117,262	105,982	120,267	128,921	136,664
Minimum	76,183	84,893	90,306	93,061	106,034	95,470	96,477	107,511	117,819
Variation from maximum:									
Number	15,909	10,065	8,211	18,798	11,228	10,512	23,790	21,410	18,845
Percent	17.3	10.6	8.3	16.8	9.6	9.9	19.8	16.6	13.8
Number of establishments	4,068	4,420	4,815	5,063	5,786	4,962	5,354	5,497	6,707

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January	122,243	127,854	134,570	133,135	139,904	140,361	134,622	122,470
February	121,441	126,651	133,883	132,598	139,981	139,685	133,540	121,311
March	123,010	128,273	135,728	135,172	143,364	141,836	135,958	123,385
April	125,419	130,275	138,802	137,278	146,154	145,993	139,181	123,926
May	125,329	130,830	138,361	138,022	147,133	143,854	138,620	124,323
June	125,509	130,511	138,500	139,173	148,505	143,088	138,022	122,570
July	123,598	129,534	136,802	138,533	147,296	138,799	134,852	118,746
August	124,047	129,402	136,908	137,787	147,822	136,844	134,243	116,929
September	126,068	133,517	138,770	142,182	151,122	139,151	137,429	120,176
October	130,185	136,336	142,306	145,124	155,118	141,065	137,085	123,830
November	132,703	139,169	144,117	147,324	155,454	142,765	136,635	123,167
December	143,589	150,883	157,791	163,029	168,839	153,985	147,458	132,010
Maximum	143,589	150,883	157,791	163,029	168,839	153,985	147,458	132,010
Minimum	121,441	126,651	133,883	132,598	139,904	136,844	133,540	116,929
Variation from maximum:								
Number	22,148	24,232	23,908	30,431	28,935	17,141	13,918	15,081
Percent	15.4	16.1	15.2	18.7	17.1	11.1	9.4	11.4
Number of establishments	7,277	7,867	8,526	8,916	9,524	10,022	10,111	9,710

Average wage and salary payments in wholesale and retail trade to wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling), and to the three general occupation groups combined are shown for 1916 to 1932 (except 1922) in table 5. The average wage and salary payment, as previously explained, was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payments for a given year by the average number of persons employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. Data concerning total wage and salary payments for 1922 were not tabulated by the Division of Labor Statistics for individual industries and trades.

In the group wholesale and retail trade and also in wholesale and retail stores, the highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1928; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks

in 1930; and to salespeople (not traveling) and to the three general occupation groups combined in 1927. The lowest average for each of the occupation groups was reported in 1916. The average for each group in 1932 was lower than in any other year since 1919.

It should be emphasized, as explained in the introductory section of this study, that average wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. The changes from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932, BY TRADE GROUPS AND BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Trade—wholesale and retail

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	[1] 4,068	$671	$723	$656	$675
1917	[2] 4,420	774	798	719	758
1918	4,815	841	871	768	819
1919	5,063	989	1,038	904	965
1920	5,786	1,187	1,282	1,075	1,163
1921	4,962	1,217	1,283	1,128	1,195
1922	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1923	5,497	1,192	1,269	1,147	1,189
1924	6,707	1,245	1,310	1,142	1,215
1925	7,277	1,264	1,295	1,151	1,224
1926	7,867	1,280	1,355	1,194	1,258
1927	8,526	1,276	1,350	1,238	1,273
1928	8,916	1,293	1,327	1,220	1,268
1929	9,524	1,281	1,332	1,164	1,237
1930	10,022	1,259	1,405	1,132	1,231
1931	10,111	1,217	1,282	1,076	1,166
1932	9,716	1,064	1,122	930	1,014

Stores—wholesale and retail

1916	[4] 3,366	$667	$708	$652	$668
1917	3,695	723	772	714	728
1918	4,021	845	865	761	814
1919	4,271	954	1,013	898	941
1920	4,932	1,142	1,253	1,067	1,132
1921	4,218	1,204	1,258	1,121	1,180
1922	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1923	4,634	1,166	1,248	1,138	1,169
1924	5,666	1,224	1,286	1,133	1,195
1925	6,107	1,247	1,266	1,139	1,203
1926	6,603	1,264	1,333	1,183	1,240
1927	7,195	1,255	1,327	1,228	1,255
1928	7,485	1,279	1,302	1,210	1,250
1929	8,061	1,258	1,310	1,155	1,215
1930	8,494	1,216	1,392	1,124	1,204
1931	8,553	1,217	1,274	1,068	1,156
1932	8,155	1,077	1,115	925	1,011

[1] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 12.
[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 5.
[3] Information concerning total wage and salary payments not available.
[4] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 11.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932, BY TRADE GROUPS AND BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS—Continued

Yards—lumber, coal, and scrap

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	[6] 667	$682	$872	[5]	$724
1917	[7] 673	886	1,051	[5]	925
1918	730	778	918	[5]	823
1919	728	1,123	1,305	[5]	1,171
1920	788	1,379	1,608	[5]	1,442
1921	682	1,208	1,562	[5]	1,305
1922	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1923	791	1,253	1,493	[5]	1,328
1924	949	1,265	1,565	[5]	1,348
1925	1,066	1,269	1,590	[5]	1,363
1926	1,157	1,267	1,583	[5]	1,363
1927	1,224	1,288	1,582	[5]	1,378
1928	1,299	1,276	1,592	[5]	1,374
1929	1,326	1,274	1,576	[5]	1,376
1930	1,389	1,418	1,552	[5]	1,484
1931	1,394	1,053	1,343	[5]	1,160
1932	1,390	852	1,183	[5]	950

Retail delivery, milk, ice, and water

1916	35	$764	[5]	[5]	$752
1917	[8] 52	1,732	[5]	[5]	1,612
1918	64	1,269	[5]	[5]	1,233
1919	64	1,354	[5]	[5]	1,326
1920	66	1,725	[5]	[5]	1,677
1921	62	1,668	[5]	[5]	1,638
1922	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1923	72	1,689	[5]	[5]	1,663
1924	92	1,742	[5]	[5]	1,719
1925	104	1,713	[5]	[5]	1,711
1926	107	1,763	[5]	[5]	1,720
1927	107	1,786	[5]	[5]	1,753
1928	132	1,750	[5]	[5]	1,725
1929	137	1,860	[5]	[5]	1,831
1930	139	1,782	[5]	[5]	1,752
1931	164	1,628	[5]	[5]	1,612
1932	171	1,410	[5]	[5]	1,400

[3] Information concerning total wage and salary payments not available.
[5] Not computed, owing to small number involved.
[6] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.
[7] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 3.
[8] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 2.

Charts 1 and 2 show in graphic form average wage and salary payments in wholesale and retail trade and in wholesale and retail stores.

It is possible to make only limited comparisons of this study, based upon reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, and the United States Census of Distribution in 1929. The Bureau of the Census separates wholesale and retail establishments and apparently classifies under "Trade" some activities not so classified by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics. The census also includes a great number of small establishments which would not be covered by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics which requested reports only from those employing 3 or more persons (5 or more prior to 1924). The census report covers

in Ohio 8,077 wholesale establishments and 83,717 retail establishments for 1929 which is the first census report on distribution. Volumes 2 and 3 of the Census Report on Distribution have not yet been published in final form. Volume 1 relates to retail trade and shows for Ohio 229,870 full-time and 41,163 part-time employees. The

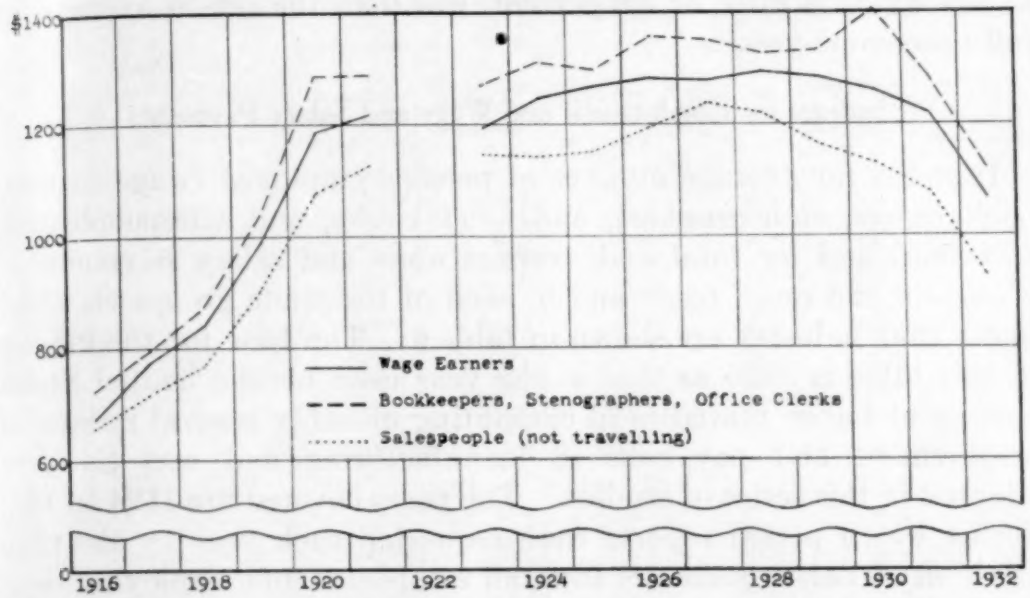


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1916 TO 1932

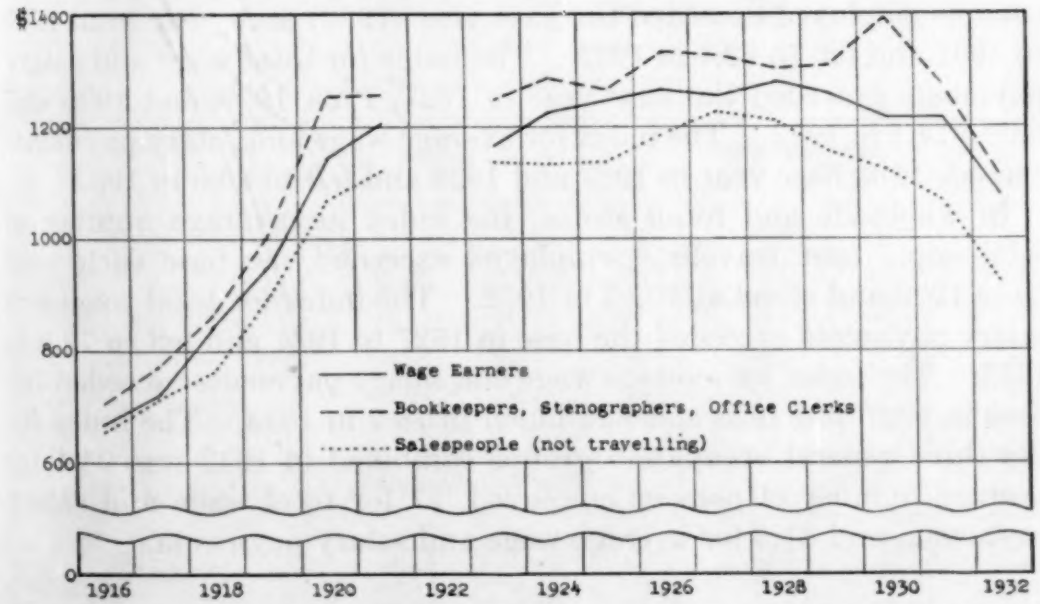


FIGURE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 1916 TO 1932

total annual pay roll to full-time and part-time employees was $318,273,446 and the total annual pay roll to part-time employees was $10,100,969. Of the 83,717 retail establishments, 71,361 reported annual sales of less than $50,000 and 33,350 reported annual sales of less than $10,000.

The Bureau of the Census computes an average annual salary in retail trade in Ohio per full-time employee in 1929 of $1,341. The average annual wage and salary payment in wholesale and retail trade according to the reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for 1929, including full-time, part-time, and overtime workers, was $1,237 which is $104, or 7.8 percent, less than the census average for full-time employees.

Indexes for Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES for average number of persons employed (wage earners, bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling) and for total and average wage and salary payments in wholesale and retail trade and in each of the trade groups classified under that industry are shown in table 6. The base for the indexes in this table is 1926 as that is the year used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing monthly general indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing and was therefore adopted in this series of studies. The years covered are 1924 to 1932 during which period reports were requested each year by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from all establishments employing three or more persons.

In the wholesale and retail trade, the index for average number of persons employed exceeded the base year (1926) each year from 1927 to 1931 and fell to 92.4 in 1932. The index for total wage and salary payments exceeded the base year in 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930 and fell to 74.5 in 1932. The index for average wage and salary payments exceeded the base year in 1927 and 1928 and fell to 80.6 in 1932.

In wholesale and retail stores, the index for average number of salespeople (not traveling) employed exceeded the base each year since 1926 and stood at 102.1 in 1932. The index for total wage and salary payments exceeded the base in 1927 to 1931 and fell to 79.9 in 1932. The index for average wage and salary payments exceeded the base in 1927 and 1928 and had fallen to 78.2 in 1932. The index for the three general occupation groups combined in 1932 was 94.4 for average number of persons employed, 77 for total wage and salary payments, and 81.5 for average wage and salary payments.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IN OHIO, 1924 TO 1932, BY TRADE GROUPS AND BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

[1926=100.0]

Trade—wholesale and retail

Year	Wage earners			Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks		
	Number (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payments	Number (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payments
1924	91.9	89.4	97.3	92.7	89.7	96.7
1925	95.1	93.9	98.8	96.6	92.3	95.6
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	103.2	102.9	99.7	102.9	102.6	99.6
1928	100.6	101.7	101.0	103.6	101.5	97.9
1929	100.8	100.8	100.0	108.3	106.5	98.3
1930	102.3	100.7	98.4	106.2	110.1	103.7
1931	98.1	93.3	95.1	96.6	91.4	94.6
1932	86.8	72.2	83.1	84.8	70.2	82.8
	Salespeople (not traveling)			All employees		
1924	91.6	87.6	95.6	91.9	88.8	96.6
1925	95.7	92.3	96.4	95.6	93.0	97.3
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	108.4	112.4	103.7	105.2	106.4	101.2
1928	112.8	115.3	102.2	106.0	106.8	100.8
1929	126.5	123.4	97.5	112.4	110.5	98.3
1930	112.7	106.9	94.8	107.2	104.8	97.9
1931	112.0	100.9	90.1	103.4	95.8	92.7
1932	101.7	79.3	77.9	92.4	74.5	80.6

Stores—wholesale and retail

	Wage earners			Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks		
1924	92.6	89.6	96.8	93.0	89.8	96.5
1925	95.0	93.7	98.7	96.7	91.9	95.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	103.3	102.6	99.3	102.7	102.2	99.5
1928	99.6	100.8	101.2	103.7	101.3	97.7
1929	101.7	101.2	99.5	109.2	107.3	98.3
1930	107.9	103.8	96.2	106.6	111.3	104.4
1931	101.9	98.1	96.3	96.9	92.6	95.6
1932	89.9	76.6	85.2	85.1	71.2	83.6
	Salespeople (not traveling)			All employees		
1924	91.8	87.9	95.8	92.3	89.0	96.4
1925	95.7	92.1	96.3	95.6	92.7	97.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	108.5	112.7	103.8	105.5	106.8	101.2
1928	113.0	115.6	102.3	106.3	107.1	100.8
1929	127.0	124.0	97.6	114.2	111.9	98.0
1930	113.3	107.8	95.0	110.1	106.9	97.1
1931	112.4	101.5	90.3	105.7	98.5	93.2
1932	102.1	79.9	78.2	94.4	77.0	81.5

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IN OHIO, 1924 TO 1932, BY TRADE GROUPS AND BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS—Continued

Yards—lumber, coal, and scrap

Year	Wage earners			Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks		
	Number (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payments	Number (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payments
1924	90.1	89.9	99.8	90.8	89.7	98.9
1925	96.8	96.9	100.2	96.0	96.4	100.4
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	104.1	105.9	101.7	105.7	105.6	99.9
1928	104.9	105.6	100.7	102.1	102.7	100.6
1929	93.6	94.1	100.6	97.9	97.4	99.6
1930	71.6	80.1	111.9	100.1	98.1	98.0
1931	70.2	58.3	83.1	87.1	73.9	84.8
1932	64.7	43.5	67.2	77.1	57.6	74.7
	All employees					
1924	90.1	89.1	98.9			
1925	96.5	96.5	100.0			
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1927	104.3	105.4	101.1			
1928	104.7	105.5	100.8			
1929	94.6	95.5	101.0			
1930	76.4	83.1	108.9			
1931	73.8	62.8	85.1			
1932	67.5	47.0	69.7			

Retail delivery, milk, ice, and water

	Wage earners			All employees		
1924	84.1	83.1	98.8	80.1	80.1	99.9
1925	87.5	85.1	97.2	89.2	88.8	99.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	96.2	97.4	101.3	95.3	97.2	101.9
1928	104.2	103.5	99.3	101.1	101.4	100.3
1929	114.4	120.7	105.5	109.4	116.4	106.5
1930	119.3	120.6	101.1	112.8	114.9	101.9
1931	146.7	135.5	92.3	139.2	130.5	93.7
1932	124.0	99.1	80.0	116.9	95.2	81.4

Charts 3 and 4 show in graphic form indexes for wholesale and retail trade and for wholesale and retail stores. The data are for the three general occupation groups combined.

Table 7 provides a comparison of indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for employment and pay rolls in wholesale trade and in retail trade in the United States and of indexes for average number employed and total wage and salary payments in wholesale and retail trade in Ohio computed from reports of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics for 1929 to 1932. The Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes for trade cover only the period beginning in 1929 and the average for that year is used by the Bureau as the base. It is, therefore, used in this comparative table.

For employment the Ohio index for wholesale and retail trade is very slightly lower than the Bureau's United States indexes for wholesale trade and for retail trade in 1930, considerably higher than either of the Bureau's indexes in 1931, and also somewhat higher in 1932. For pay rolls, or total wage and salary payments, the Ohio index was lower than either of the Bureau's indexes in 1930, slightly higher than ither in 1931, and slightly lower than either in 1932.

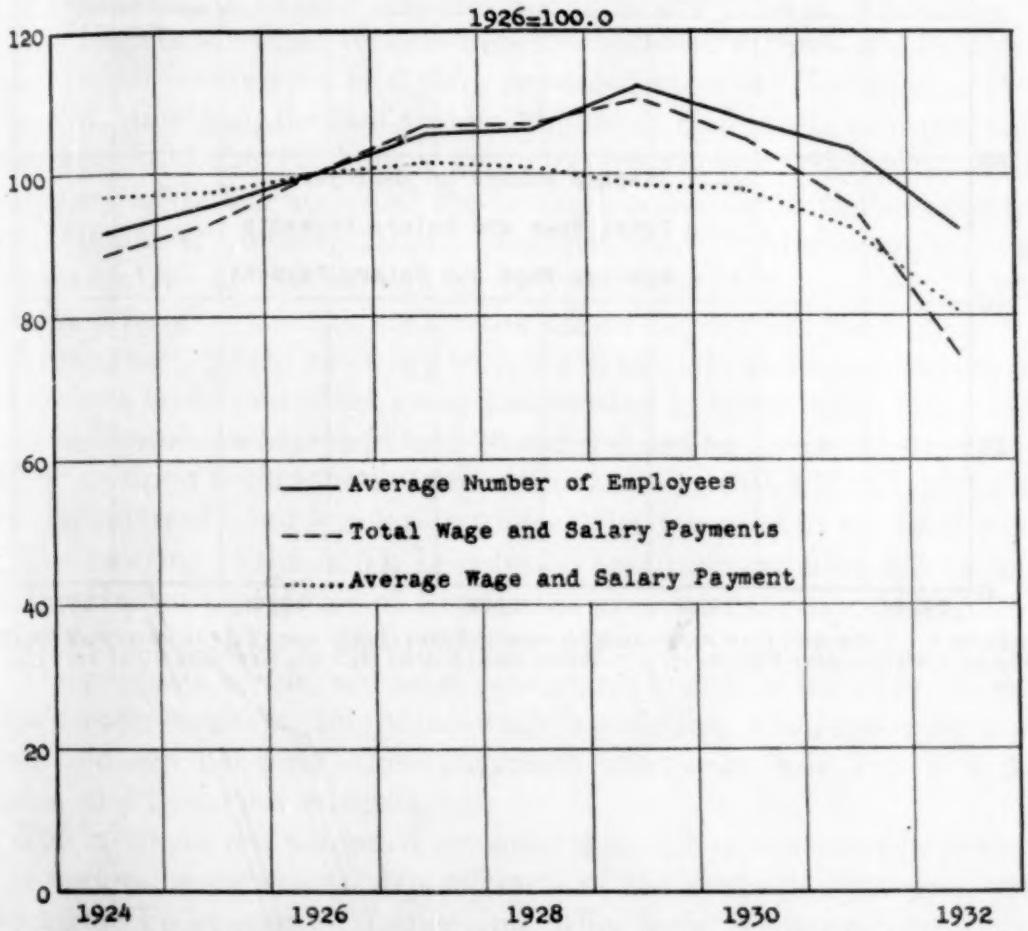


FIGURE 3.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, 1924 TO 1932

TABLE 7.—COMPARISON OF INDEXES OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN WHOLESALE TRADE AND IN RETAIL TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES AND INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IN OHIO COMPUTED FROM REPORTS OF THE OHIO DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1929 TO 1932

[1929=100.0]

Year	Bureau of Labor Statistics				Ohio reports—Wholesale and retail trade	
	Wholesale trade		Retail trade			
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employees (average)	Total wage and salary payments
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	96.0	95.9	95.9	96.2	95.4	94.9
1931	86.6	83.6	89.4	86.6	92.0	86.7
1932	78.2	67.0	80.9	69.4	82.3	67.4

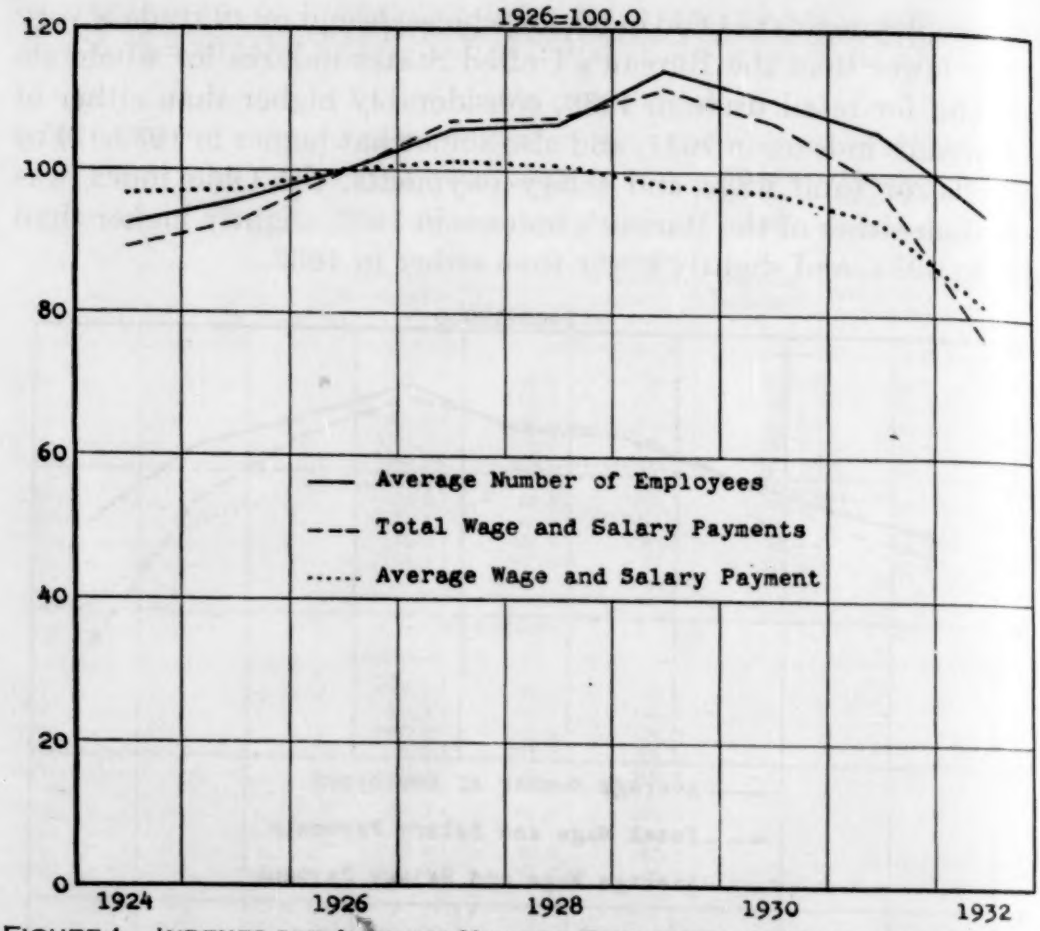


FIGURE 4.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 1924 TO 1932

Michigan Labor Legislation Institute

THE Michigan Labor Legislation Institute was a direct outcome of the National Labor Legislation Conference, which was held in Washington, D.C., on February 14 and 15, 1934.

Mr. Claude S. Carney, chairman of the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry, and Mr. John J. Scannell, secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor—the two Michigan delegates to the National Labor Legislation Conference—were so impressed with the accomplishments of the conference that they prevailed upon the Governor of the State of Michigan, the Honorable William A. Comstock, to invite the Secretary of Labor to hold a similar conference in Michigan. The Secretary of Labor accepted the invitation and upon the request of Mr. Daniel O'Connor, Labor Commissioner of Michigan, sent a representative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to cooperate with him in arranging the agenda for the Labor Legislation Institute.

Preliminary group meetings with State officials and representatives of various labor and other groups interested in labor legislation were held in Detroit on March 22 and 23 and in Lansing on March 24, 1934, to decide upon the method of procedure and to select a list of speakers for the different labor legislation topics to be discussed by the institute.

The meeting of the Labor Legislation Institute was held in Lansing at the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, March 26, 1934, between 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

The subjects considered were safety and health in industry, workmen's compensation, minimum-wage legislation, child-labor legislation, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and the N.R.A. codes, and State labor legislation.

The institute was attended by more than 200 persons respresenting the various government departments of the State of Michigan, the Michigan Federation of Labor and other local labor organizations, The Consumers' League, The American Association of University Women, The League of Women Voters, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Eleanor Roosevelt League, the principal universities in the State, and several business and professional groups. Employers of several corporations in Michigan were either present in person or sent their representatives.

The proceedings of the institute will be published by the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry. The following excerpts from the final speech of the Secretary of Labor are therefore deemed sufficient to give a birdseye view of the present status of labor legislation in the State of Michigan:

General summary.—I was very glad indeed to realize that in many aspects the labor laws of Michigan are good labor laws. You have laid the basis of sound labor legislation and upon that you can build a little at a time by such changes and additions as your local situation prove to be necessary and important.

Safety and health.—I recognize that you have a fairly good set of regulations in the field of safety and health, and I was glad to learn that both speakers agreed with me that what we need in every one of our industrial States is a flexible system with regard to safety and health provisions. * * *

Workmen's compensation.—You are possibly unaware of the importance of occupational diseases. * * * The mere fact that your workmen's compensation law does not cover occupational diseases tends to make you unaware of the degree of this problem. * * *

* * * But I have gathered from the comments here today that it is desired by most of you that the workmen's compensation law should cover occupational diseases as well as accidents, and that it is desirable to give injured men medical care as long as they need it. * * *

I realize that your compensation benefits are somewhat lower than those of the immediate surrounding industrial States, and it is of course important to you that there be built up an adequate compensation law which will compare favorably with those in other States.

Regulation of hours of work.—In the field of protection of working women your law allows women to work 54 hours a week and 9 hours a day. It also permits a 10-hour day under certain circumstances provided that the weekly limitation of 54 hours is complied with. These hours are generally recognized as entirely too long and out of line with present conditions. * * *

There is no provision in this State prohibiting night work of women and there is an exemption on the restriction of hours on the employment of women in canneries and in preserving perishable fruits and vegetables. * * *

I am surprised to find that Michigan does not have a "one day's rest in seven" law which is so essential both to the spiritual and physical health of the workers and to the cultural life of the community.

Minimum wage legislation.—Your struggle to get a minimum wage law, I think, has been an especially good one and I gather from the discussion here that you are well on the road to success.

Child labor legislation.—I am delighted to know that your child labor law is so good and that you have already under way plans for the regulation of your street trades. I find that you permit pretty long hours when you do allow children to go to work and that you apparently exempt your canning and preserving establishments from regulations.

Old-age pensions.—* * * You have a minimum old-age pension in the hopper. At least you made a beginning, and whatever modifications and improvements may become necessary you are certainly bound to get in the next few years.

Unemployment insurance.—Unemployment protection legislation is particularly needed in Michigan where your largest industry is so highly seasonal, with recurrent peaks of employment followed by great unemployment. This question of how to stabilize employment is very difficult and I hope you will be able to make some progress in that direction.

Following this speech, John J. Scannell made a brief report on the National Labor Legislation Conference and presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Labor Legislation Institute request the Governor of Michigan to suggest to the department of labor and industry to make an intensive study of the resolutions and the reports made by the National Conference on Labor Legislation, held in Washington on February 14 and 15, with the object of making

recommendations to the forthcoming session of the Michigan Legislature, which would raise the standard of labor legislation in the State of Michigan to the level recommended by the National Conference on Labor Legislation.

We specifically recommend—

1. The speedy enactment of a minimum wage bill, preferably along the model proposed by the National Consumers' League.
2. The enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.
3. The enlargement of funds and personnel of the administrative agencies of the State, particularly the department of labor and industry, to enable them to carry out effectively the enforcement of labor laws.
4. To amend the child-labor law with the object of including under its protection the street trades and rural child employment.
5. To amend the wage claims law by providing effective penalties for violations.
6. To change the regulations of hours for women and minors up to 18 years from the existing maximum of 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week, to no more than 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week.
7. To enact legislation which would obligate the State executive and judicial powers and the facilities of the department of labor and industry to cooperate with the Federal Government in the enforcement of the N.R.A. codes.
8. We further recommend that the Governor of the State of Michigan cooperate with the Secretary of Labor in calling, in the very near future, a regional labor legislation conference to comprise the State of Michigan and the several neighboring States.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Federal Emergency Relief Work Since May 1933

THE Relief Act of 1933 set up the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and provided it with funds to the amount of $500,000,000 of which half was to be disbursed to the States on a basis of $1 of Federal money for each $3 of public money from all sources spent for unemployment relief in each State during the preceding 3 months. The other half was to be used for grants to States whose relief needs were so great and whose financial resources so depleted as to make necessary some funds in addition to the matched allotments.

The new administration of relief began to function May 22, 1933. An account of its work covering the period May through December 1933 is given in its monthly report for the latter month,[1] from which the following data are taken.

Work relief.—Whereas direct relief is a contribution in cash or kind for which the recipient makes no return, under the work-relief system the recipient works for what he gets. The report states that when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration came into being there was a wide variety of conditions in connection with work relief. "Some States had none of it; some States were making a forced-labor system of it; some States were paying in cash and others in grocery orders. A wide variation prevailed in hourly rates of pay." The new Administration urged that payments be made in cash and directed that the rates should be commensurate with the minimum paid under the President's Reemployment Agreement for similar work.

A serious difficulty was to devise projects worth while and yet not involving too great an outlay for materials. Some valuable work was done; "as a national program, however, work relief fell short of realizing what had been hoped for it." On November 1, 1933, the number of persons on work relief was approximately 2,000,000.

Among the important types of work relief has been that done in education. Funds have been made available in the amount of approx-

[1] Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Monthly report, Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1933, including a summary of operations from May 22 to Dec. 31, 1933, of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Federal Civil Works Administration, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Washington, 1934.

imately $2,000,000 a month to provide at least part-time employment for 40,000 needy unemployed teachers and persons qualified to teach. These funds are authorized for use in (*a*) preventing the closing of rural elementary schools when local and State funds have been exhausted, (*b*) teaching adults to read and write English, (*c*) giving vocational training to unemployed adults, and (*d*) rehabilitating disabled adults to make them employable.

The Women's Work Division, established September 21, 1933, was able to place "in socially and economically desirable projects" 180,714 unemployed women.

Drought relief.—Another special line of relief was that of special aid for drought sections, granted only where the need was clearly demonstrated. Some 207,100 families in 9 States—comprising approximately 30 percent of all farm families and 20 percent of all nonfarm rural families in the areas affected—benefited from this relief.

Self-help associations.—Under section 4 (c) of the act, many grants in aid have been made to self-help groups of unemployed.[2]

Regarding this work the report states as follows:

> The administration of funds for the benefit of self-help and cooperative associations is complicated by four factors:
>
> (1) The municipal, county, and State relief administrations have been reluctant to approve applications from these associations;
>
> (2) The local administrations have been preoccupied with large-scale relief measures, and have bothered very little with applications from these small groups;
>
> (3) The records of these associations have generally been inadequate. It is difficult to find out what the actual performance of the group has been;
>
> (4) Self-help is new and there has not yet been developed any criterion for judgment.
>
> A joint committee on self-help, organized with the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Interior Department, made administration somewhat easier and some of the State administrations are beginning to understand that self-help may be an aid and not a hindrance to their work. The joint committee has a small field staff which is intended to aid the cooperatives in production, and the homestead units in cooperation.

Transients.—Interest by the local public officials in the problem of care of transients has had to be stimulated. "To a considerable extent it has been necessary to overcome deep-seated prejudices manifest by public officials who, in turn, reflect community attitudes, usually unfavorable toward nonresident people."

By the end of the year 261 transient centers and 63 transient work camps had been established in 40 States and the District of Columbia, and Federal funds to the amount of $3,775,555 had been granted to carry on the work.

Incomplete reports indicate that 228,202 persons were cared for during December—183,004 single persons and 12,871 families.

---

[2] For regulations covering such grants and specific groups aided, see Monthly Labor Review, issues of October 1933 (p. 807) and February 1934 (p. 314), respectively.

Civil Works Administration

THE Federal Civil Works Administration was created to provide work for 4,000,000 persons. As the greatest proportion of relief expenditures was going to employable persons, it was felt that if these people could be put to work at regular wages there would be a great improvement in their morale. "More than that, a vast increase of purchasing power would be generated throughout the whole country and a stimulus given to all the other parts of the recovery program."

The number of employable persons on relief November 15, 1933, was estimated at 2,000,000. These and 2,000,000 others—persons thus far self-sustaining but unemployed—were to be included in the Civil Works program.

The program has been carried out through State, county, and city Civil Works administrations. On November 20 all persons on work-relief rolls were transferred to the Civil Works roll and work relief was abolished, although some of the work-relief projects were taken over by this new Administration. By January 18, 1934, there were 4,039,474 workers engaged on Civil Works jobs and $345,357,616 had been disbursed in wages.

For this work a maximum 30-hour week and a maximum 8-hour day were established for manual labor. For clerical, office, statistical, survey, and professional work the current rate was paid, subject to a minimum ranging from $12 a week for unskilled clerical workers in the South to $24 to $45 a week for professional workers in the North. Every effort was made to minimize risks and lessen accidents, but employees injured in the course of their work received compensation equal to that provided for under the United States Compensation Act of 1916.

For persons not qualified for Civil Works jobs a Civil Works service program was inaugurated, involving labor for relief administrations throughout the country.

The projects included in the Civil Works program were those falling in a field lying between normal governmental expenditure and the type of construction ordinarily carried on as public works. The scope of the program is indicated by the following classification of projects undertaken:

A. Streets, roads, and highways.
B. Schools and universities.
C. Parks and playgrounds.
D. Public buildings and equipment.
E. Improvement to public lands.
F. Pest control.
G. Sanitation.
H. Waterways and water supply.
I. Utilities.
J. Administrative, professional, and clerical.

Certain projects also were carried out with the cooperation and supervision of the Federal executive departments. These included projects benefiting the public health, control or elimination of pests, improvement of public property, statistical research and surveys, improvement and preservation of natural resources, preservation of public records and documents, etc. A farm-housing survey, an adult-education program, a national relief census, studies of subsistence-homesteads records, collection of data on employment and pay rolls, an unemployment trial census, and a study of employment records were some of these projects.[3]

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

THE Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was chartered under the laws of Delaware, October 4, 1933. It is a nonprofit organization with no capital stock, and its members are restricted to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. Its purposes are (1) to relieve the emergency through the purchase, processing, and distribution for consumption of agricultural and other products as a means of improving surpluses and improving prices, and (2) to utilize surpluses of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, etc., in the relief of the unemployed.

Surplus agricultural products are received from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and are paid for, as far as practicable, from the processing tax levied on specific products. Other commodities are purchased with relief funds to provide essentials for the needy and destitute.

The State relief administrations are required to render monthly reports showing the number of families given commodity tickets for each specified commodity and the total quantity represented by these during the month.

Up to the end of 1933 commodities in the following amounts had been distributed to the States:

	Pounds
Salt pork	89, 926, 868
Smoked pork	8, 646, 500
Flour	38, 443, 575
Butter	5, 991, 610
Beans	4, 129, 660
Dried apples	728, 450
Milkwheato	225, 340
	Bushels
Wheat	680, 243
Corn	983, 664
Oats	20, 000
	Tons
Coal	26, 418½

[3] For the number of persons engaged in C.W.A. work and amount of pay roll, see 1237–1238 of this issue.

Amount of Relief

THE table following shows, for February 1934 and for each preceding month since the formation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in May, the number of persons aided and the amount disbursed in relief.

PERSONS AIDED AND RELIEF DISBURSED FROM FEDERAL FUNDS, MAY 1933 TO FEBRUARY 1934

Month	Number of families given relief	Total number of persons given relief	Unemployment relief from Federal funds						
			Matched allotments	Outright grants for—					Total
				General purposes	Transients	Self-help groups	Commodities	Education	
1933									
May	4,452,443	(1)	$32,600,019						$32,600,019
June	3,789,026	(1)	18,123,283	$808,429					18,931,712
July	3,448,621	15,500,000	42,592,683	6,129,030					48,721,713
August	3,350,000	15,150,000	34,792,731	15,025,303		$64,000			49,882,034
September	2,995,000	13,370,000	10,202,224	15,067,183	$330,000	2,000			25,601,407
October	3,010,000	13,615,000	47,398,183	6,923,315	459,500	71,700		$75,000	54,927,698
November	3,350,000	15,060,000	10,768,287	29,092,684	2,541,055	13,900	$21,043,000	486,062	63,944,988
December	2,625,870	(1)	3,330,934	21,990,000	425,000	111,744	2,790,500	1,160,739	29,808,917
1934									
January	2,560,000	(1)	(2)	[3] 44,669,830	2,762,227	46,320	685,000	2,051,251	50,214,628
February	(1)	(1)	(2)	[3] 15,741,668	107,000	340,610	8,571,000	702,800	25,463,078

[1] No data.
[2] Included under "general purposes."
[3] Includes matched allotments.

Louisville Employment Survey, March 16 to May 16, 1933

IN THE effort to secure detailed data regarding employment and living conditions of the wage earners in Louisville a plan was developed in 1933, by the Louisville Department of Welfare, the Kentucky Department of Labor, directors of social welfare groups and representatives of the sociology and economic departments of the University of Louisville, to utilize qualified persons registered at the relief bureau to carry out an unusually comprehensive social survey. An advisory technical committee was appointed which included experts in various lines of economics, sociology, and labor welfare.

A decision was reached to concentrate on data regarding housing, size of family (including roomers, boarders, relatives, and others living with the family), and color, sex, age, occupation, and industry of the employed and unemployed in every family in Louisville. The system of the United States Bureau of the Census was used both in the collection and tabulation of the data.

The canvass was made from March 16 to May 16, 1933, and covered the city's population of 265,212, of whom 224,439 were white and

40,773 colored. The number of households was 72,411[1]; of these 59,729 were white and 12,682 were colored families. The average number of persons per household was 3.66.

Extensive doubling-up in living quarters was found among the needy. The average number of persons per household, however, showed a fractional decrease as compared with the 1930 census figures. The overcrowding problem, according to the report, had apparently been solved in part by an exodus to the farms, the total population figures showing a considerable shrinkage since the 1930 Federal census.

The investigators claim that "a veritable mine of social information has been unearthed" by this survey. They do not attempt to discuss their findings in detail but submit the results "to those who are qualified by training and experience to make their own interpretations from these figures."

Table 1 gives the number of children in white and in Negro families in the spring of 1933.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES IN LOUISVILLE HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN, ACCORDING TO SURVEY, MAR. 16–MAY 16, 1933

Number of children	Number of families		
	White	Negro	Total
No children	31,104	7,907	39,011
1 child	11,963	1,980	13,943
2 children	8,259	1,306	9,565
3 children	4,158	648	4,806
4 children	2,291	397	2,688
5 children	1,051	226	1,277
6 children	517	117	634
7 children	277	62	339
8 children	72	30	102
9 children	30	5	35
10 children	5	4	9
11 children	2	0	2
Total	59,729	12,682	72,411

In table 2 the industrial distribution of the employable persons in Louisville in the spring of 1933 is shown, also the number and percent of the employed and unemployed in specified industries.

[1] "A discrepancy in the total number of families accounted for on the survey and the total shown in the Federal report is accounted for in part by approximately 200 refusals of persons to give any family data. Refusals by apartment house superintendents to admit canvassers and an actual shrinkage in population due to families returning to farms, and to a larger extent by the failure of inexperienced canvassers to secure complete family information from persons reluctant to answer, not at home, and other reasons, accounted for other losses. It is the opinion of the sponsors, however, that this difference in totals is not large enough to affect the conclusions and is more nearly accurate than other similar enumerations."

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF EMPLOYABLE BY INDUSTRIES AND NUMBER AND PERCENT OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN LOUISVILLE, ACCORDING TO SURVEY, MAR. 16–MAY 16, 1933

Industry	Employable		Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of employable	Number	Percent of employable
Agriculture	407	0.38	130	30.7	277	69.3
Forestry and fishing	18	.02	12	66.7	6	33.3
Extraction of minerals	30	.05	3	10.0	27	90.0
Manufacturing and mechanical	33,057	30.61	21,108	63.9	11,949	36.1
Building and construction	7,688	7.12	2,651	34.5	5,037	65.5
Transportation	13,245	12.27	9,345	70.6	3,900	29.4
Communication	1,151	1.07	905	78.6	246	21.4
Trade	21,446	19.86	16,414	76.5	5,032	23.5
Public utilities	1,277	1.18	1,120	87.7	157	12.3
Professional and semiprofessional	4,254	3.94	3,666	86.2	588	13.8
Public service [1]	1,774	1.64	1,318	74.3	456	25.7
Domestic and personal service	15,284	14.16	9,151	59.9	6,133	40.1
Government	4,257	3.94	3,440	80.8	817	19.2
Other	4,090	3.79	1,927	47.1	2,163	52.9
Total	107,978	100.00	71,190	65.9	36,788	34.1

[1] Hospitals, cemetery, theaters, and public amusements, office building, and other public service.

The reasons for unemployment among whites and colored males and females under and over 21 years of age in the period covered by the survey are reported in table 3.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED BY REASON FOR IDLENESS, COLOR, SEX, AND AGE GROUP, LOUISVILLE, ACCORDING TO SURVEY, MAR. 16–MAY 16, 1933

Color, sex, and age group	Number of persons unemployed because—					
	Unable to find work	Sick or injured	Aged	Not seeking work	Total	Never having worked
White:						
Males:						
Under 21	746	9	.....	1	756	569
Over 21	19,688	403	1	199	20,291	366
Total	20,434	412	1	200	21,047	935
Females:						
Under 21	684	9	.....	8	701	478
Over 21	4,521	105	.....	140	4,766	375
Total	5,205	114	.....	148	5,467	853
Total white	25,639	526	1	348	26,514	1,788
Negro:						
Males:						
Under 21	117	.....	.....	1	118	74
Over 21	6,310	123	1	29	6,463	45
Total	6,427	123	1	30	6,581	119
Females:						
Under 21	142	.....	.....	.....	142	65
Over 21	3,487	75	.....	28	3,590	52
Total	3,629	75	.....	28	3,732	117
Total negro	10,056	198	1	58	10,313	236
Grand total	35,695	724	2	406	36,827	2,024

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

Labor and Consumers' Advisors Added to Code Authorities

THE National Recovery Administrator on March 31, 1934, announced his intention of appointing labor and consumers' advisors to the Administration member or members of code authorities and directed all industries operating under approved codes to create industrial relations committees or boards for the adjustment of labor complaints and disputes, if this had not already been done.[1] This action is in line with the intention of the Administration to concentrate its energies on problems of administration, particularly now that the period of codification of industry is drawing to a close.

Appointment of labor and consumers' advisors to Administration members of code authorities will be made by the National Recovery Administrator from lists of nominees submitted by the Labor Advisory Board and Consumers' Advisory Board, respectively. These appointees will not be members of code authorities and will attend meetings only on invitation, but they will have free access to the minutes of meetings and may "appear before the code authorities to make statements on specific subjects." Information gained by these advisors must be kept strictly confidential and their reports, advice, etc., must be confined to the code authority, the divisional administrator responsible for the particular code, and the appropriate advisory board.

All industries must have machinery to adjust individual labor complaints and labor disputes and must set up at once either or both types of machinery if this has not already been done. Those industries having such machinery in operation are directed to report to the Administrator immediately on the personnel, scope, and functioning of the committees. In creating new machinery, industries are to follow the procedure established by Bulletin No. 7 of the National Recovery Administration—Manual for Adjustment of Complaints. Membership of each committee should include equal numbers of representatives of both employers and employees with an additional member chosen by them jointly to act as chairman.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4152, Mar. 31, 1934.

Enforcement of Code Provisions Limiting Employment of Handicapped Workers

CODE provisions limiting the employment of handicapped persons have raised new administrative problems. In order to uphold the code standards affecting handicapped workers, a system of administrative and enforcement machinery for the country as a whole is being established, making use of existing State agencies dealing with labor law enforcement.

The United States Department of Labor, by an order of the President dated February 17, 1934 [1], is given power to designate State officials to issue certificates to handicapped workers permitting employment at less than the code minimum rates of pay. Under this enabling order the Department of Labor has appointed State departments of labor to handle the work of certification. Instructions for the guidance of these State officials have been issued by the Secretary's Committee on Minimum Wage of the Department of Labor.

A standard application form has been provided for this purpose by the National Recovery Administration in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor. It contains the name and address of the employer and handicapped employee, number of workers employed in the establishment, work history, nature of handicap, age, and pay of the handicapped worker as of certain dates, prevailing wages, and hours. Special blanks are also provided for doctors' certificates for those having physical or mental handicap (but not for old age), authorization to employ handicapped workers and authorization to employ trainees under the State vocational rehabilitation service. These forms may also be obtained through the Secretary's Committee on Minimum Wage and are available in the various offices of code authorities in limited number.

In a memorandum to State officials authorized to issue certificates to handicapped workers under date of April 11, 1934, the Secretary's Committee on Minimum Wage, through its executive secretary, stated that where codes carry specific provisions as to the percent of total employees that handicapped workers may constitute of all employees and the percent of the minimum wage that shall be paid these workers the code percentages stand; but if these matters are not made the subject of special code provision, handicapped workers may not exceed 5 percent of the working force in any establishment and may not be paid less than 75 percent of the minimum wage. In every case certification is required, however.

For the determination of a home-work policy a special committee has been established within the National Recovery Administration. The membership of the committee is made up of National Recovery

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934, p. 803.

Administration officers and one representative each of the United States Children's Bureau and the United States Women's Bureau. As yet no report has been made by this committee.

Persons Seeking Government Contracts Must Comply With Code Provisions

THE President has ordered that no bid for Government contracts or contracts involving use of Government funds will be considered unless it is shown that the bidders are complying with and will continue to comply with the approved codes to which their respective businesses are subject. This order, dated March 14, 1934, also provides that duly executed certificates of compliance must be filed with bids. In the case of a trade or industry not covered by an approved code, the bidder must state that he has become a party to an agreement with the President under section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and is complying and will continue to comply with that agreement.

On March 30 the National Recovery Administration announced [1] that an exemption from this order had been made for producers of copper and brass mill products. Although these producers operate under a code they obtain materials from producers who do not operate under either a code or the President's Reemployment Agreement.

Investigation of Wage Payments in Scrip

A COMMITTEE of three was appointed during March 1934 by the National Recovery Administrator [2] to investigate "the economic and social implications of wage payments by means of company scrip and the receipt of such scrip by retailers in lieu of cash." The personnel of the committee is: Charles Fowler, chairman, Daniel Bloomfield, and Henry Post Dutton.

The payment of wages in scrip was bitterly opposed by the representatives of labor, especially in the hearings on the bituminous coal industry, and the approved code stipulated that: "The amount of wages due shall be paid semimonthly in lawful money or par check at the option of operators."

In connection with the hearing of codes covering distributive trades, i.e., retail trade, retail jewelry trade, and retail food and grocery trade, the matter was considered from the angle of receiving scrip, with the result that investigation of scrip payments was authorized. The language of the order in the retail trade code follows:

> The following provisions of this section shall not become effective until March 1, 1934. Pending such effective date the Administrator shall appoint a committee

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4134, Mar. 30, 1934.
[2] Idem. Press release no. 3888, Mar. 17, 1934.

of not more than three persons to investigate the economic and social implications of these provisions. Said committee may make recommendations, based upon its investigations, and such recommendations shall, upon approval by the President of the United States, become effective in the place of these provisions:

(*a*) No retailer shall accept as payment for merchandise any nonnegotiable scrip, company checks, or other evidence of wage payment issued by any individual or private profit organization in payment of wages or as an advance upon unearned wages. A negotiable instrument issued by any individual or private profit organization in payment of wages shall be accepted only if it is payable in cash within 1 month of the date of issue. This paragraph shall not apply in cases where the cash funds of any individual or organization are rendered temporarily unavailable due to the closing by State or Federal order of the bank in which such funds are deposited.

(*b*) No retailer shall extend credit in the form of goods, money, or services to any person other than its own employees engaged exclusively in the retail trade, upon any employer's guaranty of part or all of said person's future wages, or pursuant to a wage-deduction arrangement entered into with said employer, unless an identical guaranty or wage-deduction arrangement is available to all retailers.

This and similar authorizations form the basis of the study ordered by the Administrator.

Results of National Labor Board Industrial Elections

BETWEEN August 1933 and late March 1934 the National Labor Board supervised 240 elections for the purpose of selecting representatives for collective bargaining; of these 78 were supervised by regional labor boards and the remaining 162 by the national body. The latter group of elections has been the subject of special analysis and the results obtained have recently been announced.[1]

Of the 162 elections supervised directly by the National Labor Board, 20 were held to determine a choice between 2 trade unions, generally between a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 1 not so affiliated. In the remaining 142 elections the choice was between union and nonunion relations and the vote was 29,066 for unions, 14,420 against, 1,716 ballots void. The total number employed in the establishments voting for union representation was 33,837, and in those voting against union representation, 11,365. These results show that 64.3 percent of the total number of ballots cast were in favor of trade-union representation, and that 74.8 percent of the total number of workers were in the establishments voting for union representation.

In these elections the ballots are never signed, thus assuring the absolute secrecy deemed necessary to freedom of choice. The polling lists used are the company pay rolls. The National Labor Board insists upon complete independence in prescribing rules, regulations, and conduct of an election.

[1] National Recovery Administration, Press release no. 3958, Mar. 21, 1934.

Regulations of the National Labor Board Regarding Elections

ELECTION regulations were issued by the National Labor Board in March, stating that an election may be called only when there is real conflict as to right of representation and not as a means of securing sanction to an agreed arrangement between employer and employees.[1]

The regulations read as follows:

The Executive order of February 1, 1934, provides that the Board may order an election for the choice of representative or representatives of the employees when requested by a substantial number of such employees.

An election is merely a device for determining the representatives of a majority of the workers for collective bargaining purposes. It is not the exclusive method for making such determination, and need not be employed except in those cases where no other adequate method exists. Where, therefore, no controversy exists between or among any groups or factions of employees as to which group represents the majority, or where it is conceded by all concerned that a particular group represents the majority of the employees, an election need not be ordered by the Board, despite the fact that a substantial number of employees may request it.

It is only where the petitioning group desires representation through a certain agency, and another group of employees or the employer denies that the agency so designated represents the majority of the employees, that the services of the Board are needed to determine the question in dispute. Of course, unusual circumstances may arise where such a rule does not apply, but in general this should be the basis of determination of whether an election should be ordered. It is important to note that the dispute between the employer and the employees regarding the identity of the representatives should be more than a colorable one, and the Board should not permit itself to be used merely as an agency to put its stamp of approval upon something to which the parties have already agreed.

Controversy in the Automobile Industry

IN SETTLING a threatened strike in the automobile industry for union recognition, the President on March 25, 1934, laid down the principles for employment, outlining procedure to be followed.

The settlement was based on the rights accorded to labor under section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The President interprets this to mean—

(*a*) Employees have the right to organize into a group or groups; (*b*) when such group or groups are organized they can choose representatives by free choice, and such representatives must be received collectively and thereby seek to straighten out disputes and improve conditions of employment.

(*c*) Discrimination against employees because of their labor affiliations, or for any other unfair or unjust reason is barred.

The fundamental basis of settlement follows:

1. The employers agree to bargain collectively with the freely chosen representatives of groups and not to discriminate in any way against any employee on the ground of his union labor affiliations.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4118, Mar. 29, 1934.

2. If there be more than one group each bargaining committee shall have total membership pro rata to the number of men each member represents.

3. N.R.A. to set up within 24 hours a Board, responsible to the President of the United States, to sit in Detroit to pass on all questions of representation, discharge, and discrimination. Decision of the Board shall be final and binding on employer and employees. Such a board to have access to all pay rolls and to all lists of claimed employee representation and such Board will be composed of—

(*a*) A labor representative, (*b*) an industry representative, (*c*) a neutral.

In cases where no lists of employees claiming to be represented have been disclosed to the employer, there shall be no basis for a claim of discrimination. No such disclosure in a particular case shall be made without specific direction of the President.

4. The Government makes it clear that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation. The Government's only duty is to secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint, or intimidation from any source.

5. The industry understands that in reduction or increases of force, such human relationships as married men with families shall come first and then seniority, individual skill, and efficient service. After these factors have been considered no greater proportion of outside union employees similarly situated shall be laid off than of other employees. By outside union employees is understood a paid-up member in good standing, or anyone legally obligated to pay up. An appeal shall lie in case of dispute on principles of paragraph 5 to the board of three.

These principles, the President believes, establish an opportunity for a square deal and fair treatment and give promise of sound industrial relations and a new basis of employer-employee understanding. Although details and machinery were left to be worked out, with a board of three established and the framework so outlined, the President hopes for development of a tribunal that can settle equitably all types of problems.

On March 27 [1] the membership of the board of three for the automobile industry was announced by the National Recovery Administrator: Leo Wolman, chairman and neutral representative; Richard Byrd, labor representative; and Nicholas Kelly, industry representative.

Settlement of E. G. Budd Manufacturing Co. Controversy

THE principles established in the automobile industry settlement effected by the President on March 25, 1934, were the basis for a settlement brought about by the National Labor Board a few days later in the controversy involving the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Co.[2] This settlement, concerned with questions as to reemployment of strikers and methods of selecting employees for lay-off, assured to strikers one in every two jobs filled in the 90 days following the agreement and specifically stated that in laying off men the provisions applicable to the automobile industry would be followed.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 4072, Mar. 27, 1934.

[2] Idem. Press release no. 4128, Mar. 29, 1934.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During March 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during March 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as, under the hours provisions, executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes.

A special section at the end of the tabular analysis is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

Supplementary codes falling under master codes, such as those for the construction, fishery, and fabricated-metal-products manufacturing and metal-finishing and metal-coating industries, will be reviewed at a later date. In many cases such supplementary codes have the same labor provisions as those provided in the master codes but with special administrative machinery established for the particular branch of industry covered.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MARCH 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Air valve (Apr. 9)	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week, 9 per day (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), maintenance and repair. 56 per week, watchmen in open plants. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, maintenance and repair, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Art needlework (Mar. 26)	$13 per week	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 60 additional in 1 year and 4 additional in 1 week, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, office. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Beverage dispensing equipment (Mar. 26).	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months) general. 40 per week, 9 in 24, 6 days in 7, office. 48 per week, firemen and watchmen. 44 per week, truck drivers, installation, etc.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours in 24, truck drivers, installation, etc.	Do.
Bowling and billiard operating trade (Mar. 19)	$11–$15 per week, according to population, porters, watchmen, or ballrack boys. 20 percent of price charged per line set up, but not less than 4 cents per line for 10-pin bowling or 3 cents per line for "small ball games" (minimum 30 cents), pin setters. 40 cents per hour, part-time workers engaged by the hour. $12–$20 per week, according to population, others.	52 per week, 9 in 24, general. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 24 days in 28.	No provision	Do.
Brush (Apr. 2)	32½ cents per hour	40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week and 10 in 1 day), general. 44 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), repairmen, engineers, etc. 48 per week, truck drivers, watchmen, firemen.	1½ regular rate after 44 hours, emergency repair.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.
Bulk drinking straw, wrapped drinking straw, wrapped toothpick, and wrapped manicure stick (Mar. 26).	35 cents per hour for females, and 40 cents per hour for males, general. $16 per week (40 cents per hour, part-time employees), office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Burlesque theatrical (Apr.				Under 18

Burlesque theatrical (Apr. 2):				
Office	$15 per week	40 per week, 9 in 24	1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work and persons employed in managerial or executive capacity.	Under 18.
Performers	$35 per week, principals. $20 per week in stock or resident companies and $22.50 per week in road companies, chorus members.[1] Stage wardrobe for chorus, and transportation of actors and chorus to be furnished by employer.	1 day off in 14, chorus	Pro rata share (but not less than 1/14) of weekly salary in 2-a-day houses, and 1½ regular rate in other houses.	Do.
Management	$25 per week, house managers, press representatives. $18 per week, assistant treasurers. $35 per week, heads of wardrobe departments. 50 cents per hour, sewers. 35 cents per hour, ticket sellers, porters and barkers. 30 cents per hour, others.	40 per week, all except press representatives	No provision	Do.
Musicians, stage employees, and moving-picture operators.	Union scale in force on effective date of code (additional pay of 50 percent of hourly rate after 48 hours, if union scale was based on week of over 40 hours).	40 per week	1½ regular rate	Do.
Canvas goods (Mar. 21)	30 cents per hour in 15 Southern States and District of Columbia, 32½ cents per hour elsewhere.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 10 weeks in 1 year), general. 10 percent tolerance, repair-shop crews, cleaners, and shipping help. 48 per week, engineers, firemen, electricians, and watchmen.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16 general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Clay drain tile (Apr. 3)	24–35 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $15 per week, watchmen.	40 per week averaged over 6 months, (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, general. 48 per week, 8 per day, employees in continuous drying and burning processes. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), truck drivers. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week 1 day off each week, office, service or sales.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, emergency work, kiln setters, and drawers.	Do.
Clay machinery (Apr. 2)	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office, service, or sales.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 per day, general. 10 percent tolerance, stock and shipping clerks and delivery. 40 per week, 8 per day, office, service, or sales. 48 per week (1 day off each week), watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, stock, and shipping clerks, and delivery, and emergency work.	Do.
Coal dock (Mar. 26):				
Northwest division	45 cents per hour, general. 40 cents per hour, watchmen. $15 per week, clerical.	40 per week (in peak periods 350 in 2 months), 8 per day, general. 48 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, and for work on Sundays and holidays (except watchmen, straight time).	Under 18.

[1] Unless rate was higher on Oct. 1, 1933, in which case the higher rate shall be paid.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MARCH 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Coal dock—Continued. New England division.	40–50 cents per hour according to port, general. $14 per week (35 cents per hour, part-time employees) office.	40 per week, 8 per day, during 4 months and 48 per week, 8 per day, during 8 months, general. 36 per week, 8 per day, during 4 months and 42 per week, 8 per day, during 8 months, cler cal.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general and clerical.	Under 18.
Vessel-fueling division.	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	56 per week, April to December 15, and 40 per week from December 16 to March 31.	----do----	Do.
Collapsible tube (Apr. 2)	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, processing. $15 per week, others.	40 per week (in peak periods 32 additional in 6 months, but maximum week 48 hours), 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 44 per week, firemen and engineers. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Covered button (Mar. 26)	$14 per week in New York, $13 per week elsewhere, general.	37½ per week, 7½ in 24 (in peak periods code authority may permit 120 per year or 10 per week additional during 16 weeks in 1 year), 5-day week, general. 44 per week, office.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified.	Do.
Cylinder mold (Apr. 2)	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, heating firemen, truckmen, shipping clerks, and delivery employees. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, heating firemen, etc., emergency work.	Do.
Die casting manufacturing (Mar. 18).	40 cents per hour, general. 32½ cents per hour, light repetitive work (not to exceed 5 percent of employees). $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 10 percent tolerance, firemen, engineers, electricians, emergency repair and maintenance, shipping, and delivery crews. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 8 per day insofar as possible.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, tool and die makers.	Do.
Earthenware manufacturing (Mar. 23).	32 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. 80 percent of specified rates (but not less than 30 cents per hour), southern district.	40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 44 in 1 week), 8 per day, general. 42 per week (36 and 48 alternately), watchmen. 56 per week, 12 per day kiln firemen. 80 in 2 weeks (maximum 56 in 1 week), periodic kiln firemen and truck drivers engaged in intercity hauling.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours, general. 1½ regular rate after 42 hours, kiln firemen.	Do.
Expanding and specialty paper products (Apr. 9.)	35 cents per hour, hand folding, gumming and assembling, and inspection incident thereto. 40 cents per hour, other factory employees. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. 6 days in 7 (watchmen and employees on emergency work excluded).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Fiber wallboard (Mar. 19)	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week,	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week,	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine opera-

Fiber wallboard (Mar. 19)	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 per day, general. 10 percent tolerance (maximum 48 in 1 week), engineers, firemen, etc. (not to exceed 10 percent of employees). 168 in 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week and 10 per day), chauffeurs and truckmen. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, engineers, firemen, etc., chauffeurs and truckmen, and emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine operations.
Fiber and metal work clothing button manufacturing (Mar. 27).	$13 per week for females, $16 per week for males, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office, service, and sales.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 16 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, firemen and watchmen.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general, emergency work, and firemen and watchmen.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Flag manufacturing (Apr. 5).	$13 per week	40 per week (80 per year additional, but maximum hours 48 in 1 week), general. 44 per week, electricians, engineers, firemen, watchmen, and shipping crews.	1⅓ regular rate	Do.
Fuller's earth producing and marketing (Mar. 30).	24–35 cents per hour according to geographical area, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 10 in 24, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, engineers, firemen, electricians and laboratory staff (not to exceed 10 percent of plant employees or 4 employees, whichever is greater). 40 per week, office.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Hide and leather-working machine (Mar. 19).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in emergency 45 per week) 8 in 24, general. 10 percent tolerance, engineers and firemen. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general, and emergency work.	Do.
Horseshoe and allied products manufacturing (Mar. 18).	30–40 cents per hour according to sex and geographic area, in horseshoe-nail industry and 40 cents per hour in other branches of industry, general. 80 percent of respective rates, watchmen. $16 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 4 weeks in 6 months), 8 per day, general. 40 per week, 8 per day, office. 48 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 in 7 days (overtime limited to 8 per week, except in emergency), general.	Do.
Industrial furnace manufacturing (Apr. 3).	35 cents per hour in 11 Southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general, and office. 10 percent tolerance, stock or shipping clerks. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, clerical, stock or shipping clerks, emergency work.	Do.
Industrial safety equipment industry and trade (Mar. 12).	32 cents per hour for females, 37 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, general. 40 averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen. 48 per week, outside service.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general.	Do.
Infants and children's wear (Apr. 9).	30 cents per hour in southern zone, 32½ cents per hour elsewhere, general. 40 cents per hour, manufacture of blazers, etc.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 5 days in 7, general. 40 per week, repair-shop crews, machinists, electricians, porters, or drivers. 36 per week, 8 per day, employees making blazers, etc., 40 per week averaged over 3 months, office.	1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours, repair-shop crews, machinists, electricians, porters, or drivers.	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MARCH 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Insulation board (Apr. 2)	27½–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 8 per day, during 12 weeks in 1 year), general. 10 percent tolerance (maximum 48 in 1 week), chauffeurs, firemen, etc. (not to exceed 10 percent of employees). 2 additional hours for clean-up, etc., when machine is shut down for less than 24 hours, tour machine workers. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week during two 3-month periods), skilled and semiskilled in Hawaii. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, chauffeurs, firemen, etc., skilled and semiskilled in Hawaii, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for 2 additional hours, etc., tour machine workers.	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine operations.
Ladies' handbag (Mar. 26)	35 cents per hour, general. 45 cents per hour, semiskilled workers on cutting, framing, etc.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 1 month, shipping or office.	No provision	Under 16.
Machine-applied staple and stapling machine (Mar. 19)	35 cents per hour for packing. 40 cents per hour for other operations, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), 8 in 24, 6-day week, general. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen excepted).	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Machinery and allied products (Mar. 28).	Employees on plant operations: 32 cents per hour in 12 Southern States. 36–40 cents per hour according to population for males, and 87½ percent thereof for females, elsewhere. Others, $15 per week.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, "recognizing principle of 1 day's rest in 7", power-plant engineers and firemen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 in 7 days, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen, power-plant engineers and firemen excepted).	Do.
Mayonnaise (Mar. 31)	27½ cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males in 13 Southern States. 32½ cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males elsewhere, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 9 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, chauffeurs. 44 per week, engineers and firemen. In peak periods, 6 per week additional. 9 per day, service salesmen under normal conditions.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified and for hours worked on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen, service salesmen, etc., excepted).	Do.
Men's neckwear (Apr. 2)	$12 per week in southern section, $13 per week elsewhere (for 36-hour week), general. 2–45 cents per dozen, according to operation, piecework. $35 per week, cutters.	36 per week (40 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 40 per week, outside sales forces, engineers, repair-shop crews, watchmen, etc. 40 per week (45 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), office.	Regular rate after 40 hours, outside sales forces, engineers, repair-shop crews, watchmen, etc., office.	Do.
Metal lath (Mar. 26)	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	32 per week, Nov. 1 to Mar. 1 (in peak periods 40 per week, and 8 per day during 6 weeks) and	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, electricians, re-	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine operations.

Metal lath (Mar. 26)	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	32 per week, Nov. 1 to Mar. 1 (in peak periods 40 per week, and 8 per day during 6 weeks) and 40 per week, Mar. 1 to Nov. 1 (in peak periods 48 per week, and 8 per day during 12 weeks), 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 10 percent tolerance (maximum 48 per week; between Nov. and Mar., 40 per week, engineers, truckmen, firemen and departmental foremen), electricians, repair and maintenance crews, engineers, truckmen, firemen and departmental foremen (not to exceed 10 percent of employees). 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, electricians, repair and maintenance crews, engineers, truckmen, firemen and departmental foremen, and emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, machine operations.
Metal treating (Apr. 9)	42 cents per hour, general. $16 per week, office.	40 per week, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), general. 48 per week, electricians in care of and repairing pyrometers. 40 per week, office and shipping.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work, electricians in care of and repairing pyrometers.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Motorcycle manufacturing (Mar. 27).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, normally, office. 40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 45 per week, 9 in 24, during 8 weeks in 6 months), production employees, etc. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, preparation, care, and maintenance of machinery. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, emergency work (except in catastrophes involving loss of life).	Do.
Newspaper printing press (Mar. 15).	——do——	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), 8 in 24, general. 45 per week, firemen. 56 per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 in 7 days, general, field service men, specially qualified men when necessary, and emergency work.	Do.
Open paper drinking cup and round nesting paper food container (Apr. 9).	33 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. $15 per week (37½ cents per hour, part-time employees), office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day, during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. 160 in 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. 6 days in 7 (watchmen and managers, etc., excluded).	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1⅓ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1⅓ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Perfume, cosmetic, and other toilet preparations (Apr. 2).	32½ cents per hour in 11 Southern States. 35 cents per hour elsewhere.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week, 8 in 24, during 8 weeks in 1 year), general. 48 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 12 days in 14, watchmen, engineers, firemen, or outside service. 40 per week, 12 per day, employees on continuous processes.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, and emergency work.	Do.
Photographic and photo finishing (Apr. 2).	$14–$15 per week, according to population, general. Proportionate increase for hours above 40 per week, cameramen or drivers.	40 per week, general. 48 per week, cameramen or drivers. 52 per week, watchmen, employees in managerial capacities, and self-employers. 144 additional per year, all employees. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate for 144 hours per year permitted beyond specified maximum.	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MARCH 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Preformed plastic products (Apr. 2).	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office or sales.	40 in 7 days (additional hours in peak periods, but average in any 6 weeks not to exceed 40 in 7 days and 6 days in 7), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 in 7 days, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 in 7 days, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacturing operations.
Print roller and print block manufacturing (Apr. 9).	75 cents per hour, general. $20 per week, office, janitors, watchmen, and firemen.	35 per week, 7 in 24, 5 days in 7 (in peak periods 40 per week during 4 weeks in 6 months), general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 7 hours per day and 35 per week, general.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Printing ink manufacturing (Mar. 26).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, clerical.	40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, normally, general. 48 per week averaged over 4 weeks, delivery or freight service. 56 per week, 1 day off in 2 weeks, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 40 per week, factory. 1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 48 per week, delivery or freight service.	Do.
Punch board manufacturing (Mar. 9).	32½ cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $16 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 44 per week during 15 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week. 1½ regular rate for work on Sundays and legal holidays.	Do.
Quicksilver (Mar. 31).....	30 cents per hour in southern district, 42 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $15 per week, office, sales, or service. $12 per week, commissary cooks (not to exceed 5 percent of employees in any camp).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), watchmen. 44 per week, preparation and care of plant, shipping, etc. 48 per week, skilled workers on continuous process. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work (except in catastrophes involving loss of life), preparation and care of plant, shipping, etc., skilled workers on continuous processes.	Under 18.
Retail monument (Apr. 9)..	30 cents per hour in 9 Southern States. 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, clerical and office. $10 per week, outside salesmen.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods an average of 40 in 6 months, maximum 48 in 1 week), general. 40 per week, 8 per day, or 44 per week, 9 per day, according to store hours, clerical or office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, engineers, firemen, and truckmen. 6-day week for clerical, office lumpers, or setters and 5-day week for others not otherwise specified.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Rock and slag wool manufacturing (Mar. 19).	35 cents per hour in southern section, 40 cents per hour in northern section, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 44 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 9 per day, maintenance and repair. 56 per week, watchmen in open plants. 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, maintenance, and repair, and emergency work.	Do.
Roofing granule manufac-	32½ cents per hour in South, 37½ cents per	40 per week, 8 in 24 (50 additional in 6 months),	1½ regular rate after 8 per	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacturing

Roofing granule manufacturing and distributing (Apr. 9).	32½ cents per hour in South, 37½ cents per hour in North, general. $15 per week, office, sales, or service.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (50 additional in 6 months), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 9½ per day (if relief worker is not available, 56 per week but not over 192 in 4 weeks), continuous kiln-drying and kiln-burning processes. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for hours in excess of 9½ per day and 48 per week, continuous kiln-drying and kiln-burning processes.	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacturing or mining operations.
Rug chemical processing (Mar. 26).	30 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week (48 per week during 8 weeks in spring and 12 weeks in fall), general. 48 per week (54 per week during 8 weeks in spring and 12 weeks in fall), maintenance employees. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after basic maximum hours, general, maintenance employees, and emergency work.	Under 17.
Sand-lime brick (Apr. 5)...	25–40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $13–$15 per week, according to geographic area, office, service, or sales. $15 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 15 percent tolerance, foremen. ½ per day and 3 per week tolerance, employees closing "hardening cylinders" (not to exceed 2 in each plant). 40 per week, 10 in 24, employees in plants having not over 2 "production units" and no "excess hardening cylinder capacity." 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), employees in plants dependent on favorable weather. 56 per week, watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work, and employees closing "hardening cylinders." 1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day, employees in plants having not over 2 "production units", etc.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Sanitary and waterproof specialties manufacturing (Mar. 26).	35 cents per hour	40 per week (in peak periods 8 per week and 78 per year additional), general. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. 44 per week, stock and shipping clerks, and outside crews. 48 per week, engineers, firemen, repair-shop crews, electricians, and watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours, general.	Do.
Sanitary milk bottle closure (Apr. 9).	35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. $16 per week (40 cents per hour, part-time employees), office.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day during 12 weeks in 1 year), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks (maximum 54 in 1 week), engineers, firemen, etc. 320 in 8 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others, 6 days in 7 (watchmen and executives excepted).	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 1⅓ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc. 1⅓ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Scrap iron, nonferrous scrap metals, and waste materials trade (Mar. 26).	22½ cents per hour for females and 27½ cents per hour for males in South; 27½ cents per hour for females and 32½ cents per hour for males in North.	40 per week, general. 40 per week averaged over 12 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office, and males on outdoor work. 48 per week, crane and locomotive crews, oxygen-plant operators, truck drivers, and helpers. 44 per week, repair and maintenance. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Shoe rebuilding (Apr. 9).....	$15–$20 per week, according to population, shoe rebuilders. $13.50–$15 per week, according to population, others except bootblacks. $6 per week plus tips, bootblacks. 50 cents per hour, part-time employees.	48 per week, 8 in 24 (on Saturdays and days preceding legal holidays, 10 per day), general. 63 per week, 12 per day and 16 on Saturdays (unless in department store, when retail code shall be observed), retail outlets or shops. 6 days in 7.	No provision.....	Under 16, bootblacks. Under 17, other occupations.

83142°—34——5

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MARCH 1934—Contd

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Small arms and ammunition manufacturing (Apr. 16).	32½ cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office, service, or sales.	40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week, 9 per day, 6-day week during 12 weeks in 1 year), general, 10 percent tolerance, repairmen, shipping and delivery crews, cleaners. 56 per week, 6-day week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified (hours not to exceed 48 per week during 15 weeks in 1 year except in catastrophes involving loss of life.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.
Talc and soapstone (Mar. 31).	25 cents per hour for males and 20 cents for females in southern zone, 35 cents per hour for males and 28 cents for females in northern zone, above ground. 30 cents per hour in southern zone and 40 cents per hour in northern zone, males and females, underground. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week (48 per week during 1 week in 1 month), office. 40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, production employees, etc. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 56 in 1 week), watchmen. 44 per week, preparation and maintenance. 48 per week, skilled workers on continuous processes and hoistmen, powerhouse and pumpmen. 6 days in 7. Normal, 8 per day.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, production employees, etc., emergency maintenance and repair (except in catastrophes involving loss of life). 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, skilled workers on continuous processes.	Under 16, general. Under 18, in work other than office, sales, etc.
Tanning extract (Apr. 9)...	30 cents per hour in southern zone, 35 cents per hour in northern zone, watchmen and workers in plant operation. $16 per week (40 cents per hour, part-time employees), office.	40 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 8 per day, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 48 per week, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), chauffeurs, etc. 40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others.	1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Tapioca dry products (Mar. 20).	35 cents per hour for females on light work, 40 cents per hour for others, general. $14 per week, office.	40 per week (45 per week during 8 weeks in 26 weeks), 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen and engineers. 48 per week, chauffeurs.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours, emergency work, firemen, and engineers.	Do.
Textile print roller engraving (Mar. 18).	40 cents per hour	40 per week (48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day, 5-day week, general. 8.8 per day (44 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), care and maintenance, stock clerks, etc. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 in 24 (normal day 8), office.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and outside service employees on emergency work.	Do.
Upholstery spring and accessories manufacturing (Mar. 15).	32 cents per hour in South and 35 cents per hour in North, manufacturing.[3] $15 per week, others.	40 per week, 6-day week, general. 40 per week (32 additional during 6 weeks in 6 months, but maximum week 48 hours), factory employees. 10 percent tolerance, factory clerks receiving less than $25 per week (not to exceed 5 percent of total employed). 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks, clerical. 48 per week, outside deliverymen. 56 per week, watchmen and janitors.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, factory employees.	Do.
Vacuum cleaner manufacturing (Mar. 12).	36 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, productive employees, watchmen, truckers, and employees in receiving and shipping departments.	40 per week, 8 in 24, productive employees. 10 percent tolerance, watchmen, truckers, employees in receiving and shipping departments. 40 per week, office and others. 48 per week	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 44 hours, watchmen,	Do.

Vacuum cleaner manufacturing (Mar. 12).	36 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, productive employees, watchmen, truckers, and employees	40 per week, 8 in 24, productive employees. 10 percent tolerance, watchmen, truckers, employees in receiving and shipping departments.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1⅓ regular rate	Do.
	in receiving and shipping departments. $15 per week, office and others.	40 per week, office and others. 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months, any employee, in peak periods. 6-day week.	after 44 hours, watchmen, truckers, and employees in receiving and shipping departments.	
Wholesale coal (Mar. 11)---	$15 per week (40 cents per hour, part-time employees).	40 per week	1½ regular rate after 40 hours.	Under 16, general. Under 18, in use of power-driven loading or unloading equipment or power or horse-drawn vehicles.
Wrecking and salvage (Mar. 13).	30–70 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. $13.50–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 44 per week, 9 in 24, yard foremen. 48 per week, 9 in 24, timekeepers. 44 per week (unless collective agreement provides longer hours, but in no case over 48), 9 in 24, truck drivers and helpers. 112 in 2 weeks, watchmen. 35 per week, 7 in 24, other classes of employees, Metropolitan area of New York. No Sunday or legal holiday work (except for watchmen and in emergencies).	1⅓ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 18.
Wooden insulator pin and bracket manufacturing (Mar. 26).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general and office. 45 per week, 9 in 24, shipping clerks, firemen, and engineers. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), watchmen. 5½-day week.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency maintenance and repair.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Agriculture				
Antihog cholera serum and hog-cholera virus (Mar. 9).	40 cents per hour, general. $16 per week, office.	40 per week averaged over 2 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, shipping clerks at main offices and/or production plants, chauffeurs and deliverymen.	No provision	Do.
Brewing (Apr. 2)[3]	$18 per week, general. $16 per week, office. $20 per week, watchmen paid on weekly basis.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day, during 14 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, watchmen paid by week; 70 per week, watchmen paid by hour.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work, delivery drivers. 1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, office.	Do.
Distilled spirits (Mar 26)[3]	40 cents per hour, general. $16 per week, office, watchmen. $27.50 per week, employees operating stills, etc.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week, 10 per day, during 6 weeks in 1 year), general. 42 per week, employees operating stills, etc. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 42 per week, 8 per day, emergency repair work.	1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1⅓ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 42 per week, emergency repair work.	Under 18
Grain exchanges and members thereof (Mar. 30).	$12–$16 per week, according to population	40 per week (in peak periods 44 per week averaged over 4 months), general. 56 per week, guards and watchmen.	1⅓ regular rate after 44 hours per week averaged over 4 months, or after 48 in 1 week.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

[2] No employee shall receive less for 40 hours of labor per week than he received for 48 prior to May 1, 1933.
[3] Labor provisions only. Code approved earlier. See Monthly Labor Review, February 1934, p. 305.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING MARCH 1934—Contd.

Amended codes [4]

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Automotive parts and equipment manufacturing (Nov. 18, 1933; amended Mar. 29, 1934).	35 cents per hour, females; 40 cents per hour, males, processing. $15 per week, others.	40 per week averaged over *1 year* (maximum 48 hours and 6 days in 1 week), processing. 42 per week averaged over 1 year, preparation and care of plant. 40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 hours and 6 days in 1 week), office.	No provision	Under 16.
Bituminous-coal mining (Oct. 2, 1933; amended Mar. 31 and Apr. 22, 1934).	*40.0–68.9* cents per hour, outside common labor; *54.2–80.5* cents per hour, inside skilled labor, according to locality.	*35* per week, *7* per day	do	Under 16, general. Under 17, inside of mine and in hazardous occupations outside.
Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Aug. 5, 1933; amended Apr. 2, 1934).	35 cents per hour, South; 45 cents per hour, North.	*Employees on hourly rate, 36 per week, 8 per day, shipbuilding. Employees on hourly rate, 36 per week, averaged over 6 months (maximum 40 in 1 week), 8 per day, ship repairing.*	1½ regular rate, *or customary rate*, after 8 hours.	Do.

[4] Amendments given in italics.

PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Social and Other Insurance in Denmark [1]

THE Danish State engages in life insurance, through the State Life Insurance Office which has been in existence for more than a century and was reorganized in 1870. The State furnishes the insurance office with free quarters and guarantees all the insurance which it writes. Until 1872 the State Life Insurance Office was the only insurance organization that wrote life insurance in Denmark. It had accumulated large reserves from which it paid no dividends to policyholders until competition forced it to do so. Because of its large surpluses and income from interest on such surpluses, its low operating cost, and the fact that it has only very recently begun to advertise, it is able to offer insurance at rates from 10 to 15 percent below those of the competing insurance concerns. The State Life Insurance Office writes about one fifth of all the life insurance in Denmark.

Mutual and Cooperative Organizations

IN ACCORDANCE with the laws of Denmark, the State also assists and supervises the numerous mutual insurance associations of working people organized to insure members against unemployment, sickness, and invalidity. All of these are of nonprofit character and are run solely for the benefit of the policyholders. Owing to the public support these associations receive, they are able to give much more favorable rates than the commercial companies.

More than half of the population of Denmark is insured against unemployment and invalidity, and about two thirds against sickness. The cost is covered by contributions from the insured and the State.

In the case of old-age pensions, to which all poor people or people with very limited means (with a few exceptions) are entitled, no payments are made by the individual, the public bearing the entire burden.

The State's annual expenditures under the various social laws exceed 120,000,000 crowns [2] ($32,160,000). The insurance requirements of the working people and poorer half of the Danish population are met and covered by these expenditures under the law.

[1] Report from E. Gjessing, American vice consul at Copenhagen.

[2] Conversion into United States currency on basis of crown at par=26.8 cents.

Cooperative insurance is quite general in Denmark and there are a large number of cooperative insurance societies, of which many operate in the agricultural districts. Some of these societies are part of the Danish cooperative movement, having been formed by the agricultural cooperative associations for marketing and purchasing. The independent cooperative societies, which are in the majority, differ in their organization from the societies that are directly affiliated with the cooperative movement. In the former the policyholders' votes are counted according to the size and amount of their policies, while in the latter all policyholders have the same vote. The insurance societies affiliated with the cooperative movement write insurance only for members of other cooperative societies, while the independent cooperative societies have no such restriction. The cooperative societies engage in all kinds of insurance, fire, life, etc., but they usually confine themselves each to a single branch in the insurance field, in contradistinction to the private stock insurance companies, which engage in many branches of insurance at the same time.

The cooperative insurance societies hold a preferential position in regard to fire insurance on real estate both in the urban and the rural districts. In the bylaws of the semicooperative banking and loan societies, called credit associations, of which nearly all real estate owners in Denmark are members, it is provided that the real estate is to be insured in a cooperative society.

Private Companies

DANISH workers are insured against accidents at their place of work, under the Danish Workmen's Compensation Act. The insurance is written by private insurance companies, the employers paying the premiums according to law. The State supervises the companies and so regulates the insurance rates that the earnings from these contributions do not exceed the administrative expenses of the companies.

Private insurance companies, organized for profit, operate among business people and the well-do-to members of the populations, and engage in all sorts of insurance, life, fire, automobile, third-party risk, etc. They write more than half of all fire insurance on chattels or personal property.

State Supervision

BOTH domestic and foreign companies engage in the insurance business in Denmark. The law imposes no special conditions on companies or persons who desire to engage in the insurance business, except in the case of life insurance. In regard to this last-named class of insurance, the Danish Government has passed laws and established an insurance commission to safeguard the interests of the persons insured. Any

concern engaged in life insurance in Denmark must therefore fulfill certain conditions laid down by the insurance law of May 29, 1922. It must maintain abundant reserves, to protect the policyholders against any loss, and must submit to strict Government supervision and control.

The State supervision of life insurance in Denmark is strict and searching, and no failure or financial catastrophe of any kind has marred this activity and no loss has been sustained by policyholders in life insurance companies operating in Denmark. There is very little supervision of any other kind of insurance, and such supervision as there is has been placed in the hands of various offices of the Government, instead of in charge of one special office. The State's life insurance office is under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, whereas the Insurance Commission, which supervises the life insurance companies or societies, is under the Ministry of Commerce. The supervision of fire insurance, on the other hand, rests with the Ministry of Justice.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Migration to and from Farms in 1933

FARM population on January 1, 1934, was the highest on record, being estimated at 32,509,000 persons by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on the basis of data gathered from 146,817 farms throughout the country. The estimated population on January 1, 1933, was 32,242,000. The increase in 1933 over 1932, however, is attributed principally to the excess of 494,000 births over deaths, as more people left farms for cities than went from cities to farms in that year. During 1931 and 1932 the heavier migration was toward the farms. The number leaving farms in 1933 was estimated at 1,178,000 as compared with 1,011,000 in 1932, while the number migrating to farms in 1933 was estimated at 951,000 as compared with 1,544,000 in 1932. Thus, the net migration away from farms in 1933 was 227,000, while in 1932 the net migration to farms reached the peak of 533,000. These estimates do not include changes in the so-called rural nonfarm population on small plots of ground that produce much food for family use, as data on this class of rural population are not available, but it is generally conceded that there have been marked increases since 1930 in the number of persons living on plots of land too small to be classed as farms by the census.

Reports from the farmers covered by the survey indicated that the 1933 farm-to-city movement was composed largely of former city residents and of farm people forced to move off the land because of mortgage foreclosures, assignments for debt settlement, or tax sales. There was no noticeable migration of farm-born young people to towns and cities in search of employment for the first time.

The net movement of population from farms to urban areas was most pronounced in the West South Central, South Atlantic, and West North Central States; in the New England and Middle Atlantic States there was an increase in net movement to farms.

Reemployment in urban industries and temporary employment on work-relief projects were stressed in the reports as major reasons for the lessening of migration from cities to farms and the increased migration from farms to cities. The farmward movement was also retarded by State and Federal relief activities in urban areas and the inability of destitute urbanites to find farmhouses.

The following table, taken from a press release of the Department of Agriculture dated March 27, 1934, shows the estimates made by

the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on number of persons moving to and from farms in 1933 and of farm population on January 1 of 1933 and 1934:

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS MOVING TO AND FROM FARMS IN 1933 AND ESTIMATED FARM POPULATION ON JANUARY 1, 1933 AND 1934

Geographical division	Number of persons moving, 1933—		Farm population	
	To farms	From farms	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1934
New England	25,000	24,000	588,000	593,000
Middle Atlantic	72,000	71,000	1,808,000	1,823,000
East North Central	178,000	193,000	4,822,000	4,855,000
West North Central	126,000	168,000	5,264,000	5,301,000
South Atlantic	149,000	193,000	6,212,000	6,274,000
East South Central	115,000	148,000	5,472,000	5,549,000
West South Central	170,000	239,000	5,682,000	5,715,000
Mountain	50,000	70,000	1,186,000	1,188,000
Pacific	66,000	72,000	1,208,000	1,211,000
Total	951,000	1,178,000	32,242,000	32,509,000

Labor Service Camps for Women in Germany [1]

THE first Labor Service camp for female members was opened in Germany on February 1, 1932. At the end of a year's operation there were approximately 242 camps, with a total of some 10,000 members.[2] The number of members per camp varies somewhat, but in general it is between 15 and 60, with an average of about 45. In the beginning the service was of an experimental nature and was carried on more or less as an auxiliary of a similar service for men. The difference in the purpose and kind of work allotted to women soon showed, however, the desirability of setting up a separate organization to direct and administer the service for women. This was done on January 27, 1934. The new organization was given the name of "German Women's Labor Service."

The principal aims of the Women's Labor Service are to instruct young women in their future roles of housewives and mothers; to prepare them for women's tasks in the family and on the soil; and to inculcate in them the social, economic, racial, and political policies and doctrines of the National Socialist State.

Stress is laid upon the fact that the Women's Labor Service has an educational purpose, and that it is to develop a spirit of social solidarity and companionship. The individual is to be taught to sacrifice her personal interests for the common welfare and to consider herself as one of the builders of a new period in German history. The actual work itself must be useful but it is only secondary to the educational aims outlined above.

[1] Report of C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, Feb. 9, 1934.

[2] Estimated by the author of this report on the basis of the statistics for Pomerania and Brandenburg, which together account for 25 percent of the total number of camps.

The camps are of three different kinds: (1) Those offering courses in domestic science and social service, and usually located near cities, for girls reared in urban communities; (2) those for the instruction of members intending to live in the country (these are linked up with efforts of the National Socialist Government to strengthen the peasant class and to foster a back-to-the-soil movement); and (3) those for girls who will have the task of helping agricultural settlers in all kinds of farm work.

The length of service is as a general rule 26 weeks, but in special cases this can be extended to 39 and 52 weeks. Girls of Aryan descent between 17 and 25 are eligible for admission but those between 19 and 22 will be given preference. Admission is not limited to unemployed. Applicants must submit a photograph, health certificate, and a statement in their own handwriting giving their life history.

The rapid development of the Women's Labor Service has rendered the question of leadership acute. The same difficulty arose in the case of the Labor Service for Men. The importance of the personality and the adequate preparation of the leaders entrusted with the supervision of the different activities in the labor camps requires no comment. The most suitable personalities are selected from among the members and are sent to special preparatory schools to receive training qualifying them for their difficult task.

No data regarding financing are available but it is presumed that the cost, per member and per year, is not more than in the case of the Labor Service for Men, which is about 1,000 marks ($238).[3] The necessary funds are appropriated by the Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance, a State institution. The members receive board and room, working equipment, and pocket money not exceeding 30 pfennigs (7.14 cents) per day.

More than 2,000 women passed through the 35 camps in Pomerania between April 1 and December 31, 1933. By professions and trades they were classified as follows:

	Percent
Unskilled workers	25
Domestic servants and peasant girls	16
Clerks	13
Teachers	13
University students	10
Graduates of the gymnasiums	8
Students in teachers' colleges	4
Nurses and social service workers	3
Skilled workers	3
Other trades and professions	5
Total	100

[3] Conversion into United States currency on basis of mark at par = 23.8 cents.

In the summer of 1933 the Pomeranian camps paid particular attention to assisting in the agricultural settlement movement. Special groups looked after the children of the settlers, other groups helped in the housework, did the cooking and washing, etc. Much rough outside labor, such as digging potatoes, drilling wheat and rye, milking, working in gardens and orchards, putting up hay, helping to butcher hogs, building and painting fences, whitewashing, etc., was performed. The leaders are of the opinion that the assistance of the female volunteers in many instances enabled the agricultural settlers to overcome the initial hardships of their enterprises and helped to make them a success.

Special care was given to the composition of the membership of the various camps. It is a fundamental object of the service to promote a spirit of national companionship and with this idea in mind the camps were organized to contain representatives of different professions, degrees of education, and walks of life. Women with a higher education were, of course, not so handy in the rough outdoor work as their companions who had been accustomed to agricultural work from childhood, but they learned to respect the efficiency of their companions in this field and to appreciate the difficulties and value of manual labor. On the other hand, the contact with persons of a higher degree of intellectual development proved profitable for women who had not had the opportunity of a higher education.

INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

Home Work in the Connecticut Lace Industry

LACEMAKING is a minor industry in the United States, employing only about 7,000 workers, and is carried on mainly in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. At present, Connecticut has six lacemaking plants which employ 350 workers within the factories, and in some cases give out work to be done at home. The minimum wage division of the State department of labor and factory inspection has recently made public the results of an inquiry [1] into the rates, hours, and earnings of these home workers.

For the most part the lace made in Connecticut is a cheap cotton product, some of it being sold in the low-priced department stores at approximately 3 to 5 cents a yard. Only one plant makes any extensive use of home work, but this plant takes lace-finishing work from other factories owned by the same company in other States as well as in Connecticut, and therefore gives out considerably more than its own production would supply. The work done at home is of the simplest description.

The work done in the homes is entirely confined to finishing lace made in the factory. Lace is woven in webs about 6 yards wide and usually 36 yards long, although this varies somewhat according to the purpose for which the lace is to be used. The web is composed of narrow bands varying in width from ½ to 3 inches which are held together by thread. After this web is woven, it is washed, dyed, or bleached and after being dried, cut into convenient lengths. It is given in this form to the home workers whose job is the separation of the narrow bands making up the lace. This is done by drawing out the thread which holds them together and is entirely hand work. The nature of the process is simple, it requires very little skill and can be done as well by young children as by adults. Apparently the only important requirement is that of nimble fingers.

The above process, called thread drawing, forms the great bulk of home work. There is, however, another type of home work, scalloping, which consists of cutting out by hand lace patterns and medallions.

Home Workers Studied

HOME work in the lace industry of Connecticut flourishes chiefly in and around Middletown, where from 125 to 150 families, or about 400 to 500 persons, are employed in it. Over 90 percent of these people are either Italian or Polish, the two nationalities being about equally

[1] Connecticut Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Minimum Wage Division. Home work in the Connecticut lace industry. Hartford, November 1933. (Mimeographed.)

represented. There seems to be rather a strong animosity between these two groups, which hinders united action on their part to secure better terms. Usually the work is a family matter, the low rate at which it is paid making it necessary that several members should participate. It is undertaken, apparently, as a kind of last resource.

There is, of course, some change in the composition of the labor group doing this work. When regular jobs are obtained and the family income increases, some families stop doing home work, and conversely, when jobs are lost and the family income declines, home work is resorted to as a source of cash revenue. However, due to long periods of unemployment or underemployment, most of the families have been engaged in this work for over a year and, on the average, have been engaged in it about 2 years.

Child labor is very much in evidence in this type of home work. It is estimated that the group employed includes about 200 children between the ages of 5 and 15, the average age being 11.5 years.

The evils attendant upon child labor are well known and need not be repeated here. It may, however be of interest to mention that teachers report that it is not uncommon to have the children fall asleep in school due to the late hours worked the previous night. Tardiness is also reported and charged to the fact that children work up to school time in the morning.

Earnings

HOME work is paid for at piece rates, not time rates. During most of the time covered by the investigation, the rate paid for thread drawing was 2½ cents for 36 yards of lace cord, and 10 cents for cutting a band of the same length. In November, after much of the data had been collected, these rates were raised to 5 cents and 12½ cents, respectively. A pay-roll record was secured of weekly earnings of home-work families for September 1933, which was considered to be in all respects a representative month. These earnings represented the work not of one person but of several, a study of about 90 families showing that on the average four people in each family helped to earn the family wage each week. Table 1 shows the median earnings of these families for each of the 4 weeks covered.

TABLE 1.—MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CONNECTICUT HOME WORKERS FOR 4 SPECIFIED WEEKS IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Week ending—	Number of women on pay rolls	Median weekly earnings
Sept. 6	109	$3.38
Sept. 13	113	4.02
Sept. 20	114	4.20
Sept. 27	116	3.75

Weekly earnings of individual families ranged from 50 cents up to one case of $16, the smaller amounts representing of course only a few hours of work. Monthly earnings ranged from $5 to $49, with three families having earnings of over $40. The number of families varied from week to week, fluctuating with the amount of work given out. Table 2 shows the distribution of the families by weekly earnings:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOME-WORKING FAMILIES, BY EARNINGS GROUPS, FOR 4 WEEKS IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Earnings group	First week		Second week		Third week		Fourth week	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $3	48	44.0	40	35.4	33	28.9	43	37.1
$3 and under $5	35	32.1	35	31.0	32	28.1	29	25.0
$5 and under $7	16	14.7	20	17.7	29	25.4	24	20.7
$7 and under $10	9	8.3	14	12.4	15	13.2	16	13.8
$10 and under $15	1	.9	4	3.5	5	4.4	4	3.4
Total	109	100.0	113	100.0	114	100.0	116	100.0

As might be expected, earnings vary directly with the number of children in the family and the number of hours worked. Where the highest earnings are found, usually from 3 to 6 children aid two or more adults in the lace home work.

Hourly Rates and Effect of Code Agreement

IT IS difficult to translate the piece rates given above into time rates, but some evidence was found to indicate that 36 yards of what is called "easy" lace could be done in 10 or 15 minutes, which would amount to an hourly rate of between 10 and 15 cents. For the more tightly woven lace the time required is longer, so that its hourly rate might fall between 2½ cents and 5 cents, approximately. In November there was an increase in piece rates, based upon an experiment conducted in the factory in which the output of a certain number of skilled workers was measured over a 5-day period.

These workers worked 8 hours a day. On the basis of this measured production, it is contended by the employer that the new rate is high enough to provide a minimum wage of $13 per week for a working week of 40 hours. This experiment was fostered by the code authority for the lace industry and the American Lace Manufacturers' Association.

The result of this increase was apparent in the figures concerning home workers' earnings gathered in November. For the week ending November 30, 1933, the median weekly earnings were $5.28, as compared with $4.20, the highest median found in September, and the distribution of the families by earnings groups revealed an upward shift, as shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOME-WORKING FAMILIES, BY EARNINGS GROUPS, FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1933

Earnings group	Number of families	Percent of families
Under $3	21	17.4
$3 and under $5	35	28.9
$5 and under $7	32	26.4
$7 and under $10	25	20.7
$10 and under $15	8	6.6
Total	121	100.0

It is evident that the change in rates has caused a decided rise in the level of earnings. During the 4 weeks studied in September the proportion of families earning under $3 never sank below 28.9 percent, and for 1 week was as high as 44 percent; during the November week the proportion in this group was 17.4 percent. During September the proportion of families earning $5 and over a week varied from 23.9 to 43 percent; in the November week it was 53.7 percent.

However, it is the impression of the investigators that this new rate is not yet high enough to yield the minimum rate set by the code of $13. It is true that the available work is distributed over too large a number of people to enable all to secure enough to earn the minimum rate. But if it is assumed that an average of 15 minutes is required to draw the threads on a band of lace, and this assumption appears to be reasonable in the light of the testimony of workers interviewed, then approximately 160 bands would require 40 hours of labor. At 5 cents per band, this would produce only $8. On the November 30 pay roll there are about 20 cases of home workers who finished from 160 to 350 bands, and in only two of these, people earned $13 or more.

Earnings and Charity

AT THE time the report was prepared about 25 percent of the families doing home work were receiving relief from the department of welfare; 6 months earlier 50 percent of the total pay roll had been receiving such aid. In addition, many families not on the public relief lists received aid from private sources.

This condition outlines clearly the relationship existing between a sweated industry and relief organizations. Obviously the citizens of Middletown are, either in the form of taxes or by voluntary contributions to charitable agencies, subsidizing the lace industry to the extent of paying a considerable percentage of the wage bill. A rough idea of the importance of relief both to the families doing lace home work and to the employer is seen in the contrast between monthly amounts paid in relief and wages. If we assume that each of the families receiving relief is paid the average weekly wage every week for a month, the total for all these families comes to about $400. This figure is about $100 less than the total monthly amount of $535 paid out in relief by the department of welfare, exclusive of amount paid for fuel supplied to these families.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Protection Against Silicosis in the Granite and Foundry Industries of Massachusetts

A SPECIAL commission established by the Legislature of Massachusetts and approved by the Governor on July 12, 1933, to investigate the problems of diseases caused by dust in the granite and foundry industries, of protection against such diseases, and of compensation insurance in these industries and for industrial diseases in general, submitted its report [1] to the general court of Massachusetts on February 1 of this year.

The members of the commission were Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries, chairman; Merton P. Brown, commissioner of insurance; Henry D. Chadwick, commissioner of public health; Joseph A. Parks, chairman of the department of industrial accidents; and Joseph E. Warner, attorney general.

The commission found that conditions in the three hundred-odd granite establishments of the State with regard to control of harmful dusts were extremely bad and that, with the exception of one building in a single plant, a safe workplace could not be found anywhere. It concluded that the dust-control installation in this building proved that the dust hazard can be almost eliminated in practically any type of granite-cutting operation through intelligent engineering principles combined with adequate maintenance and supervision. Proper exhaust ventilation is advocated.

While conditions were found generally better in the foundry industry, the survey showed that the recognized methods of dust control were not followed in many of the 227 plants, and were inadequately maintained in even the best-equipped establishments. The committee recommends substitution of nonhazardous processes where possible, isolation of the hazardous processes, and the use of approved respiratory devices.

In accordance with the resolve providing for the investigation, the committee recommends that legislation be enacted—

1. Authorizing the department of labor and industries to prepare and issue preventive rules and regulations.

2. Requiring operators in the granite and foundry industries to procure revokable certificates of compliance.

[1] Massachusetts. Special Industrial Disease Commission. Report to the general court. Boston, February 1934. (House No. 1350.)

3. Making workmen's compensation compulsory in the granite, foundry, and other hazardous industries.

4. Requiring carriers writing workmen's compensation insurance to accept undesirable but insurable risks, and providing equitable distribution of occupational disease losses among such companies.

5. Providing for physical examination of workers in the granite and foundry industries, and for financial and other assistance for such workers found physically unfit to continue in such employment.

6. Restricting compensation coverage for pulmonary disability.

7. Authorizing the department of labor and industries to make investigations.

8. Authorizing payment of fees to physicians for reports of disease.

9. Authorizing the commissioner of insurance to approve merit rating and restricting the cancelation of workmen's compensation insurance policies.

10. Establishing a division of occupational hygiene in the department of labor and industry.

11. Adding a medical staff to the division of adult hygiene of the department of public health.

12. Establishing a medical board of review.

13. Authorizing the department of industrial accidents to prepare statistics on occupational injuries.

Drafts of the legislation necessary to carry these recommendations into effect are included in the report, which also contains details of a comprehensive investigation of the working conditions in the granite and foundry industries, of the effect of these conditions on the health of the workers, of the means of lessening dust exposure, and of the legislative and administrative aspects of the occupational disease problem.

The committee had been created as a result of the realization of the silicosis menace. A constant increase in claims for disability from silicosis in the granite industry of the State had caused advances in compensation insurance premium rates from $2.84 per $100 of pay roll before December 5, 1927, to $10 in 1930 and later to $12. Even this rate was inadequate. By the spring of 1933 nearly every insurance company had withdrawn from the field, and (with the exception of a few firms) coverage could be obtained only at a rate based on expected total incapacity of the workers then employed within a 10-year working period. This rate was regarded by the employers as beyond their means, and the employees were consequently deprived of insurance against the results of occupational disease and of the means of reimbursement through the workmen's compensation law in cases of injury through accident.

The rapid increase in silicosis claims from foundry workers caused one insurance company to cancel the compensation insurance policy

of a foundry in Taunton in April 1933. Based on physical examinations held at the suggestion of another company, the employer was informed that compensation coverage would be extended only on condition that he himself assume the risk of silicosis claims for 42 of the 160 workers examined, on the theory that these were afflicted with silicosis or tuberculosis. A summary dismissal of the 42 workers followed, in spite of their pleading that they were not sick and that it was necessary for them to support their families. Through the strenuous efforts of the commission a settlement was secured 7 months later, with payment of compensation for the time lost, on the basis of total incapacity, and an agreement that all who were adjudged by the commissioner of public health fit to do so might return to work. Nearly all of the 42 workers were subsequently reemployed.

A partial investigation of granite establishments had been made in 1932 by the department of labor and industries. This was extended, dust counts were made, equipment was inspected, and operations were analyzed. Physical examinations were made of 961 of the 2,100 granite workers and of 1,614 of the 6,700 foundry workers in the State. Meetings and conferences were held with industrial and insurance representatives, medical experts, State labor and insurance officials, and labor representatives, including several public hearings. Information was also collected from other States.

The survey disclosed that 146, or 15.2 percent of the 961 granite workers examined, suffered from silicosis; 73, or 7.6 percent, from silicosis complicated with tuberculosis; 13, or 1.4 percent, from tuberculosis. Additional silicosis suspects numbered 122, or 12.7 percent; and 4 others, or 0.4 percent, were considered as tuberculosis suspects, leaving 603 workers, or 62.7 percent of the total examined, classed as negative but including 71 workers whose X-ray films were unsatisfactory.

X-ray examinations of foundry workers showed 143, or 8.8 percent with silicosis; 42, or 2.6 percent with silicosis and tuberculosis; 14, or 0.9 percent with tuberculosis; 175, or 10.9 percent, as silicosis suspects; and 10, or 0.6 percent, as tuberculosis suspects; leaving 1,230, or 76.2 percent negative.

It was found the presence of silicosis, uncomplicated or combined with tuberculosis, is positively correlated with the duration of exposure and dust concentration among the granite workers; and that tuberculosis was the final cause of death in more than one third of all granite workers, a proportionate mortality three times that in foundry workers and four times that in all males of 20 years or over.

Among foundry workers silicosis was found to be less frequent and also less advanced in degrees; but, while the proportionate mortality from tuberculosis was above the general average, the final cause of death in about one fourth of all foundry workers was pneumonia.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

Safety and Health Standards in Manufacturing Industries

THE codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act generally contain provisions requiring employers to provide safe and healthful conditions of employment. The customary clauses regulating this obligation are the following:

Every employer shall provide for the safety and health of his employees during the hours and at the place of their employment.

Standards for safety and health shall be submitted by the code authority to the Administrator for approval within 6 months after the effective date of the code.

In office order 71 of March 14, 1934, the manner in which the provision is to be executed was outlined. To assist the individual code authorities in meeting these requirements the Committee on Standards for Safety and Health in N.R.A.[1] has approved the following list of minimum standards for safety and health in manufacturing industries to which are to be added such additional standards as may be required for the specific hazards of the individual industry.

Similar lists of minimum standards for the branches of industry other than manufacturing will be prepared shortly.

Minimum Standards for the Safety and Health of Workers in Manufacturing Industries

General provisions.—These requirements shall not supersede any legal requirement which stipulates higher standards.

The minimum requirements set forth shall apply to all installations made after the date of adoption of these regulations, and to all existing installations and conditions which are not in accordance with these regulations, provided that where safety equipment has been provided, such equipment may remain in use until such time as it needs to be replaced, upon a proper showing to the Administrator that the devices afford adequate protection.

The code authority, subject to the approval of the Administrator, may modify these requirements in particular cases only where the regulations are shown for any reason to be impracticable and/or not warranted by the protection afforded, provided equivalent or better protection is secured by other means.

In all cases where a specific safety code is cited as minimum requirements, it is understood that such a code is subject to revision according to subsequent developments, and that any changes shall be acted upon by the code authority within 30 days after the receipt of such revision. All action shall be reported to the Administrator for approval.

1. *Lighting.*—Minimum requirements for the illumination of manufacturing operations shall be in accordance with the requested regulations in part 3 of the

[1] For the appointment, purpose, and make-up of this committee, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1934, p. 805.

Code of Lighting: Factories, Mills, and Other Workplaces (A–11), approved by the American Standards Association.

2. *Ventilation, temperature, humidity, and air space.*—Suitable atmospheric conditions shall be maintained in workrooms, by natural or artificial means, to avoid stagnant or vitiated air, excessive heat or cold, too rapid variations of temperature, excessive humidity or dryness, and insufficient air supply, as well as harmful drafts. Specific rules shall be provided for each industry.

3. *Sanitation.*—Minimum requirements for drinking water, cleanliness of workrooms, disposal of waste, personal-service rooms, toilet facilities, washing facilities, dressing rooms, and lunch rooms shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Safety Code for Industrial Sanitation in Manufacturing Establishments (Z–4), approved by the American Standards Association.

4. *Fire prevention and protection.*—(*a*) All factory buildings shall be provided with at least two exits from each floor. These shall be remote from each other and be clearly marked.

(*b*) Buildings of more than two stories in height and having only one inside stairway shall be provided with an outside stairway. All wall openings along the stairway or directly below it shall be protected by self-closing solid doors or wire-glass windows.

(*c*) Inside stairways should preferably be enclosed for their entire length with walls of masonry or other fire-resistive material.

(*d*) Exit doors shall remain unlocked during working hours.

(*e*) Fire doors shall be kept free from all obstructions.

(*f*) Buildings constructed after the effective date of these regulations shall be provided with exits in accordance with the Building Exits Code (A–9), approved by the American Standards Association.

(*g*) All factory buildings shall be provided with some means for fire extinguishment. Such equipment shall conform to the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

(*h*) All processes involving serious explosion and flash-fire hazards shall be conducted in segregated buildings, where the equipment should be arranged so that only a few employees are exposed to the hazard at one time—except as prescribed in regulations for particular industries.

(*i*) Flammable liquids having a flash-point less than 100° F., in quantities exceeding 5 gallons shall be stored only in separate buildings of fire-resistive construction, or in rooms of fire-resistive construction isolated from the remainder of the building by fire walls and self-closing fire doors, except as prescribed in regulations for particular industries.

(*j*) Electric wiring and equipment shall be installed in conformity with the National Electrical Code (C–1), approved by the American Standards Association.

(*k*) Tall brick or concrete chimneys, and buildings housing large quantities of explosives, shall be equipped with lightning rods conforming to the Code for Protection Against Lightning (C–5), approved by the American Standards Association.

5. *Dust, fumes, and gases.*—All dust, fumes, and gases incident to industrial operations shall be removed at the source whenever possible, and discharged in such manner that injury to persons or property is averted and no nuisance is created. Minimum requirements for such removal from workrooms shall be in accordance with the provisions of Rules Relating to the Removal of Dust, Gases, and Fumes, adopted by the New York Department of Labor, November 20, 1930.

6. *Contact with poisonous or harmful materials or substances.*—All workers exposed to possible external or internal contact with poisonous or other harmful

material or substances shall be furnished suitable personal protective equipment, such as gloves, boots, aprons, special garments, tight-fitting goggles, respirators, or hoods. Where possible injury to the heads or eyes is involved, the mechanical protection of such parts shall be in accordance with the Safety Code for the Protection of the Heads and Eyes of Industrial Workers (X–2), approved by the American Standards Association.

7. *Machine guarding.*—(*a*) Minimum requirements for the safeguarding of moving parts of equipment used in the mechanical transmission of power, including prime movers, intermediate equipment, and driven machines, but excluding points of operation, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus (B–15), approved by the American Standards Association.

(*b*) Points of operation of working machines shall be properly safeguarded, not only to protect the operator but also to protect others who might come in contact with same, including careless or thoughtless persons. Hand tools, for the purpose of eliminating hazards at points of operations, shall be provided when practical, and in such event the use of such hand tools shall be mandatory. Specific rules shall be provided for each industry.

8. *Machines and hand tools.*—(*a*) Machines shall not be operated with guards or shields removed, nor when any protective equipment is not functioning properly. Employees shall be instructed to report promptly any defective machinery.

(*b*) Handles of hand tools shall be sound, tight, and free from splinters, sharp edges, and roughness.

(*c*) The use of defective tools, such as mushroomed chisels, and wrenches with sprung jaws is prohibited.

9. *Protective clothing against physical injuries.*—(*a*) Suitable types of protective clothing in good condition shall be furnished to workers exposed to injury hazards from physical contact with materials, such as goggles for protection against flying objects or metal splashes, safety hats or helmets and safety shoes for protection against falling objects, fire-resisting leggings for protection against molten metal, leather or asbestos aprons for protection against fire, gloves for protection against sharp edges, splinters, or electric shocks, etc.

(*b*) Safety belts shall be furnished for protection against falls during dangerous overhead work.

10. *Safeguarding of other working equipment.*—(*a*) Minimum requirements for the installation, operation, and maintenance of electrical wiring and equipment, aside from the fire hazard, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Safety Code (C–2), approved by the American Standards Association.

(*b*) Minimum requirements for the construction, operation, and maintenance of elevators, dumbwaiters, and escalators shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Escalators (A–17), approved by the American Standards Association.

(*c*) Minimum requirements for the construction and use of ladders shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Safety Code for the Construction, Care, and Use of Ladders (A–14), approved by the American Standards Association.

11. *Housekeeping and operating rules.*—(*a*) Aisles and passageways shall be kept clean, and free of materials, containers, rubbish, or other obstructions. If not otherwise obvious, aisle limits shall be plainly marked.

(*b*) Foremen shall be instructed to utilize artificial light before daylight fades to the intensity of the artificial light.

(*c*) Lighting fixtures shall be cleaned often enough to keep the intensity of illumination above the prescribed minimum values. Where dependence is placed on daylight, windows shall be kept clean enough to fulfill their purpose.

(*d*) Floors and other walkway surfaces shall be kept in good repair, free from accumulations of oil and water. All dangerous projections from walkways shall be eliminated.

(*e*) Materials shall be piled so that they will not easily fall, or be displaced by vibration or jolts.

(*f*) Fire extinguishers shall be kept in operable condition, and protected from freezing. If of the soda-acid type they shall be recharged at least once a year.

(*g*) Discarded material of an inflammable nature shall be placed in self-closing metal containers which shall be emptied at least once daily.

(*h*) Flammable material shall not be stored under stairways.

(*i*) Fire drills should be held periodically in buildings of three or more stories, to avoid panic in the event of fire.

(*j*) Smoking shall be prohibited in all workrooms or stockrooms of any establishment in which explosives or readily combustible material is used, handled, or stored, and in other places where there is an equal fire hazard.

12. *Building equipment and/or construction.*—(*a*) Wall openings, floor openings, platforms, runways, and other places from which objects or persons might fall shall be equipped in conformity with the Safety Code for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards (A-12), approved by the American Standards Association.

(*b*) Where passageways are located over conveyors or moving machinery, bridges with railings shall be provided.

(*c*) On stairways, ramps, elevator landing platforms, and similar places where slipping may be especially hazardous, the walkway surface shall be provided with a nonslip surface.

(*d*) Aisles and passageways shall be sufficiently wide to permit the operation of hand trucks without likelihood of striking walls, columns, materials or other objects.

(*e*) Sufficient space shall be provided around the individual machines or process units to allow for normal operation, adjustments, ordinary repairs, and for materials supplied, in process, or completed.

(*f*) Suitable seats, with backs where practicable, shall be provided for all workers whose duties can be performed in a sitting posture. Such seats shall be adjusted to provide comfort for the workers.

(*g*) Requirements relating to steam boilers shall be in accordance with the Boiler Codes of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(*h*) It is recommended that machinery which might cause unusual vibration or excessive noise be mounted on foundations especially designed for the purpose, as by the use of shock-absorbing material.

13. *Instruction of employees.*—(*a*) All employees shall be instructed in the hazards incidental to the work engaged in, both in regard to the individual and to fellow workers. Workers who are transferred to other unaccustomed tasks shall be instructed in the hazards incidental to the new class of work.

(*b*) Workers shall be instructed in the use of and the necessity of using the personal protective equipment provided in these minimum requirements, and employers shall take steps to require the employees to use such equipment.

14. *Medical aid.*—(*a*) In every establishment where one or more persons are employed, suitable first-aid equipment shall be provided free of expense to the employees and available for use in case of injury.

(*b*) Employers shall require all employees to apply promptly for first-aid treatment for all injuries sustained at work.

(*c*) In every establishment one or more persons, in proportion to the size and needs of the establishment, shall have a complete course in first aid, at least equivalent to that prescribed by the United States Bureau of Mines or the American Red Cross, and all employees, so far as practical, shall likewise be given such a course.

(*d*) In every establishment where 100 or more persons are employed, suitable accommodations for which a physician or a trained nurse shall be responsible, shall be provided for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill on the premises.

15. *Physical examination.*—(*a*) If exposed to substances hazardous to health, the worker shall be given physical examination at such intervals as to insure that precautions can be taken to safeguard his health. The physical examination shall be performed by some impartial person or agency mutually acceptable to the employers and employees and subject to the disapproval of the Administrator, and means should be taken to insure that conditions found in this physical examination after employment shall not be used to the detriment of the worker.

(*b*) All workers should be given a physical examination previous to employment and at intervals of not exceeding a year during employment.

16. *Report of injuries.*—(*a*) Every employer shall keep a record of all injuries which cause death or disability, or require medical attention other than first-aid treatments, received by his/her employees in the course of their employment, on standard forms approved by the Administrator.

(*b*) Within 10 days after the occurrence and knowledge thereof of such injury to an employee, a copy of the report of such injury shall be sent to the code authority, to be used for analysis of causes and prevention of similar injuries. Reports shall be made available to the Administrator at his request.

(*c*) Upon the termination of the disability of the injured employee or if the disability extends beyond a period of 60 days, a supplementary report shall be made to the code authority.

Industrial Injuries in the United States, 1917 to 1932

DURING the past 15 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has endeavored to obtain as complete reports from the various States on all fatal and nonfatal industrial injuries as it was possible to secure, for the purpose of presenting a national compilation of all industrial injuries.

The results of the study up to the end of 1932 appear in the accompanying table. It is evident from a glance at the explanatory footnotes accompanying the data that these figures not only are not comparable but are inadequate as representing the total number of injuries sustained during the period covered.

Much of the information has been obtained from the reports published by State labor agencies, but in certain cases where published information was not available the special data were furnished by the officials on request.

Insofar as practicable the variations in reporting have been indicated by footnotes. It should be stated, in fairness to the States, that wherever "no report" is indicated, it does not mean that the report is missing because of lack of desire to cooperate, but because of some factor already mentioned, or some other reason of local importance which renders a report impossible. To note each of these reasons would multiply the footnotes unduly.

It will thus be seen that a comparison of the records of the various States with each other would not be justified, and the table is not presented for that purpose, but merely as an attempt to show, in a

general way, the extent of industrial accidents throughout the country. It is probably the most nearly complete report of industrial accidents in this country ever assembled and it is published for its value as such.

Accurate information on industrial injuries in the United States is unfortunately not available. Not only is it impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the causes of the accidents, the nature of the injuries, the extent of the disabilities, the number of workers handicapped through injury, or the cost in time or money lost through industrial injuries, but even the most elementary part of information relating to industrial injuries—the total number of disabling injuries sustained by industrial workers within a given year—is not available for the country as a whole.

It would seem to be a rather simple matter to determine the number of fatal and nonfatal industrial injuries in each State and combine these in a complete tabulation. This, has, however, not been possible, partly through lack of reporting in States which have not adopted workmen's compensation laws or from industries not covered by the law in other States. Some of the compensation laws cover only so-called "hazardous employments." Farm labor, domestic service, and casual employment are excluded in many States. These and other variations affect reporting of accidents because in some States reports are required only of employers subject to the compensation act.

There is also considerable variation in the tabulating of the reports. In some States records are compiled for all injuries reported, in others only for compensable injuries occurring during the year or for compensable cases closed during the year. Even the yearly periods differ. Some of the tabulations are on a calendar-year basis, but many of them cover fiscal years ending in any month from June to November.

One factor operating to render the figures somewhat inaccurate is that in many of the States those charged with the collection and the presentation of accident statistics (usually in the same organization which administers the workmen's compensation law) are handicapped by lack of sufficient funds to employ the help necessary to compile detailed statistical reports, or any reports at all, even omitting to tabulate cases involving compensation, although data required for fairly complete reports may be at hand.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to a satisfactory showing of the true accident situation in the various States is the absence of uniformity in the extent of reporting required from industrial establishments. This in turn is influenced largely by the provisions or absence of certain provisions in the State workmen's compensation laws. A State, generally speaking, requires only such information as will enable it to administer its law, and very little attempt is made, except in a few instances, to gather or tabulate complete statistical data. Thus it is found that some States do not require the reporting of accidents

which cause a disability of less than the waiting period prescribed by law, others require the reporting of all accidents wherein the disability extends beyond the day of injury, and still others require that every accident, no matter how trivial, shall be reported. Reference to this lack of uniform reporting has been repeatedly made, but so serious is this handicap in the vigorous application of accident-prevention measures that the repetition seems justified.

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, 1917 TO 1932, BY YEARS

Year	Alabama		Alaska (mines only)		Arizona		Arkansas		California	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	[1] 108	[1] 31	33	716	[1] 82	[1] 998	[2] 6	[2] 888	626	57,692
1918	[1] 110	[1] 36	13	206	[1] 93	[1] 1,261	[2] 5	[2] 887	706	54,114
1919	[1] 93	([3])	13	350	[1] 62	[1] 1,127	[4] 8	[4] 702	586	57,991
1920	[5] 186	[5] 5,972	9	302	[1] 53	[1] 958	[4] 8	[4] 703	592	69,813
1921	[5] 144	[5] 4,155	12	273	[1] 22	[1] 509	([3])	([3])	550	61,723
1922	[5] 231	[5] 5,538	5	272	[1] 30	[1] 374	([3])	([3])	708	70,028
1923	[5] 243	[5] 8,093	[6] 22	[6] 388	[1] 54	[1] 717	([3])	([3])	716	78,336
1924	[5] 214	[5] 7,447	[6] 24	[6] 496	[1] 40	[1] 887	([3])	([3])	645	89,301
1925	[5] 259	[5] 7,321	([3])	([3])	[1] 40	[1] 724	([3])	([3])	677	92,202
1926	[5] 292	[5] 7,533	([3])	([3])	132	13,172	48	237	763	92,020
1927	[5] 195	[5] 6,967	10	450	106	11,109	[7] 31	[7] 3,118	714	91,673
1928	[5] 153	[5] 6,538	9	456	92	13,610	[7] 30	[7] 3,118	636	93,192
1929	[5] 155	[5] 6,861	14	403	89	14,704	[7] 14	[7] 3,120	721	98,192
1930	([3])	([3])	7	401	88	12,595	[7] 13	[7] 3,120	637	81,389
1931	([3])	([3])	6	264	85	10,731	[7] 15	[7] 1,404	477	69,599
1932	([3])	([3])	5	244	([3])	[8] 5,333	[7] 15	[7] 1,403	411	56,223

Year	Colorado [9]		Connecticut [10]		Delaware		District of Columbia (private employment) [11]		Florida	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	300	12,480	([3])	[8] 46,935	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	----	----
1918	202	14,730	([3])	[8] 32,249	41	6,107	([3])	([3])	----	----
1919	201	11,157	([3])	[8] 36,407	34	4,853	([3])	([3])	----	----
1920	179	14,100	([3])	[8] 35,280	36	2,611	([3])	([3])	----	----
1921	151	13,753	96	22,800	18	3,882	([3])	([3])	----	----
1922	155	12,704	([3])	[8] 30,407	19	4,997	([3])	([3])	State does not require reports of accidents	
1923	168	15,194	([3])	[12] 37,000	12	6,611	([3])	([3])		
1924	140	17,373	([3])	[12] 35,350	22	4,827	([3])	([3])		
1925	152	18,143	[13] 130	[13] 32,777	15	4,637	([3])	([3])		
1926	155	19,642	[13] 130	[13] 32,777	16	2,530	([3])	([3])		
1927	180	19,391	[13] 112	[13] 32,059	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	----	----
1928	147	19,626	[13] 113	[13] 32,059	12	6,103	([3])	([3])	----	----
1929	177	25,669	[13] 119	[13] 28,062	9	7,384	59	14,236	----	----
1930	151	22,822	[13] 119	[13] 28,061	23	6,849	60	18,439	----	----
1931	108	21,024	([3])	([3])	12	6,534	71	19,576	----	----
1932	116	18,424	([3])	([3])	6	5,341	56	20,916	----	----

[1] Mines only.
[2] One half of number reported for 2 years ending Mar. 31, 1919.
[3] No report.
[4] One half of number reported for 18 months ending Sept. 30, 1920.
[5] Compensable cases only.
[6] Includes accidents reported for all other industries.
[7] One half of number reported for 2 years ending June 30.
[8] Includes fatal accidents, not reported separately.
[9] Fiscal years, ending Nov. 30.
[10] Fiscal years, ending Oct. 31.
[11] Fiscal years, ending June 30.
[12] Estimated by States. Includes fatal accidents.
[13] One half of number reported for 2 years.

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, 1917 TO 1932, BY YEARS—Continued

Year	Georgia		Hawaii (city and county of Honolulu only)		Idaho [10]		Illinois [5]		Indiana [14]	
	Fatal	Nonfatal [13]	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal [16]	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	(3)	(3)	(3)	[8] 2,476	[1] 21	[1] 854	492	36,268	305	41,627
1918	(3)	(3)	21	1,809	[17] 64	[17] 3,785	629	37,618	373	37,147
1919	(3)	(3)	16	2,296	51	4,036	535	37,754	268	34,961
1920	(3)	(3)	29	2,615	83	5,367	597	49,988	291	42,703
1921	[18] 82	[18] 11,696	22	2,077	63	4,484	498	43,024	263	34,133
1922	100	16,944	20	2,114	44	4,583	534	46,238	198	38,406
1923	109	22,210	29	2,785	57	6,253	675	61,135	268	54,582
1924	109	26,879	25	3,183	83	6,318	655	53,529	274	48,730
1925	[13] 126	28,664	23	2,882	59	6,635	204	51,639	307	48,863
1926	[13] 127	30,599	22	1,945	56	7,368	(3)	[8] 57,535	265	42,873
1927	134	26,885	26	1,696	54	7,785	720	53,263	266	40,273
1928	74	26,420	22	1,665	64	7,620	667	54,083	204	37,510
1929	132	31,867	18	[15] 5,914	61	7,965	715	55,452	200	40,731
1930	147	27,660	25	[15] 6,290	65	8,284	606	41,730	184	31,634
1931	111	23,423	25	[15] 6,481	62	6,758	520	32,647	177	22,666
1932	77	18,050	19	[15] 6,156	33	5,765	(3)	(3)	131	17,398

Year	Iowa [11]		Kansas		Kentucky [11]		Louisiana (parish of Orleans only)		Maine	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal [15]	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	159	24,250	83	6,371	(3)	[8] 12,665	(3)	[8] 819	63	13,738
1918	187	15,420	93	6,342	96	13,557	1	980	83	16,557
1919	181	10,926	104	6,322	118	13,810	1	875	52	18,666
1920	154	14,283	118	6,891	94	16,061	1	1,305	60	18,463
1921	113	14,839	71	6,240	122	16,787	1	688	49	13,205
1922	77	11,410	86	7,509	21	18,590	(3)	[8] 314	62	14,731
1923	112	13,834	72	9,999	113	23,887	(3)	(3)	64	16,311
1924	119	13,610	84	10,890	97	28,036	0	1,321	38	14,168
1925	147	13,008	87	11,027	193	26,490	4	2,214	59	13,844
1926	118	11,903	81	10,336	208	25,496	2	1,919	44	15,075
1927	135	11,668	[11] 75	[11] 10,015	206	25,815	0	2,680	59	15,195
1928	131	10,257	[11] 73	[11] 9,637	173	23,222	0	1,649	47	7,800
1929	143	11,207	[11] 79	[11] 12,114	144	19,221	1	2,410	55	8,160
1930	152	11,401	[11] 114	[11] 12,193	154	20,600	1	2,097	44	8,083
1931	83	9,955	[11] 86	[11] 9,752	73	14,502	1	1,350	34	6,568
1932	58	8,297	[11] 109	[11] 7,347	90	11,651	(3)	(3)	36	5,251

[1] Mines only.
[3] No report.
[5] Compensable cases only.
[8] Includes fatal accidents, not reported separately.
[10] Fiscal years, ending Oct. 31.
[11] Fiscal years, ending June 30.
[13] One half of number reported for 2 years.
[14] Fiscal years, ending Sept. 30.
[15] Includes all nonfatal accidents reported.
[16] Closed cases only.
[17] Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
[18] Mar. 1 to Dec. 31.

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, 1917 TO 1932, BY YEARS—Continued

Year	Maryland [10]		Massachusetts [11]		Michigan [5]		Minnesota [11]		Mississippi	
	Fatal [19]	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Non-fatal [15]	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	141	37,303	481	78,308	386	19,243	176	30,933		
1918	207	42,363	438	77,067	320	15,656	237	29,730		
1919	173	46,702	356	66,884	256	18,712	215	27,068		
1920	153	53,525	376	65,112	313	29,034	193	32,667		
1921	116	36,996	296	53,017	[20] 133	[20] 8,966	143	34,438	State does not require reports of accidents	
1922	123	33,370	306	50,999	[11] 360	[11] 30,831	197	31,374		
1923	115	40,924	330	64,560	[11] 326	[11] 29,953	243	37,408		
1924	139	38,833	336	60,103	[11] 276	[11] 27,451	236	38,481		
1925	161	38,882	308	58,771	[11] 280	[11] 28,015	157	39,121		
1926	279	41,337	313	59,175	[11] 315	[11] 32,105	150	45,168		
1927	160	45,767	317	63,850	[11] 395	[11] 30,664	114	46,111		
1928	144	41,492	340	59,990	[11] 412	[11] 31,148	98	45,351		
1929	157	43,450	353	59,842	[11] 393	[11] 35,530	213	50,001		
1930	191	41,570	344	61,397	[11] 379	[11] 29,959	209	51,430		
1931	138	31,336	282	49,724	[11] 277	[11] 20,806	224	49,280		
1932	123	24,471	222	41,845	227	16,434	167	42,977		

Year	Missouri		Montana [11]		Nebraska		Nevada [11]		New Hampshire [11]	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Non-fatal [15]	Fatal [5]	Non-fatal [5]	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	[1] 64	[1] 35	307	8,018	15	13,278	43	1,200	[21] 9	[21] 459
1918	[1] 39	[1] 35	123	5,697	[16] 13	[16] 7,053	38	1,176	[21] 10	[21] 758
1919	[1] 22	[1] 26	122	5,353	28	11,245	36	1,176	[22] 20	[22] 1,693
1920	[3]	[3]	94	4,820	50	13,626	33	1,143	[22] 20	[22] 1,692
1921	[1] 22	[1] 22	83	3,775	30	11,326	20	1,227	[23] 10	[23] 1,523
1922	[1] 16	[3]	51	3,317	32	13,900	21	1,380	22	1,835
1923	[1] 29	[1] 14	81	5,048	30	16,162	31	1,113	13	1,434
1924	[1] 18	[1] 7	87	5,702	35	15,000	30	1,347	19	2,442
1925	[1] 17	[1] 15	79	5,737	34	17,040	34	2,223	16	2,249
1926	[24] 6	[24] 289	78	6,736	40	18,781	27	2,036	18	2,459
1927	202	33,720	93	6,786	32	19,013	28	2,849	15	2,817
1928	200	33,124	85	6,933	61	18,168	21	2,797	11	2,990
1929	193	37,814	89	8,275	54	21,194	34	2,708	16	3,135
1930	186	32,299	94	8,801	76	21,826	21	2,830	15	2,872
1931	118	23,107	55	6,813	39	18,459	15	1,628	27	2,704
1932	[3]	[3]	56	6,390	40	14,041	29	2,015	11	2,209

[1] Mines only.
[3] No report.
[5] Compensable cases only.
[10] Fiscal years, ending Oct. 31.
[11] Fiscal years, ending June 30.
[15] Includes all nonfatal accidents reported.
[16] Closed cases only.
[19] Claims filed.
[20] Jan. 1 to June 30.
[21] Fiscal years, ending Aug. 31.
[22] One half of number reported for 2 years, ending Aug. 31.
[23] Sept. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.
[24] Nov. 2, 1926, to Jan. 9, 1927.

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, 1917 TO 1932, BY YEARS—Continued

Year	New Jersey		New Mexico (mines only)		New York		North Carolina [11]		North Dakota	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal [25]	Nonfatal
1917	[26] 361	[26] 12,382	12	(3)	[11] 1,570	[11] 311,836	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1918	[27] 185	[27] 37,003	28	543	[11] 1,504	[11] 285,367	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1919	[11] 523	[11] 30,728	21	(3)	[11] 1,815	[11] 286,629	(3)	(3)	[28] 6	[28] 430
1920	[11] 285	[11] 28,556	32	(3)	[11] 1,236	[11] 344,436	(3)	(3)	13	1,298
1921	[11] 282	[11] 27,754	16	596	[11] 1,777	[11] 292,692	(3)	(3)	7	1,169
1922	[11] 246	[11] 33,483	11	450	[11] 1,421	[11] 292,423	(3)	(3)	15	1,146
1923	[11] 290	[11] 49,002	156	238	[11] 1,665	[11] 345,180	(3)	(3)	12	1,937
1924	[11] 283	[11] 47,958	12	391	1,684	366,756	(3)	(3)	17	2,012
1925	[11] 325	[11] 44,976	21	396	1,828	414,702	(3)	(3)	17	2,560
1926	[16] 237	[16] 23,519	15	610	1,787	482,916	(3)	(3)	20	3,599
1927	[16] 234	[16] 25,631	20	379	1,917	519,707	(3)	(3)	21	3,925
1928	[16] 309	[16] 25,661	15	328	1,870	506,110	(3)	(3)	31	4,636
1929	[16] 284	[16] 27,985	(3)	(3)	2,093	521,511	(3)	(3)	21	5,330
1930	[16] 344	[16] 27,239	8	306	2,006	469,504	[16] 138	[16] 33,571	33	5,850
1931	[16] 289	[16] 22,919	11	214	1,789	417,283	[16] 81	[16] 28,669	27	5,781
1932	[16] 268	[16] 19,930	(3)	(3)	1,505	352,793	[16] 62	[16] 25,824	[20] 1	[20] 2,276

Year	Ohio [19]		Oklahoma		Oregon		Pennsylvania		Philippine Islands	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Non-fatal [21]	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nontafal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	855	158,786	141	15,378	128	15,832	3,072	224,808	1	123
1918	956	160,800	195	19,918	184	24,862	3,403	181,441	(3)	[8] 193
1919	832	145,466	(3)	14,009	151	23,211	2,569	149,975	(3)	[8] 393
1920	880	186,194	130	22,348	149	20,969	2,528	172,451	109	442
1921	649	108,448	85	22,864	138	18,048	1,924	138,273	111	263
1922	718	140,931	(3)	25,636	124	21,721	1,890	144,365	69	400
1923	892	184,694	(3)	34,908	177	30,013	2,412	198,023	86	303
1924	903	174,416	(3)	45,826	142	25,811	2,209	175,330	61	468
1925	931	199,345	(3)	48,699	150	27,696	2,009	174,370	48	405
1926	1,131	207,040	(3)	49,837	157	31,495	2,116	178,284	104	409
1927	978	214,574	(3)	60,583	163	34,878	2,053	158,690	143	389
1928	1,114	218,884	(3)	50,523	174	39,216	2,065	150,433	109	995
1929	1,297	253,797	35	57,539	205	41,816	2,000	164,657	57	1,998
1930	1,269	209,002	[11] 27	54,157	166	35,044	1,752	142,917	209	2,883
1931	1,146	170,131	[11] 33	29,292	117	29,427	1,485	109,976	173	2,418
1932	985	129,648	[11] 18	19,248	77	21,996	1,070	84,036	129	1,994

[3] No report.
[8] Includes fatal accidents, not reported separately.
[11] Fiscal years, ending June 30.
[16] Closed cases only.
[19] Claims filed.
[20] Jan. 1 to June 30.
[21] Fiscal years, ending Aug. 31.
[25] Includes permanent total disabilities.
[26] Compensable cases for year ending Oct. 31.
[27] Nov. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.
[28] July 1 to Dec. 31.

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, 1917 TO 1932, BY YEARS—Continued

Year	Puerto Rico [20]		Rhode Island [14]		South Dakota [20]		Tennessee		South Carolina	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal [15]	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	[3]	[5] 492	[5] 27	[5] 3,053	[1] 7	[1] 716	[29] 26	[29] 1,465		
1918	[3]	[5] 510	[5] 49	[5] 3,133	20	1,750	49	4,613		
1919	16	2,108	[5] 28	[5] 2,666	22	1,948	[28] 44	[28] 8,056		
1920	[3]	6,952	[5] 28	[5] 2,951	21	2,230	109	17,455		
1921	43	10,357	[5] 24	[5] 2,902	23	2,701	122	25,248	State does not require reports of accidents	
1922	27	12,773	[5] 26	[5] 3,482	25	3,257	67	18,557		
1923	55	13,795	[5] 31	[5] 4,098	18	3,455	90	25,008		
1924	59	13,502	[5] 31	[5] 3,758	16	4,519	142	21,322		
1925	48	16,491	38	28,357	22	4,394	162	25,507		
1926	38	15,380	38	31,160	31	4,857	169	23,643		
1927	217	20,426	38	29,424	20	4,629	137	16,998		
1928	[3]	[3]	49	27,847	22	5,408	153	12,366		
1929	278	21,760	40	32,564	18	5,500	162	13,116		
1930	51	[15] 31,476	25	29,842	19	6,101	134	11,526		
1931	55	[15] 39,966	23	20,026	16	5,872	95	[5] 5,147		
1932	[3]	[5] 42,751	21	16,294	18	4,917	63	[5] 7,152		

Year	Texas [21]		Utah [20]		Vermont [20]		Virginia		Washington	
	Fatal	Nonfatal [15]	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal [15]	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	139	52,460	[3]	[3]	33	5,205	[1] 63	[1] 512	320	22,777
1918	223	52,502	90	11,782	49	7,160	[1] 41	[1] 846	435	26,398
1919	[3]	[3]	73	8,816	26	6,260	[30] 140	[30] 4,834	344	21,934
1920	400	65,600	99	10,084	34	8,046	[20] 172	[20] 6,967	377	26,262
1921	308	94,256	91	9,932	36	7,724	[31] 144	[31] 5,327	246	19,345
1922	214	95,109	69	8,685	25	6,564	[31] 144	[31] 6,498	330	28,513
1923	253	86,482	84	13,137	40	9,316	[31] 145	[31] 6,518	395	34,354
1924	299	92,613	281	13,919	44	10,507	[20] 180	[20] 9,424	384	[16] 19,442
1925	357	91,065	98	13,262	30	9,414	[20] 180	[20] 11,031	392	[16] 19,629
1926	343	97,978	83	14,160	37	9,581	[20] 152	[20] 12,460	389	[16] 20,624
1927	514	125,051	94	15,006	38	10,446	[20] 170	[20] 12,719	401	[16] 20,953
1928	417	109,372	83	13,968	25	11,632	197	14,396	407	[16] 21,859
1929	465	129,495	103	16,556	43	13,104	184	16,002	344	[16] 23,875
1930	448	109,698	138	16,727	39	12,789	204	14,379	332	[16] 21,313
1931	475	117,218	69	12,288	17	8,269	157	12,934	284	[16] 17,056
1932	633	105,291	49	9,725	10	6,682	161	8,662	196	[16] 12,459

[1] Mines only.
[3] No report.
[5] Compensable cases only.
[5] Includes fatal accidents, not reported separately.
[14] Fiscal years, ending Sept. 30.
[15] Includes all nonfatal accidents reported.
[16] Closed cases only.
[20] Fiscal years, ending June 30.
[21] Fiscal years, ending Aug. 31.
[28] July 1 to Dec. 31.
[29] Dec. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917.
[30] Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
[31] Compensable cases for year ending Sept. 30.

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INDUSTRIAL INJURIES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES, 1917 TO 1932, BY YEARS—Continued

Year	West Virginia [11]		Wisconsin [5]		Wyoming [5]		United States			
							Federal civil employees		Longshoremen and harbor workers [11]	
	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal	Fatal	Nonfatal
1917	505	22,886	204	19,493	[32] 37	[32] 726	[33] 245	[33] 15,849	(3)	(3)
1918	541	23,838	230	20,107	24	571	[19] 438	23,680	(3)	(3)
1919	506	18,871	189	17,018	36	605	[19] 499	25,314	(3)	(3)
1920	460	24,851	195	19,742	43	766	[19] 427	19,653	(3)	(3)
1921	518	23,432	181	16,169	(3)	(3)	344	18,046	(3)	(3)
1922	444	21,924	191	18,858	33	1,198	349	17,910	(3)	(3)
1923	518	28,252	204	25,746	82	1,719	265	17,727	(3)	(3)
1924	710	30,684	221	23,634	88	1,669	268	20,270	(3)	(3)
1925	565	31,066	190	25,596	51	1,541	305	20,386	(3)	(3)
1926	724	36,515	187	25,869	40	1,483	263	19,264	(3)	(3)
1927	829	40,944	210	24,699	45	1,188	358	20,189	(3)	(3)
1928	617	39,643	221	26,130	25	1,272	307	21,882	175	31,988
1929	618	40,579	234	27,064	43	1,139	334	25,356	183	38,052
1930	645	41,260	204	22,496	37	1,125	292	25,777	210	39,850
1931	571	35,750	172	21,483	26	931	262	28,176	156	28,863
1932	395	36,726	118	18,700	21	541	231	25,117	131	25,337

[3] No report.
[5] Compensable cases only.
[11] Fiscal years, ending June 30.
[19] Claims filed.
[32] Oct. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917.
[33] Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1917.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1932 and 1933

THE following table on fatal industrial accidents in Canada in the calendar years 1932 and 1933 is based on a more detailed tabulation in the Canadian Labor Gazette of March 1934:

TOTAL FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1932 AND 1933

Industry	Number of fatalities	
	1932 [1]	1933
Agriculture	154	111
Logging	73	87
Fishing and trapping	30	31
Mining, nonferrous smelting and quarrying	123	107
Manufacturing	116	96
Construction	124	64
Electric light and power	21	15
Transportation and public utilities	196	154
Trade	51	48
Finance	2	3
Service	83	57
Unclassified	1	
Total	974	773

[1] Revised figures for 1932.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Pension from Private Corporation Held Assignable

THE right to draw a monthly pension, under a pension system established by a private corporation, is an assignable right if the assignor has attained the status of a pensioner, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia (*Gilbert* v. *Norfolk & W. Ry. Co. et al.*, 171 S.E. 814).

The facts in the case showed that William C. Mays was a retired employee of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. residing in Bluefield, W.Va. He had been receiving a pension of $45.91 per month and was entitled to receive the same during the remainder of his life under the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. retirement system. In December 1930 Mays made application to F. E. Gilbert, for a $2,500 loan and pledged as security a death benefit policy which he carried in the company's pension and relief fund and the monthly pension which he was receiving. The proceeds of the loan were to be used in taking up a loan secured by the same collateral which Mays owed to the Savings & Loan Corporation of Roanoke, Va.

Mays agreed to authorize Gilbert's trustee to draw the monthly pension check and apply the proceeds upon the loan to be made. Gilbert, during the preliminary investigation, corresponded with the relief and pension department of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co., following which the head of this department wrote a letter to Mays' representative stating that Mays' check would be sent to him to be applied on the loan made by Gilbert to Mays. Thereupon the loan was made by Gilbert.

On July 23, 1931, Mays undertook to revoke the power of attorney which he had executed authorizing the pension check to be received by a third party and he instructed the railway company to send the pension check direct to him. The railway company immediately stopped the payments and Mays then instituted suit in the circuit court of Tazewell County, W.Va., against the railway company to compel the payment of the pension to him. No record is available of the outcome of this suit; however, shortly thereafter the railway company began paying the pension direct to Mays again.

Meanwhile Mays filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing his pension and death benefit policy as worthless. Gilbert filed a petition asserting a lien upon both the pension and the death-benefit policy, and then brought suit for the purpose of enjoining the rail-

way company from paying over the pension checks to Mays and to require that the checks be paid to Gilbert under the contract of assignment. A decree was entered in favor of Gilbert, and Mays appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

In discussing the general theory of private pension systems, the court said:

> The creation of pension funds for corporations has been uniformly sustained in the few cases in which the question of their validity has arisen. *Heinz* v. *National Bank of Commerce*, 237 Fed. 942, 150 C.C.A. 592. The courts have gone further than to sustain the mere creation of a pension fund on the part of private business corporations, and have held that when created, the existence of such fund and of the regulations for its administration adopted by the corporation constitutes an offer on the part of the corporation to those engaging in its service which, when accepted by the entrance of persons into the service of the corporation or by remaining in the service of the corporation (such fund and regulations being in existence at the time), gives rise to a contractual relationship which may ripen into vested rights in the employee.

A distinction was made by the court between the right to assign future wages and the right to assign a pension. "In the case of the pension fund, the employee has a contractual relationship with the employer from the beginning of the employment. An offer is held out to him from the beginning and continuing throughout the employment of a certain part of the pension fund that he will be entitled to when he has reached a certain status based upon the duration and satisfactoriness of his service." The court then said that when the employee brings himself within the conditions laid down in the regulations he has a right to a pension which "is irrevocable to the extent of his pro rata of the funds set apart for the fulfillment of the purpose as to him and others entitled thereto."

Continuing, the court said:

> Having seen that the pension fund brings about a contractual relationship between the employer and the employee which ripens into vested rights in the employee when he acquires the status of a pensioner, we conclude that the rights vested in the employee after having acquired that status, because contractual, fall within the general rule to the effect that contractual rights, not involving liabilities to be discharged, purely personal services to be performed nor relationship of trust and confidence, are assignable unless some reason to the contrary appears.

The point was raised in the proceedings that the rules and regulations adopted by the railway company in operating the pension system provided specifically that the pension could not be assigned. The court found, however, that this rule had been waived by the interested parties and that Gilbert had relied upon this in making the loan. The court therefore concluded:

> It is therefore our opinion that this contract is assignable, that the provision against its assignability, although valid and enforceable, was waived, and that Gilbert at the time of the bankruptcy of Mays held a valid assignment as collateral security for his loan of $2,500, less credits existing at that time.

News Agent on Train Entitled to Protection Accorded to Other Passengers

ACCORDING to the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court in the case of *Shadduck* v. *Chicago, M., St. P. & P. R. Co.* (252 N.W. 772), a news agent employed on a train is a "passenger" and entitled to the same protection as other passengers. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Shadduck against the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to recover damages for personal injuries sustained when the train was derailed. Shadduck alleged that he was a passenger traveling on the train at the time of the accident. The facts in the case show that Shadduck, at that time, was an employee of the Van Noy-Interstate Co. of New York, engaged in selling newspapers, candies, etc., to the passengers on the train between Sioux City, Iowa, and Aberdeen, S.Dak. The railroad company had entered into a contract with the Van Noy-Interstate Co. under which the railroad received a consideration for the permission granted to Shadduck to travel upon its trains. He, of course, paid no fare and personally had no knowledge of the terms of the contract between the two companies. There was a provision in the contract which provided that "said news agents * * * in the use of said free transportation for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, shall not be considered passengers * * *."

The District Court of Woodbury County, Iowa, rendered a decision in favor of Shadduck and the carrier appealed the case to the State supreme court. Three issues were presented in the arguments before the court. The first was whether Shadduck was a passenger and entitled to the same protection as other passengers. The carrier contended that the contract cited above defeated the claim that he was a passenger at the time of the injury.

Few authorities were found having a direct bearing on the case. In one case cited it was held that a conductor traveling on the train while off duty was not a passenger (*Dodge* v. *Railway Co.*, 164 Iowa 627). However, the case of *Weber* v. *C., R. I. & P. R. Co.* (175 Iowa 358) holding that a railway mail clerk sustained the relation to the railroad of a passenger, was held to be controlling. The court said "If a railway mail clerk is a passenger and entitled to protection accorded by law to other passengers, we perceive no theory upon which it may logically be held that a newsboy is not also a passenger." In commenting upon the contract entered into by the railway company, the court said:

> It is against the public policy of this State to enforce contracts limiting the liability of common carriers of passengers for negligence. Section 8042, Code 1931. We must, therefore, hold that appellee was a passenger and, unless otherwise precluded, entitled to recover in this action.

The second issue raised was whether the damages awarded were excessive. As the verdict had been reduced by the lower court from $2,175 to $1,275, the court held that the amount was not excessive.

The third contention was that the railroad was relieved of all liability because Shadduck "for a consideration, signed and executed a complete release of all claims for damages against" the railroad company. From the testimony given at the trial it appears that Shadduck had been receiving compensation payments under the workmen's compensation law and under the impression that he was signing a receipt for such a payment he signed the release. He testified that at the time he signed the statement it was dull or dark in the hotel and that he did not have his glasses with him, so he relied upon his friend, the agent of the news company. The court concluded the opinion by holding there was sufficient testimony on this point to carry the case to the jury and that its verdict was conclusive. The decision allowing recovery was therefore affirmed.

New National Labor Law of Germany

By Peter A. Speek, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

A RADICAL departure from all former labor legislation in Germany is made in the new German National Labor Law, promulgated on January 20, 1934, and published below in English translation. The theory of conflict of interests between the employers and their workers, resulting in the class struggle, is replaced by one which assumes a harmony of interests between employers and workers, a mutual trust and confidence, and joint effort to further the purposes of the enterprise and the common well-being of the people and the State as a whole.

The cardinal principles underlying the new Labor Law are as follows:

1. An individualistic, authoritative, and pyramidal leadership, beginning with the shop leader—the employer. Over him is the leader of an industrial area—the Labor Trustee; over the latter is the State Minister of Labor, and, finally, over all the supreme leader of the German co-nationals (*Folksgenossen*) and their State.

2. A close, even an intimate cooperation between the employers and their workers—something like a shop family, in which the employer is the family head in the role of the shop leader, and his workers are family members in the role of the followers of and advisers to the leader, but with the latter alone deciding and directing all matters concerning the establishment.

3. The sacrifice of personal interests to the common weal of the German race and their State.

4. The predominance of moral principle under the term of "social honor", equally binding upon the employer and his workers.

5. The replacement of democracy, that is, the election principle, or majority rule, by the omnipotent, or what is termed now in Germany, the "totalitarian and authoritative" State with its exclusive power of selection, appointment, guidance, and control over industrial and trade relations, public as well as private.

6. Replacement of the labor unions and employers' associations by the shop council of advisers consisting of the workers and the employer as their responsible leader. The council members are appointed by the employer from among his workers, with the approval of the shop cell of the National-Socialist Party and also of the Labor Trustee appointed by the State Government. The workers have no right of election or decision, but they may express their attitude (*Stellung zu nehmen*) through a secret vote. In case their attitude is in conflict with the decisions of the employer, the case may be taken by either the workers or the employer to the Labor Trustee, whose decisions are final.

7. Rather rigid disciplinary measures through a system of penalties of fine, imprisonment, or both, applicable to the workers and the employer for violation of shop rules, regulations, and social honor.

In addition to the above fundamental principles the law has other striking provisions. The German terms "Arbeitgeber", meaning an employer, and "Arbeitnehmer", meaning an employee or worker, are avoided. Again, the law does not directly state that the employer is the leader of the workers and that the latter are the followers of the employer; the words "their" and "his" in this respect are avoided. The law simply speaks of the leader of the establishment and of the followers, although, in fact, the latter appear to be the followers of the leader.

The employer prepares and posts the shop rules (*Betriebsordnung*) stating the beginning and end of the daily hours of work and the intermissions, date, and manner of payment of wages, etc. But the law is silent as to the length of the working day and how and by whom it is to be fixed. Moreover there is no mention of the rate of wages or how and by whom the wage scale is to be fixed. Nothing is said about the earnings or profits of the enterprise or how or by whom they are to be disposed.

In general, it may be observed that the law has a skeleton and an experimental character. Certain clauses appear to be flexible enough to permit further developments and amendments (*Ezgänzung*).

Text of the Law

THERE is given below the text of the law, in English translation, with the exception of sections 66–73 inclusive, which deal with certain rather technical matters and with certain minor corrections in other laws in order to conform with the present law.

GERMAN NATIONAL LABOR LAW [1]

CHAPTER 1.—*The leader of the establishment and the Council of Advisers*

Article 1.—SECTION 1. In each establishment the owner as the leader (*Führer*) and the salaried employees and wage earners as the followers (*Gefolgshaft*) shall work together for the furtherance of the purposes of the establishment and for the common needs of the people and the State.

Article 2.—SECTION 1. The leader has the right to decide as regards the followers, all matters pertaining to the establishment, insofar as these matters are regulated by this law.

SEC. 2. He is to care for the well-being of the followers, who are to be loyal to him in the establishment community.

Article 3.—SECTION 1. In the case of incorporated associations and other juridical persons or groups of such persons their legal representative is to be the leader of the establishment.

SEC. 2. The owner of the establishment or the legal representative of incorporated associations and other juridical persons or groups of such persons may delegate the leadership of the establishment to a person who is in a responsible position in the establishment; and this leadership must be so delegated when such owners or their representatives do not themselves direct the establishments. In matters of less importance they may also delegate their authority to some other person.

SEC. 3. If the leader of the establishment is deprived of his legal rights by the Honor Court under the terms of article 38, then another leader of the establishment is to be appointed.

Article 4.—SECTION 1. The term "establishment" as here used includes also administration (management).

SEC. 2. Auxiliary enterprises and branches connected with the main establishment through a common leadership are not considered as independent organizations unless they are located at a considerable distance from the main establishment.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this law, with the exception of articles 32 and 33, are not applicable to the merchant marine, inland shipping, and air lines, or to their crews.

Article 5.—SECTION 1. In an establishment which as a rule employs at least 20 persons there is to be appointed, from among the followers, advisers (*Vertrauensmänner*) for the purpose of advising the leader of the establishment. These advisers together with the leader form the Council of Advisers (*Vertrauensrat*).

SEC. 2. With the followers, in the sense of the provisions regarding the Council of Advisers, shall be included also the industrial home workers, who work mainly for the same establishment, either singly or with members of their families.

Article 6.—SECTION 1. It is the duty of the Council of Advisers to strengthen mutual trust within the establishment community.

SEC. 2. The Council of Advisers has the task of counseling on all measures for the improvement of labor productivity, the introduction and enforcement of better labor conditions in general, and especially better establishment rules, the improve-

[1] Germany. Reichsministerium des Innern. Reichsgesetzblatt, Jan. 20, 1934.

ment and enforcement of better industrial safety measures, the strengthening of the ties among the members of the establishment and between the members and the establishment, and the welfare of all members of the community. It must also seek to adjust all disputes within the establishment, and must be consulted before penalties are imposed for violations of the establishment rules.

SEC. 3. The Council of Advisers may entrust particular tasks to designated advisers.

Article 7.—SECTION 1. The number of advisers shall be as follows:

Establishments with—	*Number of advisers*
20 to 49 employees	2
50 to 99 employees	3
100 to 199 employees	4
200 to 399 employees	5

SEC. 2. The above number shall be increased by one adviser for each 300 additional employees, up to a maximum of 10.

SEC. 3. Substitutes are to be appointed in the same numbers.

SEC. 4. In the selection of the advisers the salaried employees, wage earners, and industrial home workers are all to be considered.

Article 8.—SECTION 1. Advisers must have attained 25 years of age, have been in the establishment or the enterprise at least 1 year, and have been engaged at least 2 years in the same or related occupational or industrial branches. They must possess civil rights, belong to the German Labor Front, be distinguished by exemplary human qualities, and be duty bound at all times to offer themselves, without reserve, for the National State. The requirement of 1 year's membership in the establishment may be waived, in the naming of the first group of advisers after this law goes into effect.

Article 9.—SECTION 1. The leader of the establishment, in agreement with the chief of the National-Socialist cell organization in the establishment, is to prepare in March of each year a list of advisers and their substitutes. The followers are then to express their attitude toward the list, through a secret ballot, as soon as possible.

SEC. 2. If, as a result of disagreement between the leader of the establishment and the chief of the National-Socialist cell organization as regards the list of advisers and their substitutes, or for any other reason, the formation of the Council of Advisers is not accomplished and especially if the followers fail to approve the list, then the Labor Trustee may name the advisers and their substitutes in the required number.

Article 10.—SECTION 1. On National Labor Day (May 1) the members of the Council of Advisers pledge themselves to serve, in the performance of their duties, only the welfare of the establishment and the common interests of all co-nationals without regard to their private interests, and to conduct themselves as models for the members of the establishment in their mode of life and in the performance of their duty.

SEC. 2. If in an establishment the provisions for the formation of a Council of Advisers, on the basis of article 9, section 1, are not complied with, then the appointment of advisers (art. 9) and the performance of their duties as the Council of Advisers shall take place immediately after the legal requirements are met.

Article 11.—SECTION 1. The term of office of the Council of Advisers shall begin after taking oath, as a rule on May 1, and shall expire on April 30 of each year.

Article 12.—SECTION 1. The Council of Advisers shall be called into session when necessary by the leader of the establishment. A session must also be called when half of the advisers demand it.

Article 13.—SECTION 1. The position of adviser is an honorary position for which no compensation may be paid. For the necessary time spent in the performance of the tasks during working hours the regular wage is to be paid. The necessary sundry expenses are to be borne by the management of the establishment.

SEC. 2. The necessary office accommodations and business requirements for the regular performance of the duties of the Council of Advisers are to be provided by the management of the establishment. The leader of the establishment must provide the advisers with the information needful for the discharge of their duties.

Article 14.—SECTION 1. The term of office of an adviser shall cease (except in case of a voluntary resignation) upon his separation from the establishment. An adviser cannot be dismissed unless the establishment or its branch is closed, or unless he renders himself liable for dismissal without notice.

SEC. 2. The Labor Trustee may recall an adviser for cause, or for his personal unfitness. The term of office of a recalled adviser ceases when the decision of the Labor Trustee is communicated in writing to the Council of Advisers.

SEC. 3. Furthermore, the tenure of office of an adviser ceases when any of the penalties provided in article 38 (secs. 2–5), and imposed by the decision of the Social Honor Court become effective.

Article 15.—SECTION 1. An adviser, separated from the establishment or temporarily incapacitated, is to be replaced by a substitute, in the order of the names on the list. Should the list of substitutes be exhausted, the Labor Trustee may name a new adviser for the remainder of his term.

Article 16.—SECTION 1. The decisions of the leader of the establishment regarding the general conditions of labor, especially the establishment rules (art. 6, sec. 2), may be appealed in writing to the Labor Trustee, by the majority of the Council of Advisers of the establishment, when such decisions do not seem compatible with the industrial or social conditions in the establishment. The effect of decisions of the leader of the establishment is not to be delayed by such appeal.

Article 17.—SECTION 1. If several industrially or technically related establishments or establishments united into one concern for production purposes are in the hands of one owner, the owner (or if he himself does not lead the enterprise, then the leader appointed by him) is to form an Advisory Council (*Beirat*) from the Council of Advisers of the separate establishments for the purpose of advising him on social matters.

CHAPTER 2.—*Labor Trustee*

Article 18.—SECTION 1. For larger industrial areas, the boundaries of which are determined by the Minister of Labor in agreement with the Minister of Economy and the Minister of the Interior, Labor Trustees are to be appointed. They are State officials and are under the supervision of the State Minister of Labor. Their headquarters are to be determined by the Minister of Labor in agreement with the State Minister of Economy.

SEC. 2. The Labor Trustees shall observe the orders and instructions established by the State government.

Article 19.—SECTION 1. The Labor Trustees are charged with the maintenance of industrial peace. For the fulfillment of this task they are to (1) supervise the formation and activities of the Councils of Advisers and render decisions in cases of industrial disputes; (2) appoint and recall advisers of the establishments as provided in article 9 (sec. 2), article 14 (sec. 2), and article 15; (3) render decisions in regard to appeals made by the Council of Advisers in accordance with article 16 (they may also revoke the decision of the leader of the establishment and issue the needful regulations themselves); (4) decide regarding intended

dismissals in accordance with article 20; (5) supervise the enforcement of the establishment rules (art. 26); (6) lay down guiding principles and issue trade rules and supervise their enforcement as provided in article 32; (7) assist in the enforcement of the Social Honor Code as provided in article 35; and (8) keep the State government informed regarding social and political developments in accordance with detailed instructions given by the State Minister of Labor and the State Minister of Economy.

SEC. 2. The State Minister of Labor and the State Minister of Economy may request the Labor Trustees to perform additional tasks within the scope of this law.

SEC. 3. The Labor Trustees may entrust the handling of matters under section 1 (3) to a committee of experts, but the decision rests with the Labor Trustee.

Article 20.—SECTION 1. The owner of the establishment is to give notice in writing to the Labor Trustee before he dismisses (a) more than 9 persons, in an establishment in which are regularly employed fewer than 100 persons, or (b) 10 percent of the persons regularly employed or more than 50 persons within 4 weeks, in an establishment in which are regularly employed at least 100 persons.

SEC. 2. The dismissals, provided in section 1, may be effective before expiration of 4 weeks from the date of the notice to the Labor Trustee only with his approval; the Labor Trustee may also grant approval with retroactive force. He also may order that the dismissals shall not become effective before a maximum limit of 2 months from the date of the notice given. If the dismissals have not become effective within 4 weeks after the date set for their effectiveness as provided in sections 1 and 2, the notice given is considered as being nonexistent. The right to dismissal without notice is not affected hereby.

SEC. 3. If the owner of the establishment is not in position to employ the workers full time up to the date of the effectiveness of their dismissal, as provided in section 2, then the Labor Trustee may authorize that he may shorten for the time being the hours of labor (i.e., spread the work) in his establishment. In this case, however, the weekly working hours of an employed person may not be less than 24. In case of spreading work the owner may decrease wages or salaries in proportion to the reduction in hours of labor. The decrease, however, is not to become effective until the date on which the employment would cease in accordance with either the provisions of the law or the terms of an agreement.

SEC. 4. In establishments particularly active in certain seasons of the year (seasonal industries), or which regularly work not more than 3 months per year (temporary seasonal industries), the provisions of sections 1 to 3, in view of the peculiarities of these industries, are not applicable.

Article 21.—SECTION 1. The State Minister of Labor may appoint subordinates to the Labor Trustees, should this be required by the size of or special economic conditions in the economic areas under their jurisdiction. The subordinates may be delegated by the State Minister of Labor or by the Labor Trustee to perform certain tasks in a certain district, or in a certain branch of industry, either wholly or in part. The subordinates are to act under instructions of the State Minister of Labor and the Labor Trustee.

Article 22.—SECTION 1. Those who deliberately and repeatedly act contrary to the written orders of the Labor Trustee in the performance of their duties and tasks may be punished by fine, and in especially grave cases by imprisonment, instead of fine, or by both fine and imprisonment. Criminal prosecution shall take place only at the request of the Labor Trustee.

SEC. 2. The sentence to a public penalty does not exclude the prosecution for the offense as a violation of social honor.

Article 23.—SECTION 1. The Labor Trustees shall appoint a council of experts from various industrial branches in their area, for the purpose of advising on

general or fundamental questions within their jurisdiction. Three fourths of the members of the council of experts are to be chosen from a list prepared by the German Labor Front, who are qualified in the first place as advisers of the establishment in the area of the Labor Trustee, with due consideration to the various occupational groups and industrial branches. Establishment leaders and the advisers shall be included in the list in about equal numbers. The Labor Trustee may appoint the remaining one fourth of the experts from among various other suitable persons in his area.

SEC. 2. Whenever the State government has legally formed a corporation of occupational and industrial groups (*Stände*), the German Labor Front is to appoint the experts in agreement with the occupational and industrial groups.

SEC. 3. The Labor Trustees may further appoint a committee of experts for the purpose of advising them in particular cases.

Article 24.—SECTION 1. Before the beginning of their work, the experts are to be sworn in by the Labor Trustees. They must swear that they, to the best of their knowledge and ability, will impartially and conscientiously perform the duties of an expert, without pursuing any other interests, and will serve only the common welfare of the people. Section 481 of the Civil Procedure Code (Reichsgesetzblatt 1933 I.S. 821) is applicable to the taking of the oath.

Article 25.—SECTION 1. The Labor Trustee and other German Government officials are within the limits of their competence to assist each other in the administration of this law.

CHAPTER 3.—*Establishment rules and trade rules (Betriebsordnung und Tarifordnung)*

Article 26.—SECTION 1. In each establishment in which are regularly employed at least 20 salaried employees and wage earners, the leader of the establishment shall prepare in writing establishment rules for the followers of the establishment (sec. 1).

Article 27.—SECTION 1. Under the establishment rules the following conditions of employment are to be stated: (1) The beginning and the end of the daily working hours and of the intermissions; (2) the time of payment and character of the remuneration for labor; (3) the basis for calculation of piece or job work (*Gedingearbeit*) as far as such work is carried in the establishment; (4) the conditions concerning the manner, limits, and methods of collection of fines, when these are provided for; (5) the causes for which dismissals are permitted without notice, insofar as these causes are not covered by general legal provisions; (6) the disposition of the remuneration forfeited in the cases of illegal termination of employment, insofar as the forfeiture is provided for by the establishment rules or by the agreement, in accordance with legal provisions.

SEC. 2. Insofar as the provisions of other laws and orders contain binding labor rules and go beyond the provisions in section 1, such rules are to remain valid.

SEC. 3. In the establishment rules there may be included, in addition to the provisions prescribed by law, other provisions as to the amount of remuneration for labor and other labor conditions, and also provisions regarding establishment rules, the discipline of the employed persons in the establishment, and the prevention of industrial accidents.

Article 28.—SECTION 1. The imposition of fines upon employees is permitted only for offenses against the discipline or the safety of the establishment. Fines may not exceed one half of the average daily earnings; but for grave, clearly defined offenses the fines may be up and equal to the entire average daily earnings. The disposal to be made of the fines is to be determined by the State Minister of Labor.

SEC. 2. The imposition of fines shall be made by the leader of the establishment or by a person authorized by him, after advising with the Council of Advisers (art. 6), if such a council exists.

SEC. 3. The provisions of sections 1 and 2 apply also to the imposition of fines provided by the employment agreement in establishment, for which establishment rules are not compulsory.

SEC. 4. In establishments for which the establishment rules are legally provided the causes for which dismissals are permitted without notice may not be extended or multiplied through an employment agreement.

Article 29.—SECTION 1. Insofar as the remuneration of the wage earners and salaried employees is determined by the establishment rules, the minimum rates of remuneration are to be fixed in such a way as to leave it possible to pay extra remuneration to individual members of the establishment in accordance with their labor efficiency. Also, the possibility of paying a suitable reward for special efficiency in service rendered is to be taken into account.

Article 30.—SECTION 1. The establishment rules are to be interpreted as being the minimum legal requirements for the establishment members.

Article 31.—SECTION 1. A printed copy of the establishment rules and a copy of the trade rules in effect in the establishment are to be posted in each section of the establishment in places conveniently accessible to the members of the establishment.

SEC. 2. The establishment rules become effective the day after the date when they are posted, if no other date is fixed. A printed copy of these rules is to be given to persons employed in the establishment upon their request.

Article 32.—SECTION 1. The Labor Trustee may, upon counseling with the committee of experts (art. 23, sec. 3) lay down the guiding principles to be followed in the making of the establishment rules and of separate employment agreements.

SEC. 2. If, for the protection of the persons engaged in a group of establishments within the area under the jurisdiction of the Labor Trustee, the setting up of the minimum requirements for labor conditions is urgently needed, then the Labor Trustee may, upon counseling with the committee of experts (art. 23, sec. 3), issue trade rules in writing, applying article 29. The trade rules so issued by him are binding as minimum legal requirements. Contrary provisions in establishment rules are void. The Labor Trustee may in the trade rules withdraw from the jurisdiction of the labor courts civil actions connected with labor or training matters (apprenticeship) covered by such trade rules, to the same extent that it was possible to do so by the parties to a wage agreement under the labor court law.

SEC. 3. The guiding principles and the trade rules are to be promulgated by the Labor Trustee.

Article 33.—SECTION 1. If the laying down of guiding principles according to article 32, section 1, or the issuance of the trade rules is urgently needed for a district extending considerably beyond the jurisdiction of the Labor Trustee, then the State Minister of Labor may name a special labor trustee to issue the regulations. Further, the State Minister of Labor may authorize the special labor trustee to perform particular tasks.

SEC. 2. To the special labor trustee, article 18 (sec. 2), articles 22 and 23 (sec. 3), articles 24, 25, and 32 shall apply.

SEC. 3. The Labor Trustee is to supervise the enforcement of the guiding principles laid down by the special labor trustee as well as of the trade rules issued by the latter, in the area of the Labor Trustee, insofar as the special labor trustee is not authorized by the State Minister of Labor to perform this task.

Article 34.—SECTION 1. To the industrial home workers, regularly engaged, either alone, or with the members of their family and with not more than two

outside hands, article 32, (secs. 2 and 3), and article 33, shall apply in their relations with their contractors. The State Minister of Labor or the Labor Trustee may decree that these provisions shall be also applied to other home workers, middlemen, and other similarly working and economically dependent persons by placing them on the same footing as the industrial home workers.

CHAPTER 4.—*Social Honor Courts*

Article 35.—SECTION 1. Each member of the establishment community is responsible for the conscientious performance of the duties incumbent upon him in his position within the said establishment community. He is, through his behavior, to prove that he is worthy of the honor afforded by his position in the establishment community. Especially, he must dedicate his entire energy to the service of the establishment and subordinate himself to the common welfare.

Article 36.—SECTION 1. Gross violations of social duties based upon the establishment community shall be considered as offenses against social honor and shall be tried by the Social Honor Court. Such offenses include the following: (1) Misuse of authority, and willful and malicious exploitation of the followers, or offenses against their honor, by an establishment owner, the leader of the establishment, or other supervisors; (2) willful and malicious agitation among the followers so as to endanger industrial peace; illegal interference by the advisers with the leadership of the establishment; and disturbance of the community spirit within the establishment; (3) repeated frivolous and unfounded complaints to, or demands upon, the Labor Trustee, or obstinate opposition to his written orders by members of the establishment community; (4) unauthorized publication, by the advisers, of confidential matters or establishment or business secrets which have become known to them in the performance of their tasks and which have been designated as being confidential.

SEC. 2. Public officials and soldiers are not within the jurisdiction of the Social Honor Court.

Article 37.—SECTION 1. The right of prosecution for any offense against social honor in accordance with article 36 expires in 1 year, beginning with the day on which the offense was committed.

Article 38.—SECTION 1. The penalties which may be imposed by the Social Honor Court are: (1) Warning; (2) reprimand; (3) disciplinary fine up to 10,000 marks; (4) disqualification for the position of a leader of an establishment (arts. 1–3) or for performance of the tasks of an adviser (art. 5 et seq.); and (5) removal from the labor position formerly held (the Social Honor Court may in such case prescribe a term of notice different from that of the legal notice or of the notice previously agreed upon).

Article 39.—SECTION 1. If a member of an establishment is being prosecuted for an offense in the Public Law Court, the prosecution for the same offense in the Social Honor Court is to be dismissed.

SEC. 2. If the procedure in the Public Law Court has resulted in acquittal, then the trial for the same offense may take place in the Social Honor Court only when the trial in the Public Law Court has revealed acts punishable by the Social Honor Court independent of the criminal laws.

SEC. 3. If the trial in the Public Law Court has resulted in a verdict of guilty, then the chairman of the Social Honor Court is to decide whether trial in the Social Honor Court is to be proceeded with.

Article 40.—SECTION 1. The provisions of the criminal laws relating to the procedure of the Provincial Courts in criminal cases and the provisions of articles 155, no. 2, 176, 184 up to 198 of the judicature act, are also applicable to the procedure of the Social Honor Court, unless definite exceptions are made in this law. The public prosecutors are not to take part in these proceedings.

Article 41.—SECTION 1. Cases of offenses against social honor are, on the request of the Labor Trustee, to be tried and decided in a Social Honor Court to be instituted in the district of each Labor Trustee.

SEC. 2. The Social Honor Court consists of an official of the judiciary appointed by the State Minister of Justice in agreement with the State Minister of Labor, who shall be chairman, together with an establishment leader, and an adviser, as assessors. These assessors are to be appointed by the chairman of the Social Honor Court from a list prepared by the German Labor Front as provided in article 23; they are to be selected in the order of names in the list, but only such persons are to be selected as belong to the industrial branch to which the accused belongs.

Article 42.—SECTION 1. The assessors, before they take office, are to be sworn by the chairman to the effect that they, as assessors, will scrupulously fulfill their duties.

Article 43.—SECTION 1. Notices of offenses against social honor by members of the establishment are to be given in writing, together with evidence, to the Labor Trustee under whose jurisdiction the establishment is located. As soon as the Labor Trustee has knowledge of a gross offense against social honor, received by him either through notification or in some other way, he is then to investigate the case, especially to hear the accused, and then decide whether to turn the case over to the Social Honor Court for its action. If he decides to turn the case over to the Social Honor Court he must submit with it information collected by him.

Article 44.—SECTION 1. The chairman of the Social Honor Court may himself collect further evidence or order that such be collected.

Article 45.—SECTION 1. The chairman of the Social Honor Court may, at the beginning of the procedure of the Social Honor Court, dismiss the case as being unfounded. Within the period of a week from the date of such a dismissal, the Labor Trustee may request a full trial of the case in the Social Honor Court.

Article 46.—SECTION 1. If the chairman of the Social Honor Court finds that the request of the Labor Trustee is well founded, he then may sentence the accused to one of the following penalties: Warning, reprimand, or a fine up to 100 marks. From this sentence the accused and the Labor Trustee may, within a week, beginning from the date of the sentence, appeal either orally or in writing for record in the office of the Social Honor Court.

SEC. 2. If such an appeal is taken within the prescribed time the Social Honor Court is to proceed with a full trial of the case, provided the exception is not withdrawn before the trial begins.

Article 47.—SECTION 1. If the chairman of the Social Honor Court does not decide the case himself as provided in article 46, section 1, he shall set a date for an oral hearing of the case in the Social Honor Court.

SEC. 2. The Social Honor Court renders its decision at its discretion on the basis of the evidence revealed at the public oral proceedings. It may hear sworn witnesses and experts and request additional evidence. The hearings may be closed to the public if the chairman so orders.

Article 48.—SECTION 1. The Labor Trustee may attend the court proceedings and may make such requests which he deems necessary.

SEC. 2. The accused may be represented at the trial by counsel holding a power of attorney in writing.

Article 49.—SECTION 1. An appeal against the decision of the Social Honor Court may be made by the Labor Trustee in all cases but by the accused only when the fine exceeds 100 marks, or the sentence inflicts one of the penalties provided in article 38 (sec. 1 (4) and (5)). Decision regarding such an appeal is to be rendered by the State Social Honor Court.

SEC. 2. An appeal must be made within 2 weeks after the sentence is pronounced by the Social Honor Court, either in writing or orally for record in the office of the Social Honor Court. It has the effect of a stay.

Article 50.—SECTION 1. The State Social Honor Court has its seat in Berlin. It consists of 2 higher officials of the judiciary named by the State Minister of Justice in agreement with the State Minister of Labor (of whom 1 is appointed as chairman and the other as an assessor), an establishment leader, an adviser, and 1 person appointed by the State government, who are to be assessors. Article 41 (sec. 2, second sentence) is applicable.

Article 51.—SECTION 1. The State Social Honor Court is to review fully the decision of the Social Honor Court. It is not bound by the latter's decision and may alter it at its own discretion.

SEC. 2. To the procedure of the State Social Honor Court articles 42, 44, 47 (sec. 2), and 48 are correspondingly applicable.

Article 52.—SECTION 1. The Labor Trustee may, through the chairman of the Social Honor Court, withdraw any application he may have made to the latter before a decision is made or before a sentence is pronounced by the Social Honor Court.

Article 53.—SECTION 1. The money derived from the fines is to be transferred to the State Treasury, if the State Minister of Labor does not order otherwise.

SEC. 2. The fines are to be collected through the Labor Trustee by a process server of the court issuing the decision, in the manner provided for the execution of the decisions of the civil suits.

Article 54.—SECTION 1. If the sentence provides for disqualification as an establishment leader or as an adviser, or for removal from a labor post previously held, the Labor Trustee is to supervise the carrying out of the sentence.

Article 55.—SECTION 1. The expenses of the Social Honor Court and of the State Social Honor Court are borne by the State.

SEC. 2. The payment of the expenses of the proceedings may be, wholly or in part, imposed upon the sentenced persons.

CHAPTER 5.—*Protection against dismissals*

Article 56.—SECTION 1. If a salaried employee or wage earner, after a year's service in the same establishment or in the same enterprise, is notified of his dismissal, he may, in case of an establishment with at least 10 persons regularly employed, appeal, within 2 weeks after he has received the notice, to the Labor Court for revocation of the notice if the latter constitutes an undue hardship and is not necessitated by conditions in the establishment.

SEC. 2. To the appeal, if the establishment has already formed its council of advisers, is to be added a certified statement by the council to the effect that the continuation of the person in question in his job has been discussed by the council of advisers but without result. Such a certified statement is not required if the complainant proves that he had appealed his case to the council of advisers within 5 days after he had received the notice of dismissal and that the council had not issued a certified statement within 5 days.

Article 57.—SECTION 1. If the court declares the notice of dismissal void, it is then to fix a corresponding amount of indemnity in case the establishment owner refuses to withdraw the notice of dismissal.

SEC. 2. The establishment owner is, insofar as the provisional enforceability of the sentence is not prohibited by article 62 (sec. 1 (2)) of the Labor Court Law, to inform the dismissed person, within 3 days after the pronouncement of the sentence, whether he will continue to employ him or pay him the indemnity. But if the establishment owner fails to inform the dismissed person within 3 days

after the sentence, he then is considered as having chosen to pay the indemnity. The time limit is to be considered as having been observed if a letter for this purpose is mailed before the expiration of the time limit. If the owner of the establishment has chosen to revoke the notice of dismissal, he is not thereby prevented from filing an appeal from the decision of the court. If the complaint against the dismissal is found by the court to be groundless then the previous decision of the court to revoke the notice loses its effect.

SEC. 3. If the court, having considered the appeal, decides on a different indemnity, then the time limit specified in section 2 begins afresh from the date of the promulgation of sentence on appeal.

Article 58.—SECTION 1. In determining the amount of indemnity, due consideration is to be given to the economic condition of the dismissed person as well as to the solvency of the establishment. The amount of the indemnity is to be calculated on the basis of the length of the service rendered by the dismissed person and it is not to exceed four twelfths of his earnings during the last year.

Article 59.—SECTION 1. In case of the revocation of the notice of dismissal the owner of the establishment is to pay a regular wage or salary to the notified person for the time between his dismissal and reemployment. Article 615 (sec. 2) of the Civil Code is applicable here. The owner is to deduct from this back wage or salary the income received by the dismissed person as unemployment benefit or welfare relief during the time between his dismissal and reemployment and the deducted sums are to be returned to the authorities granting them.

Article 60.—SECTION 1. The dismissed person has the right to refuse to be reemployed in the same establishment, provided he has meanwhile secured a new employment. When the owner of the establishment has notified him about his decision to reemploy him or to pay him the indemnity as provided in article 57 (secs. 2 and 3) the dismissed person is to notify him within 3 days orally or by mail whether or not he accepts the decision of the owner. If he fails to notify the owner, he then loses his right to refuse to be reemployed. If he makes use of his right to refuse reemployment in the same establishment, he then is to be paid his wage or salary for the time between his dismissal and the beginning of his new employment. Article 59 (sentences 2 and 3) is applicable in this case.

Article 61.—SECTION 1. If a wage earner or salaried employee is dismissed without due notice he may then apply for revocation of the notice of dismissal in accordance with article 56, provided he establishes the illegality of this dismissal during the proceedings, in the anticipation of the finding of the dismissal to be valid for the next permissible date of dismissal. A request for revocation of the notice of dismissal may be made before the close of the oral hearings of the first instance. The 2-week period of grace provided by article 56 (sec. 1) is held to be observed when the complaint is made within 2 weeks after the date of the dismissal. The provision of article 56 (sec. 2) is not applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. If the request for revocation of the dismissal as provided in section 1 is approved, the wage claim up to the time the dismissal becomes effective is not affected by payment of indemnity as provided by article 57.

Article 62.—SECTION 1. Articles 56–61, inclusive, are not applicable to the notices of dismissal in connection with an obligation based upon a law or trade rules.

CHAPTER 6.—*Public service and public works*

Article 63.—SECTION 1. The provisions of chapters 1 to 5 of this law are not applicable to the salaried employees and wage earners engaged in the offices and establishments of the State Government, the State Bank, State railways, State highways, State Motor Omnibus Co., local governments, corporations, foundations, and other public institutions. A special law is to be issued for the public service and public works to cover the subject of the first five parts in this law.

CHAPTER 7.—*Concluding and transitory provisions*

Article 64.—SECTION 1. The National Labor Law becomes effective, insofar as the measures for its enforcement and the concluding and transitory provisions of articles 64, 70, and 72 are concerned, on the day of its promulgation, and insofar as the provision of article 73 is concerned, on April 1, 1934, and the entire law on May 1, 1934, insofar as the State Minister of Labor in agreement with the State Minister of Economy does not set a different date.

SEC. 2. The State Minister of Labor is empowered, in agreement with the State Minister of Economy, insofar as chapter 6 is concerned, and also in agreement with the State Minister of Finance and the State Minister of the Interior, to issue orders and general administrative regulations for the enforcement and completion of this law, and for this purpose to issue needed provisions different from those in effect.

Article 65.—SECTION 1. The following laws and decrees are abrogated:

1. The Factory Council Law and all decrees and regulations connected therewith.

2. The law regarding company balance sheets, and profits and loss accounts of February 5, 1921.

3. The law regarding the participation of members of the Factory Council in the Supervisory Council of February 15, 1922.

4. The law regarding representation of an enterprise and regarding economic associations of April 4, 1933, with the exception of articles III and V, including the corresponding supplementary regulations.

5. The law regarding changes in the law concerning the representation of an enterprise and concerning economic associations of September 26, 1933.

6. The wage tariff decree including all corresponding supplementary regulations.

7. The decree regarding labor arbitration of October 30, 1923, and the second emergency decree for carrying out the decree concerning labor arbitration of December 29, 1923.

8. The law regarding Trustees of Labor of May 19, 1933, with supplementary decrees relating thereto of June 13, 1933, and July 20, 1933.

9. The law regarding advisers to the Labor Courts and arbitration officials, and the Committee of Experts for home work of May 18, 1933, with the exception of article 1, sec. 4.

10. The decree regarding the shutting down of enterprises of November 8, 1920, and of October 15, 1923, including all corresponding supplementary decrees.

11. The decree regarding the shutting down of public utility enterprises of November 10, 1920.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Illegally Employed Minor Not Entitled To Compensation

THE death of a minor killed in an explosion while employed in a plant manufacturing fireworks from gunpowder, in violation of the child labor law and with the father's consent, was held not compensable under the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation law which became effective after the injury occurred. This was the decision in the case of *Salamone* v. *Pennsylvania Fire Works Display Co. et al.* (169 Atl. 450) rendered by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

John Salamone began proceedings under the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation act to recover for the death of his 15-year-old son, who was killed in an explosion on April 3, 1930. Section 5 of the Pennsylvania child labor law (act of May 13, 1915, P.L. 286) provides that "no minor under 18 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work * * * in or about establishments wherein gunpowder, nitroglycerine, dynamite, or other high or dangerous explosive, is manufactured or compounded."

This law was introduced as a bar to recovery and when an award was granted by the workmen's compensation board the decision was appealed to the court of common pleas, Chester County, Pa. After citing a number of cases formerly decided by the court, the judge concluded by saying:

> "We decided [in those cases] that the workmen's compensation act only applied in cases where an express or implied contractual relation of employer and employee existed, that no such relation could legally arise out of the contract in that case, which was declared to be illegal at the same session of the legislature as passed the workmen's compensation act, and hence the plaintiff was not within the purview of the latter statute." In the light of these cases, the exceptions are sustained, the award of the board is reversed, and judgment is entered in favor of the State workmen's insurance fund.

The case was thereupon appealed to the superior court by the claimant, where the decision was affirmed. In rendering the opinion the court said, in part, as follows:

> The cases cited by the court below hold that the workmen's compensation law does not apply to a minor who has been employed in violation of an act of assembly; and hence, it follows, that its provisions cannot be enforced by either against the other. The cases relied on by appellant, supra, hold that, if notwithstanding this rule, the parties have voluntarily entered into a compensation agreement, without any fraud or overreaching on the part of the employer, the injured minor cannot, while retaining such compensation, recover in trespass, as he otherwise might have done.

The court pointed out that the act (Act No. 29, approved Apr. 14, 1931) enacted by the State legislature in 1931 providing for the payment of double compensation in the case of injured children illegally employed "was not declaratory of the law but effected a radical change in the law. It did not take effect until after the accident in question, and as it affects the substantive rights of the parties rather than procedure, it is not retroactive and does not apply to this case."

Employer Held Negligent if Lawfully Employed Minor Engages in Prohibited Occupations

AN EMPLOYER is guilty of negligence if he directs or permits a minor, lawfully employed, to engage in prohibited work and the minor is thereby injured; such a failure to comply with the statutory obligation constitutes negligence per se, according to a recent decision of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania (171 Atl. 114).

An appeal was taken to the superior court from a judgment in the court of common pleas, Delaware County, awarding damages to James S. Mitchell, a minor employed by the Mione Manufacturing Co. The suit against the employer was based upon the fact that Mitchell was injured while operating a machine in the factory of the Mione Manufacturing Co. and while employed in violation of the act of May 13, 1915, known as the Child Labor Act. This act provides that before any minor under 16 years of age "shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about or in connection with, any establishment, or in any occupation, the person employing such minor shall procure and keep on file, and accessible to any attendance officer, deputy factory inspector, or other authorized inspector or officer charged with the enforcement of this act, an employment certificate as hereinafter provided, issued for said minor."

Mitchell was only 15 years of age at the time of the accident and therefore it was contended that he was employed in violation of the section quoted above. The employer had also failed to comply with those provisions of the act which require that notices must be posted in the plant showing the hours of labor and the types of employment in which persons under 16 may be employed. In deciding the appeal the court said:

> Appellant contends that a violation of these sections of the act of 1915 does not render it liable in damages to the plaintiff unless the injury was directly caused by the violation complained of, which, it is alleged, did not here appear. The court below ruled that employment of the minor plaintiff, in violation of the act of 1915, constituted negligence per se, and no other causal connection was required to permit recovery in the action. We think the decisions of the supreme court sustain the ruling of the lower court.

In supporting this decision, the court cited a number of the decisions of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upholding the reasoning

followed by the court. In the case of *Krutlies* v. *Bulls Head Coal Co.* (249 Pa. 162) the State supreme court held that—

> Where the employment of a minor is shown to be illegal, because forbidden by a statute * * *, that in itself, is sufficient evidence of the defendant's negligence, and, if the injury complained of occurred in the course of the plaintiff's service under such unlawful employment, that is enough to show a causal connection, and the law will refer the injury to the original wrong as its proximate cause. * * *. To employ a minor under the age of 16 in a coal breaker is unlawful unless the employer procures and keeps on file the certificate required * * *.

In the case of *Chabot* v. *Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.* (259 Pa. 504) the court further applied this doctrine in a case in which a minor under the age of 16 was injured while hauling a truck containing glass and held that the failure of the employer to comply with the provisions of the statute was sufficient in itself, to sustain a recovery. The court said: "This was a negligent act for which the defendant was liable, and as we have uniformly ruled, the causal connection being shown, the law refers the injury sustained by the employee to the original wrong as its proximate cause." Additional cases were cited and discussed by the court in which similar decisions were rendered.

An attempt was made to distinguish the child labor act of 1915 from the act of 1909 under which most of the cases cited above were decided. However, the court ruled that the violation of the act of 1915 viewed in the light of the State supreme court decisions interpreting this act was sufficient to sustain the cause of action. In discussing the provisions of the child labor act and making a comparison with the earlier act, the court pointed to the fact that "if the employment of a minor was in violation of law and he is injured while at work, his remedy is by action of trespass; not under the workmen's compensation act."

The action in this case was therefore held to be correct and the evidence sufficient to sustain the cause of action. The judgment of the lower court was therefore affirmed.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Federal Emergency Education Projects

A CONFERENCE of educational leaders, called by the United States Commissioner of Education, met on August 8, 1933, at the Office of Education and drafted requests for the adaptation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and other recovery-program agencies to relieve the crisis in education. The steps taken in this connection are reported in "Education in the Recovery Program",[1] from which the following information is taken.

On August 19 the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator announced that teachers and other qualified persons on relief might be paid from the F.E.R.A. funds to teach in rural schools which otherwise would not be opened because they lacked funds, and also to teach classes of persons not able to read or write. In the middle of September this educational authorization was extended to include classes for general adult education, vocational education, and rehabilitation. At the same time Dr. L. R. Alderman, chief of the Service Division, Office of Education, was designated the liaison officer in charge of the Federal Emergency Relief educational program, with two assistants, Mr. C. F. Klinefelter, Division of Vocational Education, and Miss Hilda Smith, of Bryn Mawr. State departments of education were invited to present plans and budgets for carrying out the authorized educational programs, and shortly afterwards conferences of adult education experts were called by the United States Commissioner of Education to consider the problems and potentialities of educational programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. In October the use of Federal Emergency Relief funds for nursery schools was authorized.

On November 15 the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator announced the establishment of the Civil Works Administration.

According to an official announcement of December 6, $2,000,000 per month through May 1934 was to be set aside for the emergency education program and 40,000 teachers were to be employed. On December 19 an allotment of $86,278 was made for a Federal Civil Works Administration undertaking—an occupational survey of the deaf and hard of hearing, directed by the Office of Education.

[1] United States Department of the Interior. Office of Education. Education in the Recovery Program. Washington, 1934. (Reprint no. 1 from School Life, the official organ of the Office of Education.)

Early in February it was announced that the rural education authorization was enlarged to include both elementary and secondary schools in communities with a population up to 5,000. Furthermore, college and university Civil Works Administration projects were to be created to assist 100,000 needy students to continue their studies.

On February 14 the President signed a bill providing for the appropriation of $950,000,000 for civil works which made possible additional repairs and improvements to public-school property and the carrying on of the educational undertakings already initiated.

State Plans and Budgets

THE emergency educational program varies from State to State. Each State's education department submits a budget and plan to the Service Division of the Office of Education. These budgets and plans are checked over to ascertain whether they are in line with the rules and regulations of the Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief. They become effective as soon as they are approved.

Dr. Mary Dabney Davis, Office of Education specialist in nursery, kindergarten, and primary education, has been loaned to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as has also Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education.

Advisory Services

IN ORDER to assist the States in working out their emergency educational plans the Office of Education has developed various advisory services. Representatives of the Vocational Education Division have been helping practically every State department of education in preparing plans.

Three adult-education leaders—Jerome H. Bentley, director, Adjustment Service, New York City; Morse A. Cartwright, director, American Association for Adult Education; and Arthur E. Bestor, president, Chautauqua Association—constitute an advisory committee to the United States Commissioner of Education. As parent education is a phase of adult education the National Council of Parent Education has appointed an advisory committee to aid the last-named official in developing adult-education programs.

A series of mimeographed letters explaining the latest developments in the field of emergency relief education have been sent out by the Office of Education to school officials. Much of the space in School Life has been used for reporting on activities under recovery programs.

Many conferences of leaders in adult education, nursery school work, and other branches of education have been held in Washington at the call of the United States Commissioner of Education, with a view to directing the emergency plans along the most promising lines.

A brief description of some of the work being done under the various authorizations is given below.

Adult Education

Two exclusively adult educational projects are included in the Federal Emergency Relief educational program:

1. Employment of needy teachers or other qualified persons to teach adults unable to read or write.
2. Employment of needy teachers or otherwise qualified persons to conduct classes to help unemployed and other adults improve their general education.

New York State took the lead in these projects more than a year ago with a large program employing approximately 1,500 teachers and enrolling over 40,000 adults.[2]

As an example of what other States are doing West Virginia's plan is cited.

Of a total allotment of $38,000 per month, $13,200 is earmarked for teaching adults to read and write, $10,000 for general education. These funds will pay 330 teachers, who will instruct about 5,000 adults to read and write, and 250 teachers to conduct general education classes for another 5,000 adults. State Superintendent W. W. Trent urged all communities to locate any individuals unable to read or write. They are invited to attend the classes which have been organized at various centers with the object of learning to read and write with facility equal to that of a normal fifth-grade child.

Classes in English instruction, handicrafts, social and economic problems, avocational pursuits, vocational guidance, and discussion groups for workers are among the types of instruction West Virginia has started in the general education sector of its program.

In some communities the forum type of education is being used, as illustrated in the Des Moines scheme reported in School Life of May 1933.

Vocational Education

The vocational education authorized by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration "provides for employment of those in need of a job who can qualify as teachers of agriculture, trade and industry, commerce, and house economics." These instructors are selected by State vocational education directors or supervisors, school superintendents or other persons named by the State department of education. Persons so selected are given a week or more of intensive training in the principles of vocational education, in teaching methods, and in organizing and conducting classes.

In the field of trade and industry, instruction is being given in manipulative skills, and in technical subject matter and related subjects, such as trade mathematics, drawing, blueprint reading, and elementary science related to the trades. The emergency education program provides for the teaching of any subject matter in which instruction is desired by unemployed adults to make them employable.

The course of instruction in home economics includes subject matter organized around every-day home-making problems. Particular emphasis is given to

[2] See November 1933 issue of School Life.

family budgets; the purchase, preservation, and preparation of nourishing foods; economical buying and making over of clothing; health problems, and similar subjects of special interest to home makers under present-day economic conditions.

Classes in vocational agriculture are being held in outlying sections of cities and in suburban districts for persons who wish to add to their incomes by raising vegetables, poultry, and other farm products on a small scale and for adult farmers who wish information regarding the Government's agricultural credit and agricultural adjustment programs. This emergency agricultural instruction is planned to meet the actual need for agricultural training for groups which are not reached by the regular established agricultural program.

Rehabilitation

In 1932 over 398,000 persons in the United States became permanently disabled as a result of accidents in factories, on farms, on streets, or in homes. One fifth of this number (79,000 men and women) could not return to their former jobs or enter their chosen vocations. These injured and jobless persons do not ask for charity, but they do ask for opportunity for economic independence.

The supplementary funds available for vocational rehabilitation under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration have made it possible to expand the rehabilitation program under the Federal Act of 1920.

Relief funds may be used for all purposes for which the regular vocational rehabilitation funds are used—for employing case workers and clerical assistants, for tuition for the training of persons who are being vocationally rehabilitated, for books and supplies, for transportation and travel of case workers and trainees, and for artificial appliances necessary for physical rehabilitation of the disabled. One other item—the maintenance of a handicapped person during the period of his training—may be paid for out of the emergency relief funds. This latter item, for which no expenditure may be made under the Federal rehabilitation act, provides for the maintenance where necessary, of a handicapped person and his family while he is in training.

Case workers are selected by State directors and State and local supervisors of vocational rehabilitation from those listed on relief rolls whose background and experience warrant their being considered for such positions or for other positions available under the emergency program. The compensation for the work is the prevailing pay for like service under the regular rehabilitation program. Prospective case workers follow a short intensive course in the principles and policies of rehabilitation. After they receive their respective assignments each new worker is accompanied for the first few days by a staff worker. By December 1, 1933, over 100 case workers had been employed.

At the end of the fiscal year 1932–33 over 30,000 disabled persons were being rehabilitated under the permanent program. Many others, in need of such training and unable to get it because of lack of funds may now avail themselves of the opportunities afforded under the supplementary service set up as a Federal emergency relief project.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in March 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for March 1934 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than 6 workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1932 to March 1934, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH, JANUARY 1932 TO MARCH 1934, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS, 1927 to 1933

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927	734	----------	349,434	----------	37,799,394
1928	629	----------	357,145	----------	31,556,947
1929	903	----------	230,463	----------	9,975,213
1930	653	----------	158,114	----------	2,730,368
1931	894	----------	279,299	----------	6,386,183
1932	808	----------	242,826	----------	6,462,973
1933 [1]	1,373	----------	774,763	----------	13,455,758
1932					
January	87	37	12,091	4,993	132,873
February	56	34	33,713	31,103	460,701
March	64	30	33,087	13,937	736,782
April	89	44	19,187	21,513	620,866
May	87	52	44,357	49,777	1,251,455
June	69	46	15,858	24,138	943,338
July	66	40	20,890	33,216	740,785
August	85	38	28,492	27,717	754,423
September	85	33	17,824	7,456	566,045
October	47	23	10,442	2,324	147,059
November	38	21	3,460	1,896	68,154
December	35	12	3,425	997	40,492
1933					
January	67	29	19,616	8,790	240,912
February	63	32	10,909	6,706	109,860
March	91	41	39,913	12,794	445,771
April	72	46	23,077	19,867	535,039
May	133	49	41,652	16,584	603,723
June	131	45	40,903	24,593	504,362
July	219	68	108,350	49,058	1,404,850
August	198	73	145,635	101,041	1,401,532
September	180	92	235,071	150,210	3,642,431
October	107	67	51,668	94,368	3,067,967
November	56	36	37,137	20,442	1,160,565
December	56	23	20,832	10,748	338,746
1934					
January	70	31	38,311	30,618	1,926,035
February [1]	80	52	71,840	22,876	819,934
March [1]	129	88	77,411	44,769	1,133,734

[1] Preliminary figures subject to change.

Table 2 shows in detail by city, State, and industry the number of strikes in March 1934, the number of workers involved and the man-days lost.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MARCH 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group, and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in March
	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers:					
Wisconsin:					
Kenosha	1	1	2,000	2,000	54,000
Milwaukee		1		1,520	41,040
Racine		1		1,000	27,000
Total	1	3	2,000	4,520	122,040
Bakers: New York, Buffalo		1		60	1,620
Building trades:					
District of Columbia, Washington		1		200	4,400
Illinois, Chicago					[1] 105
Missouri, St. Louis		1		78	2,106
New Jersey:					
Newark		1		100	2,700
Do	1		20		200
Passaic	1	1	30	30	810
New York, New York City	1		65		585
Total	3	4	115	408	10,906
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
Indiana, Indianapolis	1	1	75	75	750
New Jersey, Newark	1		272		2,992
New York:					
Brooklyn		1		200	5,400
Jamaica	1	1	15	15	165
New York City	1		2,500		57,500
Washington, Longview	1		12		36
Total	5	3	2,874	290	66,843
Clerks and salesmen: Massachusetts, Boston	1	1	125	125	875
Clothing:					
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwalk, and Wallingford	1	1	2,000	2,000	32,000
Hartford	1	1	500	500	8,000
New Haven	1		200		2,400
District of Columbia, Washington	2		53		159
Illinois, Chicago	2	1	1,150	650	14,400
Massachusetts:					
Amesbury	1	1	400	400	8,800
Bridgewater	1		12		12
Boston	1		500		2,500
Brockton	1		61		61
Fall River	1	1	60	60	900
Framingham	1	1	300	300	4,500
Haverhill	1	1	6,000	6,000	144,000
Lynn	1	1	300	300	1,500
Newburyport	1	1	650	650	17,550
Michigan, Detroit	1		250		3,000
Missouri, Moberly	1		1,214		2,428
New Hampshire, Nashua	1		770		6,160
New Jersey:					
Bridgeton					[1] 1,869
South River and West New York					[1] 1,750
New York:					
Buffalo	1	1	275	275	4,400
New York City		3		1,000	27,000
Do					[1] 31,500
North Carolina, Madison	1		167		668

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to March and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MARCH 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

Industry group and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in March
	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	
Clothing—Continued.					
Ohio:					
Akron	1	1	120	120	1,920
Cleveland	3	2	1,020	220	6,120
Conneaut	1	-------	100	-------	1,000
Ironton	1	-------	900	-------	4,500
Toledo	1	1	45	45	675
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 40,800
Do	1	-------	21	-------	63
Rhode Island, Providence	1	1	100	100	1,000
West Virginia, Morgantown	1	1	300	300	2,400
Wisconsin:					
Milwaukee	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 1,350
Sheboygan	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 1,182
Total	31	19	17,468	12,920	376,567
Electric and gas appliance and radio workers: Iowa, Des Moines	1	-------	119	-------	833
Farm labor:					
Arizona, Phoenix	-------	1	-------	100	2,700
Oregon, Independence	1	1	21	21	252
Total	1	2	21	121	2,952
Food workers: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	-------	1	-------	80	2,160
Furniture:					
Illinois, Kankakee	1	1	238	238	4,284
Ohio, Cleveland	1	1	190	190	1,710
Wisconsin, Kenosha	-------	1	-------	105	2,835
Total	2	3	428	533	8,829
Hospital workers: Missouri, Kansas City	1	1	13	13	39
Hotel and restaurant workers:					
Alabama, Mobile	1	-------	22	-------	22
California, Hollywood	1	-------	27	-------	81
Florida, Miami	1	1	18	18	342
Iowa, Des Moines	1	1	70	70	840
Michigan, Detroit	-------	1	-------	40	1,240
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia	1	-------	31	-------	558
Pittsburgh	-------	1	-------	6	186
Total	5	4	168	134	3,269
Laundry workers:					
Alabama, Birmingham	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 2,800
New York, Brooklyn	-------	1	-------	2,500	67,500
Ohio, Cleveland	1	1	6	6	60
Total	1	2	6	2,506	70,360
Leather: Wisconsin, Racine	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 120
Lumber: Oregon, Wauna	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 639
Metal:					
Georgia, Rome	-------	1	-------	127	2,794
Illinois:					
Chicago	1	-------	7	-------	77
La Salle	1	1	600	600	6,000
Michigan, Detroit	2	2	668	668	4,548
New York:					
Buffalo	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 8,080
Do	2	2	1,868	1,868	7,472

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to March and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MARCH 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

Industry group and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in March
	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	
Metal—Continued.					
Ohio:					
Akron	1	1	1,000	1,000	3,000
Canton					[1] 1,350
Cleveland	1	1	400	400	4,000
Dayton	1		90		450
Fremont	1	1	80	80	480
Toledo					[1] 161
Do	2	2	1,200	1,200	9,300
Pennsylvania:					
New Kensington	1		1,000		7,000
Philadelphia	1	1	800	800	13,600
Wisconsin:					
Racine					[1] 17,765
Do		1		100	2,700
Total	14	13	7,713	6,843	88,777
Miners:					
Alabama:					
Cahaba River valley					[1] 29,400
Marion, Winston, Blount, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Jefferson Counties	1		10,000		100,000
Pennsylvania:					
Brownsville					[1] 1,000
Cadogan	1		308		616
Carbondale					[1] 810
Coaldale and Tamaqua	1		4,978		29,868
West Virginia, Twin Branch		1		275	6,050
Total	3	1	15,286	275	167,744
Oil and chemical workers:					
Illinois, Wood River	1		240		1,200
New York, Buffalo	1	1	850	850	11,050
Total	2	1	1,090	850	12,250
Printing and publishing:					
Connecticut, New Haven	1		75		75
Indiana, Vincennes		1		11	297
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1		100		200
Total	2	1	175	11	572
Rubber: Ohio, Ashtabula	1	1	300	300	2,400
Shipbuilding:					
New Jersey, Camden	1	1	3,104	3,104	15,520
New York, Coney Island	1		125		1,750
Total	2	1	3,229	3,104	17,270
Slaughtering: Ohio, Columbus	1		60		60
Municipal workers:					
California, Oroville	1		30		30
Missouri, St. Louis	1		46		184
New York:					
Auburn	1		1,037		1,037
Batavia	1		480		2,880
Binghamton	1		200		200
Buffalo	1	1	140	140	1,400
Chemung	1		200		200
Fort Edward	1	1	100	100	1,100
Onondaga	1		4,000		4,000
Rome	1		400		400
Seneca Falls	1	1	60	60	600
Solvay	1	1	400	400	4,400
Syracuse	1		3,000		6,000
Utica	1		700		2,100

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to March and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF MARCH 1934, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY CITY AND INDUSTRY GROUP—Continued

Industry group and city	Number of disputes—		Number of workers involved in disputes—		Number of man-days lost in March
	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	Beginning in March	In effect at end of March	
Municipal workers—Continued.					
North Carolina, Wilmington	1	1	80	80	1,600
Ohio, Akron	1		28		196
Pennsylvania:					
Danville	1	1	500	500	4,000
Harrisburg	1		266		266
Lancaster	1		150		150
Mount Carmel and Shamokin	1	1	1,000	1,000	11,000
Reading	1		6		30
Total	21	7	12,823	2,280	41,773
Textiles:					
Alabama, Winfield	1		250		3,500
Connecticut:					
Hartford	1		150		600
Jewett City	1	1	700	700	3,500
Manchester	1	1	140	140	840
Middletown					[1] 6,434
Do	3		947		2,694
New Haven	1	1	346	346	3,114
Norwich	1		150		1,200
Somerville					[1] 3,900
Massachusetts:					
Easthampton	1		600		5,400
Fall River	1	1	45	45	765
New Bedford	1	1	300	300	900
Do					[1] 672
New Hampshire, Keene		1		52	1,404
New Jersey:					
Freehold	1		1,200		8,400
Newton					[1] 3,486
Paterson	1	1	40	40	120
Phillipsburg	1		16		32
North Carolina:					
Belmont		1		100	2,700
Shelby					[1] 6,028
Spindale		1		200	5,400
Ohio:					
Cleveland	1	1	400	400	2,400
Do					[1] 750
Ravenna	1	1	535	535	2,675
Pennsylvania:					
Norristown					[1] 585
Philadelphia	2	2	5,040	5,040	45,560
Pleasantville	1	1	100	100	500
York		1		48	1,296
Wisconsin, Beaver Dam	1	1	350	350	4,550
Total	21	16	11,309	8,396	119,405
Other occupations:					
Basket makers: Iowa, Burlington	1	1	100	100	200
Catalog artists: New York, New York City	1	1	200	200	3,000
Dental technicians:					
Minnesota, Minneapolis	1		81		243
New York, New York City	1		400		800
Fertilizer workers: Ohio, Sandusky	1		45		225
Greenhouse workers: Ohio, Ashtabula	1		145		435
Lampshade workers: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1		12		36
Match workers: Ohio, Barberton	1	1	700	700	5,600
Paint and varnish workers: Ohio, Cleveland	1		400		2,000
Toy workers: Massachusetts, Gardner					[1] 2,880
Turkish bath rubbers: New Jersey, Newark	1		6		12
Total	10	3	2,089	1,000	15,431
Grand total	129	88	77,411	44,769	1,133,734

[1] I.e., in strikes which began prior to March and continued into that month, but were not in effect at the end of the month.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in January, February, and March 1934, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 3.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH 1934

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers	1	2	1	175	2,520	2,000
Bakers	5	1		424	60	
Building trades	2	7	3	159	878	115
Chauffeurs and teamsters	5	6	5	609	37,948	2,874
Clerks and salesmen	1		1	70		125
Clothing	12	12	31	5,089	6,234	17,468
Electric and gas appliance workers		1	1		40	119
Farm labor	2	2	1	225	3,600	21
Fishermen	2			475		
Food workers	3	2		181	110	
Furniture	4	1	2	442	1,852	428
Hospital workers			1			13
Hotel and restaurant workers	7	4	5	3,430	356	168
Iron and steel	1			26		
Laundry workers	1	2	1	500	3,900	6
Leather	1	1		140	40	
Lumber, timber, and mill work		2			216	
Metal trades	4	10	14	272	5,008	7,713
Miners	9	3	3	24,795	4,881	15,286
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers		1			16	
Oil and chemical workers			2			1,090
Paper and paper-goods workers	1			22		
Printing and publishing		2	2		78	175
Rubber		1	1		72	300
Shipbuilding			2			3,229
Slaughtering and meat packing	1	1		500	413	
Steamboatmen		1			29	
Street-railway workers	1	1	1	75	137	60
Municipal workers	1		21	500		12,823
Teachers	1			32		
Textiles	2	15	21	122	3,072	11,309
Other occupations	3	2	10	48	380	2,089
Total	70	80	129	38,311	71,840	77,411

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 4 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in March 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in March 1934 involving—						
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers and over
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers					1		
Building trades		3					
Chauffeurs and teamsters	2	1	1		1		
Clerks and salesmen			1				
Clothing	1	7	12	8	2	1	
Electric and gas appliance workers			1				
Farm labor		1					
Furniture			2				
Hospital workers	1						
Hotel and restaurant workers	1	4					
Laundry workers	1						
Metal trades	1	2	4	4	3		
Miners			1		1		1
Oil and chemical workers			1	1			
Printing and publishing		1	1				
Rubber			1				
Shipbuilding			1		1		
Street-railway workers		1					
Municipal workers	1	5	9	2	4		
Textiles	1	4	10	4	1	1	
Other occupations	2	2	5	1			
Total	11	31	50	20	14	2	1

In table 5 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in March 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN MARCH 1934, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in March 1934				
	One half month or less	Over one half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 and less than 4 months
Building trades	2	1			
Chauffeurs and teamsters	2	1			
Clothing	15	1	5		
Electric and gas appliance workers	1				
Hotel and restaurant workers	2	1			
Laundry workers		1			
Leather	1				
Lumber, timber, and mill work	1				
Metal trades	4	1	3		
Miners	4	1		1	
Oil and chemical workers	1				
Printing and publishing	2				
Shipbuilding	1				
Street-railway workers	1				
Municipal workers	14				
Textiles	12	4	1		1
Other occupations	7		1		
Total	70	11	10	1	1

Table 6 gives the number of disputes beginning in March 1934, by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 6.—TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1934

States	Total number of strikes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in March 1934 involving—					
			6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Alabama	3	10,272		1	1			1
California	2	57		2				
Connecticut	12	5,208		2	6	3	1	
District of Columbia	2	53		2				
Florida	1	18	1					
Illinois	6	2,235	1		2	3		
Indiana	1	75		1				
Iowa	3	289		1	2			
Massachusetts	13	9,353	1	3	5	3		1
Michigan	3	918			3			
Minnesota	1	81		1				
Missouri	3	1,273	1	1			1	
New Hampshire	1	770				1		
New Jersey	8	4,688	2	3	1		2	
New York	22	17,015	1	2	11	3	5	
North Carolina	2	247		1	1			
Ohio	24	7,764	1	7	10	5	1	
Oregon	1	21		1				
Pennsylvania	16	14,312	2	3	5	2	3	1
Rhode Island	1	100			1			
Washington	1	12	1					
West Virginia	1	300			1			
Wisconsin	2	2,350			1		1	
Total	129	77,411	11	31	50	20	14	3

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, *Director of Conciliation*

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 73 labor disputes during March 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 23,890 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the disputes occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, there were 52 disputes involving violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1934

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1934	1934		
U.S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y.	Strike	Cement and concrete workers.	Jurisdiction of cement and concrete work.	Adjusted. Work awarded to concrete workers at $7.50 per day.	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	100	20
Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Packing-house workers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Agreement signed providing for arbitration of future disputes.	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	600	50
Stonecutter Cotton Mills, Forest City, N.C.	Strike	Textile workers	do	Unclassified. Referred to Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board.	do	Mar. 5	450	-------
Bureau of Prisons Building, Milan, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Building trades	Alleged P.W.A. regulations were not enforced.	Adjusted. Regulations to be enforced on remainder of job.	Mar. 2	Mar. 2	20	-------
American Construction Co., contractor, Houston Dock and Wharf, Houston, Tex.	Strike	Dock builders	Nonunion drag-line operator employed.	Adjusted. Nonunion workers replaced by union workers.	Mar. 3	Apr. 4	19	22
Ewing-von Allman Dairy, Louisville, Ky.	Controversy	Milk-wagon drivers	2 discharged	Adjusted. Discharged men reinstated.	Mar. 6	Mar. 12	2	40
Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa.	Strike	Aluminum workers	Low wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase of 11 percent allowed; all returned to work.	Mar. 2	Mar. 11	3,000	400
Vincennes Post, Vincennes, Ind	Lockout	Printers	Working conditions	Unclassified. Referred to Regional Board.	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	11	-------
Illinois Power & Light Co., Illinois	Threatened strike.	Electrical workers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Agreement concluded continuing monthly basis wage plan and straight time for overtime.	Mar. 1	Mar. 22	85	300
Selby Shoe Co., Ironton, Ohio	Strike	Shoe workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Signed agreement covering all conditions.	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	800	-------
Painters, Fort Wayne, Ind	Controversy	Painters	Making agreement	Adjusted. Agreed on terms of contract between employers and union painters.	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	170	-------
Neckwear workers, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Neckwear workers	Wage increase	Adjusted. Signed agreement allowing 15 percent wage increase and elimination of contract work.	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	500	-------
Crossett & Western Timber Co., Knappa, Oreg.	do	Loggers	Wages and discharges	Adjusted. Increase of 20 percent; majority of those discharged were reinstated.	Mar. 7	do	71	530
Martin Transportation Co., Longview, Wash.	do	Drivers	Wage dispute	Adjusted. Accepted $4.50 for 8-hour day.	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	12	-------
Wilner & Co., Washington, D.C	do	Tailors	Renewal of contract covering piecework.	Adjusted. Agreed on piecework prices.	Mar. 6	Mar. 8	26	6
Kassan & Stein, Washington, D.C.	do	do	do	do	do	do	27	10
Marlboro Shoe Mfg. Co., Marl-	Threatened	Shoe workers	Working conditions	Pending	Mar. 12		(1)	-------

Kassan & Stein, Washington, D.C.	do	do	do	do	do	do	27	10
Marlboro Shoe Mfg. Co., Marlboro, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Shoe workers	Working conditions	Pending	Mar. 12		(1)	
Foster & Kleiser, Portland, Oreg.	do	Sign painters	Wages	Pending. Regional Board also acting.	Feb. 1		33	
Oil and gasoline station workers, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Oil and gasoline workers.	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Mar. 13		200	
Cleaners and dyers, Buffalo, N.Y.	Strike	Cleaners and dyers	do	do	do		150	
Duncan & Hood Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Glazed kid leather workers.	Low wages	Adjusted. Stakers increased to $26.92 per week; others to $19 per week.	Mar. 16	Apr. 5	83	260
Steinmetz School building, Chicago, Ill.	Lockout	Lathers and plasterers.	Union levied fine on foreman and permit was revoked.	Adjusted. Work resumed with satisfactory settlement.	Feb. 16	Mar. 9	15	85
N.R.A. workers, Two Harbors, Minn.	Controversy	General workers	Undesirable working conditions	Adjusted. Work continued with more satisfactory conditions.	Jan. 3	Mar. 20	49	
Bremerton Navy Yard, Seattle, Wash.	do	Machinists	Wages	Pending	Mar. 16		(1)	
Capital Barg Dry Cleaners, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Strike	Dry cleaners	Asked signed agreement and reinstatement of striking workers.	Unclassified. Referred to Indianapolis Regional Board.	Feb. 22	Mar. 15	38	88
Columbus Railway Light & Power Co., Columbus, Ohio.	do	Line and ground men.	Discharged 8 men; strikers demand their reinstatement.	Adjusted. Agreed to reinstate workers.	Mar. 16	Mar. 16	60	
LaSalle Shoe Factory, and Fleisher Shoe Factory, Nashua, N.H.	do	Shoe workers	New agreement covering wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	Mar. 14	Mar. 22	900	
American Shoe Co., F. and W. Shoe Co., and Friedman Shoe Co., Framingham, Mass.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 15	do	300	
Brown-Brockmeyer, Inc., Dayton, Ohio.	do	Electric workers	Wage increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent, recognition, and adjustment of other grievances.	do	Mar. 21	180	20
Babcock & Wilcox, Barberton, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Machinists, pipe fitters, and others.	Refusal to deal with committee of employees.	Unable to adjust. No terms accepted.	Mar. 19	do	1,300	
Cleaners and dyers, Akron, Ohio	Strike	Cleaners and dyers	Asked wage increase and union recognition.	Pending	Mar. 14		120	
City Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., Akron, Ohio.	Controversy	Drivers	do	Adjusted. Increase of about 15 percent and union agreement concluded.	Jan. 1	Mar. 16	15	40
Family Theater, Mahanoy City, Pa.	Lockout	Operators	Asked wage increase	Unable to adjust. Theater closed and at this time not able to pay higher wages.	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	2	
Siebert Shop, Gardner, Mass.	Strike	Furniture workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Returned; accepted arbitration.	Feb. 13	Mar. 19	180	
Penn Electric Switch Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	Lockout	Electrical workers	Wages, hours, and union recognition.	Adjusted. All reinstated; union recognition allowed.	Mar. 2	Mar. 26	119	
United Elastic Co., East Hampton, Mass.	Strike	Elastic workers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent and union recognition.	Mar. 20	Mar. 31	821	
Bolton and Hay Restaurants, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	Restaurant workers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	do		70	
Aniline and chemical workers, Buffalo, N.Y.	do	Employees	Union recognition	do	Mar. 17		850	
S.K.F. Ballbearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	do	Wages and working conditions	do	Mar. 12		900	

[1] Not yet reported

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1934—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1934	1934		
Diamond Match Co. and Diamond Engineering Co., Barberton, Ohio.	Strike	Machinists, molders and electrical workers.	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Mar. 20		800	
Ferndale Button Factory, Johnstown, Pa.	do	Button makers	do	do	Mar. 12		(1)	
Sterling Coal Co., Bakerton, Pa	do	Miners	do	do	Mar. 20		(1)	
U.S. Court House Building, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Bricklayers, stone masons.	Wage scale and alleged refusal to send union men to work on this job.	do	Feb. 21		50	200
Gem Dandy Garter Factory, Madison, N.C.	do	Employees	Wage scale	Adjusted. Returned; new system of wage scales satisfactory.	Mar. 22	Mar. 27	167	501
American Mills, West Haven, Conn.	do	Textile workers	Asked $18 weekly minimum and closed shop.	Adjusted. Allowed 15 percent increase.	Mar. 23	Mar. 28	400	
Post-office building, Newark, N.J.	do	All crafts	Objection to subcontractor for tile and terrazzo work.	Adjusted. Subcontractor judged unfair and other arrangements made for tile and terrazzo work.	do	Mar. 27	60	240
Viaduct project, Princeville, Ill	do	Hoisting engineers	Objection to wage scales	Pending	Mar. 20		(1)	
Government buildings, Washington, D.C.	do	Building trades	Jurisdiction of mastic cement floor work.	Adjusted. Work awarded to cement finishers.	Feb. 14	Mar. 20	20	250
Cleaners and dyers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Cleaners and dyers	Wages and working conditions involving operation under N.R.A. code and violation thereof.	Pending	Feb. 26		(1)	
Bevo Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo	do	Cooks and waiters	Wages and union recognition	Unable to adjust	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	12	
Bee Line Bus Co., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.	do	Bus operators	Working conditions	Pending	Mar. 26		78	
New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J.	do	Shipyard workers	Wages	Pending. National Labor Board also handling.	Mar. 1		3,000	
Shoe workers, Cincinnati, Ohio	Threatened lockout.	Shoe workers	Asked increase; collective bargaining refused.	Pending	Mar. 25		(1)	
Vulcan Last Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.	Controversy	do	Wages, working conditions, and recognition.	do	Mar. 15		200	
Standard Oil Refinery, Sugar Creek, Mo.	do	Oil workers	Restoration of wage parity between this refinery and the one at Whiting, Ind.	do	do		102	500
Carpenters and shipbuilders, San Pedro, Calif.	do	Carpenters, etc	Alleged prevailing rates not paid	do	Mar. 1		40	
North Carolina Granite Corporation, North State Granite Co.,	Lockout	Granite cutters	Agreement on wages and working conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Board.	Mar. 7	Apr. 9	233	

North Carolina Granite Corporation, North State Granite Co., Mount Airy Granite Cutting Co., Mount Airy, N.C.	Lockout	Granite cutters	Agreement on wages and working conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Board.	Mar. 7	Apr. 9	233	
Aetna Rubber Co., Ashtabula, Ohio.	Strike	Rubber workers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Mar. 27		450	
Imperial Valley project, El Centro, Calif.	Controversy	Canal workers	Discharges and working conditions.	do	Mar. 11		35	
Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, Mich.	Strike	Automobile workers.	Alleged discrimination for union activity.	do	Mar. 19		(1)	
Peninsular Metal Products Corp., Detroit, Mich.	do	Metal workers	Wages and working conditions	do	Mar. 28		400	
Morrow Bros. Construction Co., Baltimore, Md.	Controversy	Building trades	Wage rates for iron, sheet-metal, and cement work.	do	Mar. 21		22	
Curtiss and Consolidated Aircraft Cos., Buffalo, N.Y.	Strike	Aeronautical workers.	Union recognition and agreements.	do	Mar. 28		(1)	
Chatham Manufacturing Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.	Threatened strike.	Textile workers	Wages and working conditions	do	Mar. 29		215	
Republic Stamping & Enamelling Co., Canton, Ohio.	do	Employees	Wages and alleged code violations	Adjusted. Strike averted and negotiations continued.	Mar. 30	Apr. 5	448	
A. & M. Karagheusian, Inc., Freehold, N.J.	do	Rug workers	Proposed 8 percent wage cut	Unclassified. Settled by decision of National Labor Board.	do	Apr. 9	(1)	
Akron Transportation Co., Akron, Ohio.	do	Machinists	Asked restoration of previous wage cut.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded	do	Apr. 10	90	410
Burlington Basket Co., Burlington, Iowa.	Strike	Basket makers	Violation of code	Pending	do		90	50
Wheeler Shipbuilding Co., Coney Island, N.Y.	do	Shipyard workers	Asked 15 cents per hour increase	Adjusted. Allowed 5 cents per hour increase; returned.	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	125	
Crest Lamp Co., Chicago, Ill	do	Metal polishers	Asked increase	Adjusted. No change. Men were convinced that increase was impracticable and returned to work.	Mar. 16	Mar. 29	7	
Teamsters and chauffeurs, Essex and Union Counties, N.J.	do	Teamsters	Wages	Adjusted. Agreement providing $38 for 48-hour week.	Mar. 20	Mar. 31	272	174
Greenhouse workers, Ashtabula, Ohio.	do	Greenhouse workers	Working conditions	Pending	Mar. 5		(1)	
Trane Manufacturing Co., La-Crosse, Wis.	Threatened strike.	Radiator workers	Refusal of company to meet with workers and other violations of N.I.R.A.	Adjusted. Strike averted, conferences arranged and company agreed to collective bargaining.	Feb. 20	Mar. 29	100	
Total							19,694	4,196

[1] Not yet reported.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1933

IN 1933 there were 125 strikes and lockouts in Canada—9 more than in the preceding year. The number of workers involved in these industrial disputes was 26,558, an increase of 3,168. The time loss in man-working days was 317,547 as compared with 255,000 in the previous 12-month period. Such increases are accounted for mainly by the number of strikes in which relatively large numbers of loggers and clothing-factory workers were involved. Wage increases and the standardizing of working conditions under union agreements were the principal objectives of these controversies, which to very considerable extent were successful.

Almost two thirds of the time loss for 1933 occurred in 10 important disputes, each resulting in a loss of more than 10,000 man-days. Four of these industrial difficulties were in northern Ontario and Quebec in the logging industry; three were in clothing factories in Toronto and Montreal; one involved a textile factory in Hespeler, Ontario; another, a copper mine and smelter at Anyox, British Columbia; and another, furniture-factory workers in Stratford, Ontario.

The above data and the following statistics on strikes and lockouts in the Dominion from 1914 to 1933 are taken from the Canadian Labor Gazette of February 1934:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914 TO 1933

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Number of employers involved	Number of workers involved	Time loss (in man-days)
1914	63	58	261	9,717	490,850
1915	63	62	120	11,395	95,042
1916	120	118	332	26,538	236,814
1917	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515
1918	230	228	782	79,743	847,942
1919	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942
1920	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524
1921	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	77	450	34,261	671,750
1924	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	75	512	23,834	266,601
1927	74	72	480	22,299	152,570
1928	98	96	548	17,581	224,212
1929	90	88	263	12,946	152,080
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797
1931	88	86	266	10,738	204,238
1932	116	111	497	23,390	255,000
1933	125	122	617	26,558	317,547

LABOR AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Report of Emergency Board for Dispute on Delaware & Hudson Railroad

AN EMERGENCY board appointed by the President of the United States, on March 5, 1934, to investigate the dispute between the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and its engineers, firemen, and trainmen, made its report to the President on March 31, 1934. The members of the board were W. P. Stacy, chairman, H. A. Wiley, and Walton H. Hamilton.

During 1932, in accordance with the terminating clauses in the schedules, the carrier served notices upon representatives of its employees that it wished to supersede the contracts then existent between the parties with new agreements. These new agreements, generally called "the Loree plan," called for different rules or working conditions, and changed the old hours and mileage basis of pay to a monthly rate. They were to be regarded as experimental and to continue in effect for a period of 1 year. At the expiration of the trial period, either party, if dissatisfied with the new arrangement, was to have the right to petition the other to enter into negotiations for the revision of objectionable features. It was further provided that if these negotiations did not result in a satisfactory adjustment there would be a return to the conditions under the old agreements.

The employees, dissatisfied with the operation of the plan, sought to return to the old agreements at the end of the trial period of 1 year. This was opposed by the carrier upon the ground that the correct procedure for returning to the old contracts had not been followed and that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, not being a party to the new agreement, was unauthorized to speak for the engineers on the road.

After a hearing on the two major questions presented, the board formulated the following plan of settlement which it deemed fair and equitable to both sides:

1. That the parties agree to go back to the old contracts on April 1, 1934.

2. That grievance cases and claim for back time of trainmen and the other matters listed in the strike ballot be submitted to a committee of four, two to be selected by the carrier and two by the brotherhoods representing the employees, each side to pay the cost of its representatives, and decisions of a majority of the committee to be binding.

3. That should the committee for any reason fail to decide any of the cases, such undecided cases be submitted to an umpire to be selected by the committee or to be appointed by the Board of Mediation in case the committee is not able to agree upon an umpire. The decision of the umpire was to be final and binding. Compensation of the umpire was to be fixed by the committee, or by the Board of Mediation, and expenses of the hearings were to be divided equally between the parties.

The brotherhoods representing the employees readily accepted this plan of settlement.

As regards the first point in the board's proposal, the carrier, recognizing that it expressed the option of the employees, voluntarily decided to return to the old agreements as soon as practicable. By consent of the parties and with approval of the members of the emergency board, the provisions of section 10 of the Railway Labor Act for the maintenance of the status quo was waived, and the time for restoring the old agreements was fixed as of April 1, 1934. The company refused to accede to the second and third paragraphs of the proposal, but expressed its willingness to review upon presentation, through its regular prescribed channels, the seven major points or any of the listed cases in the strike ballot.

In view of this expression on the part of the carrier, and in order to afford the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen an opportunity to decide whether it wished to prosecute claims arising since the termination of the experimental period, August 1, 1933, under the provisions of the old agreement, or under the Loree plan, the remaining questions in difference between the parties were either withdrawn without prejudice or removed from further consideration of the present emergency board.

The report of the board concluded as follows:

1. The board is in no position to express an opinion upon the merits or demerits of the Loree plan. It does, however, feel justified in pointing out that "no machinery of contract and adjustment", as contemplated by the Railway Labor Act, has been established for the settlement of disputes upon the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. The several paragraphs of section 2 of that act are a unit; and, read together, they provide a definite procedure for joint effort in making and maintaining agreements respecting rates of pay, rules, and working conditions; for the expeditious consideration and settlement of all controversies arising out of their interpretation and application; and for the prompt and just disposition of grievances, however they may arise. In case of a dispute, the questions in issue shall be "considered in conference between representatives designated by the carrier and the employees respectively, without interference, influence, or coercion" by either party over the choice of representatives by the other. The board of disciplining officers of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad has an infelicitous title; it is the sole creation of the carrier, devoid of employee representation; and its composition fails to meet the bipartisan standards of the act. Nor can it be justified by the second provision of section 3 which grants to "an individual carrier and its employees the privilege of setting up

such machinery of contract and adjustment as they may mutually establish"; for the board in existence fails to meet the requirement of mutuality. In short, while in all matters relating to rates of pay, rules, and working conditions the principles underlying the Railway Labor Act are those of equality of bargaining power and industrial democracy, the only available tribunal to which disputes may be referred is under the entire control of the management.

2. The successful operation of section 3 of the Railway Labor Act dealing with adjustment boards, or other machinery of contract and adjustment, depends upon whole-hearted compliance with its provisions. The record of this case does not disclose such compliance. It is the opinion of the board that these provisions of the act, if not already mandatory, should be made so.

3. Emergency boards have formerly been instructed to investigate and report the facts pertaining to the controversy. In the instance case the board was authorized to "make every effort to adjust the dispute" upon the facts developed. The success with which this extension of authority has been attended seems a sufficient justification for thus enlarging the powers of emergency boards.

It is our understanding that all substantial causes for the threatened strike have been removed.

Arbitration Awards and Decisions

Molders—San Francisco, Calif.

A BOARD of arbitration composed of Thomas F. Burke, Henry F. Grady, and A. E. Fisher, was appointed by the San Francisco Regional Labor Board in a dispute between the International Molders' Union, No. 164, and the San Francisco Bay district foundries.

The molders had been working 44 hours a week at a wage rate of 80 cents an hour. The working week was reduced to 40 hours, giving rise to question as to what would be an equitable adjustment of wages as provided in the President's Reemployment Agreement, section 7. This point was referred to the arbitration board noted above, whose award rendered February 15, 1934, increased the hourly wage rate from 80 cents to 88 cents.

Motion-Picture Operators—St. Louis, Mo.

MEMBERS of Motion Picture and Projection Machine Operators Union, No. 143, employed in 29 independent theaters of St. Louis, Mo., were granted an increase in wages, retroactive to September 1933, by an award rendered in March 1934, by Dr. William G. Patton (representative of the National Recovery Administration) acting as arbitrator.

On April 16, 1933, the motion-picture operators, employed in 60 St. Louis theaters, agreed to a temporary reduction in their wage scales until August 19, 1933, at which time their wage scale would automatically revert to the full amount of the union scale prior to April 16, 1933.

On August 19, 1933, all the motion-picture owners carried out the agreement and for a period of 2 weeks paid the full union rate. At the end of the 2-week period 29 of the 60 theaters, over the protest of the union and in violation of section 6, paragraphs A and C of the code for the industry, ceased to pay the agreed rate.

The arbitrator ordered that the rate in force on August 19, 1933, be established as the prevailing minimum union scale of wages and that the defaulting motion-picture owners should pay the full amount withheld from the wages of their employees since that date.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, First Quarter of 1934

THE accession rate for manufacturing as a whole for the first quarter of 1934 was 19.79, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from manufacturing establishments in 148 census industry classifications. This indicates that more than twice as many people were hired during the first 3 months of 1934 than during the corresponding period of 1933, and that 50 percent more people were hired during the first quarter of 1934 than during the last quarter of 1933.

The quit rate for the first quarter of 1934 was considerably higher than for either the first quarter or the last quarter of 1933.

In contrast, the lay-off rate was much lower than for the preceding quarter or the same quarter of the previous year.

Rising quit and accession rates and falling lay-off rates are usually signs of resumed industrial activity.

The rates shown herein represent the number of changes per 100 employees that took place during the quarter ending March 31, 1934. The rates shown in table 1 are compiled from reports made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from establishments employing approximately 1,000,000 people. In the industries for which separate indexes are presented (see table 2) reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry as shown by the Census of Manufactures of 1929.

In addition to the separation rates and the accession rate, a net turn-over rate is shown. Net turn-over means the rate of replacement; that is, the number of jobs that are vacated and filled per 100 employees. For a plant that is increasing its employees, the net turn-over rate is the same as the separation rate, because while more people are hired than are separated from their jobs, the number hired above those leaving is due to expansion and cannot justly be charged to turn-over. On the other hand, in a plant that is reducing its number of employees, the net turn-over rate is the same as the accession rate, because while more people are separated from the pay roll than are hired, the excess of separations over accessions is due to a reduction of force and therefore cannot logically be charged as a turn-over expense.

Table 1 shows for manufacturing as a whole the total separation rate, subdivided into quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate and the net turn-over rate, for each quarter of 1933, and for the first quarter of 1934.

TABLE 1.—QUARTERLY TURN-OVER RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN 148 INDUSTRIES

Period	Separation rates								Accession rate		Net turn-over rate	
	Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Total separation rate					
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
First quarter	1.56	2.73	0.38	0.61	10.14	6.65	12.08	9.99	8.50	19.79	8.50	9.99
Second quarter	2.23	.....	.52	.....	4.46	.....	7.21	.....	20.86	.....	7.21	.....
Third quarter	4.16	.....	.78	.....	6.31	.....	11.25	.....	22.88	.....	11.25	.....
Fourth quarter	2.18	.....	.62	.....	11.34	.....	14.14	.....	11.31	.....	11.31	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 2.—QUARTERLY TURN-OVER RATES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Class of rates	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Brick		
	First quarter 1933	Fourth quarter 1933	First quarter 1934	First quarter 1933	Fourth quarter 1933	First quarter 1934	First quarter 1933	Fourth quarter 1933	First quarter 1934
Quit	1.50	3.42	6.03	2.39	1.90	2.98	0.67	1.74	2.20
Discharge	.61	.90	1.34	.56	.60	.79	.40	.28	1.08
Lay-off	27.28	19.90	8.60	4.09	10.42	3.87	23.36	39.37	13.72
Total separation	29.39	24.22	15.97	7.04	12.92	7.64	24.43	41.30	17.00
Accession	16.94	40.02	56.79	9.54	7.75	14.67	22.71	20.90	42.35
Net turn-over	16.94	24.22	15.97	7.04	7.75	7.64	22.71	20.90	17.00
	Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quit	3.62	3.33	3.75	0.70	1.57	2.89	0.64	1.68	1.64
Discharge	.65	.86	1.98	.18	.53	.58	.40	.69	.71
Lay-off	10.50	9.81	4.87	8.78	10.24	5.46	14.71	25.97	13.84
Total separation	14.77	14.00	10.60	9.66	12.34	8.93	15.75	28.34	16.19
Accession	12.58	7.76	16.01	5.99	10.15	18.48	8.41	9.21	16.10
Net turn-over	12.58	7.76	10.60	5.99	10.15	8.93	8.41	9.21	16.10
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing			Sawmills		
Quit	1.33	2.05	2.21	1.38	2.26	1.94	1.86	2.51	2.61
Discharge	.11	.25	.27	.15	.39	.34	.80	1.14	1.05
Lay-off	5.38	7.10	2.78	6.44	10.98	4.10	22.74	20.13	10.54
Total separation	6.82	9.40	5.26	7.97	13.63	6.38	25.40	23.78	14.20
Accession	4.30	4.05	10.35	7.38	7.28	12.83	21.99	12.13	34.97
Net turn-over	4.30	4.05	5.26	7.38	7.28	6.38	21.99	12.13	14.20
	Slaughtering and meat packing								
Quit	1.82	2.68	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge	.70	1.05	.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lay-off	15.93	21.66	27.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total separation	18.45	25.39	30.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accession	16.89	20.86	27.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net turn-over	16.89	20.86	27.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and net turn-over rates for the 10 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

Among these 10 industries, automobiles had the highest quit rate during the first quarter of 1934. The lowest quit rate was shown by the furniture industry. The highest discharge rate occurred in the automobile industry and the lowest in the iron and steel industry. The slaughtering and meat packing industry had a higher lay-off rate during the first quarter of 1934, and the iron and steel industry a lower lay-off rate than for any of the 10 industries for which separate rates are shown. The accession rate of the automotive industry for the first 3 months of 1934 was 56.79; that is during the quarter 56 people were hired for every 100 previously on the pay roll. The lowest accession rate occurred in the iron and steel industry. The highest net turn-over rate, 27.21, was registered in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, the lowest, 5.26, in the iron and steel industry.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, March 1934

REPORTS received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 759 cities, show an increase of 60.9 percent in the number of buildings for which permits were issued and an increase of 23.7 percent in the estimated cost of such buildings in March, as compared with February 1934.

Data shown in the following tables are collected by the Bureau from local building officials in cities having a population of 10,000 or over. To the data furnished by these officials is added the value of contracts awarded in these cities by the Federal and State Governments. The value of these public buildings during February was $7,548,689 and during March, $3,546,777.

The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the Federal Bureau in the collection of these data.

The cost figures as shown in the following tables are as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building operations within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Comparisons, February and March 1934

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 759 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 759 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	February 1934	March 1934	Percent of change	February 1934	March 1934	Percent of change
New England	$387,603	$963,702	+148.6	$257,838	$1,113,564	+331.9
Middle Atlantic	1,449,940	3,108,925	+114.4	6,365,075	3,641,893	−42.8
East North Central	500,087	760,194	+52.0	627,583	2,111,607	+236.5
West North Central	267,330	670,180	+150.7	537,039	1,705,912	+217.7
South Atlantic	494,473	680,840	+37.7	3,012,114	2,219,036	−26.3
South Central	541,584	778,692	+43.8	524,361	1,018,823	+94.3
Mountain and Pacific	1,328,415	1,891,789	+42.4	2,317,453	2,571,542	+11.0
Total	4,969,432	8,854,322	+78.2	13,641,463	14,382,377	+5.4

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 759 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	February 1934	March 1934	Percent of change	February 1934	March 1934	Percent of change	
New England	$835,052	$1,541,077	+84.3	$1,481,393	$3,618,343	+144.3	107
Middle Atlantic	3,244,669	3,935,006	+21.3	11,059,684	10,685,824	−3.4	171
East North Central	1,495,747	1,893,907	+26.6	2,623,417	4,765,708	+81.7	178
West North Central	546,024	650,592	+19.2	1,350,393	3,026,684	+124.1	71
South Atlantic	1,229,585	1,204,337	−2.1	4,736,172	4,104,213	−13.3	73
South Central	820,190	793,187	−4.0	1,892,135	2,590,702	+36.9	81
Mountain and Pacific	1,691,526	1,981,355	+17.1	5,337,394	6,444,686	+20.7	78
Total	9,869,693	11,999,461	+21.6	28,480,588	35,236,160	+23.7	759

The estimated cost of new residential buildings increased 78.2 percent, comparing March with February 1934. Increases were shown in all geographic divisions, ranging from 37.7 percent in the South Atlantic States to 150.7 percent in the West North Central States.

There was an increase of 5.4 percent in the value of new nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued in these 759 cities. Five of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in this type of structure. In the East North Central and the West North Central States there were increases of over 200 percent in the estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings, while in the New England States the indicated expenditures for this type of building increased over 300 percent. The Middle Atlantic States, however, due to the inclusion in the February figures of a Federal post office building costing over $4,000,000, showed a decrease of 42.8 percent.

The value of repairs made to existing buildings increased 21.6 percent in March, as compared with February. Increases were shown in all geographic divisions except the South Atlantic and the South Central.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 759 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 759 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	48	125	116	304	866	1,645	1,030	2,074
Middle Atlantic	97	300	280	580	2,176	3,935	2,553	4,815
East North Central	72	123	244	525	1,797	2,508	2,113	3,156
West North Central	88	160	246	422	698	1,172	1,032	1,754
South Atlantic	124	181	251	333	1,565	2,451	1,940	2,965
South Central	199	197	322	1,880	1,517	2,116	2,038	4,193
Mountain and Pacific	336	447	870	980	3,210	3,945	4,416	5,372
Total	964	1,533	2,329	5,024	11,829	17,772	15,122	24,329
Percent of change		+59.0		+115.7		+50.2		+60.9

Increases were shown in the number of both types of new buildings and in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs. All of the geographic divisions registered increases in the number of building operations, comparing March and February 1934. The increases are especially pronounced in the Middle Atlantic and South Central divisions.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the different kinds of such dwellings for which permits were issued in 759 identical cities during February and March 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 759 IDENTICAL CITIES IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$366,603	$848,702	46	118	$21,000	$40,000	3	10
Middle Atlantic	436,840	1,337,025	78	254	97,600	192,900	30	55
East North Central	463,087	695,094	68	116	37,000	44,100	7	10
West North Central	263,830	664,380	87	159	3,500	5,800	2	2
South Atlantic	482,398	639,790	118	173	9,175	21,050	7	14
South Central	417,834	600,142	178	181	110,250	44,050	38	24
Mountain and Pacific	1,005,370	1,411,714	296	402	228,545	235,600	70	69
Total	3,435,962	6,196,847	871	1,403	507,070	583,500	157	184
Percent of change		+80.4		+61.1		+15.1		+17.2

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 759 IDENTICAL CITIES IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	0	0	0	0	$387,603	$888,702	49	128
Middle Atlantic	$915,500	$1,479,000	186	693	1,449,940	3,008,925	294	1,002
East North Central	0	21,000	0	4	500,087	760,194	75	130
West North Central	0	0	0	0	267,330	670,180	89	161
South Atlantic	2,900	20,000	3	4	494,473	680,840	128	191
South Central	13,500	9,500	6	8	541,584	653,692	222	213
Mountain and Pacific	89,500	161,500	38	78	1,323,415	1,808,814	404	549
Total	1,021,400	1,691,000	233	787	4,964,432	8,471,347	1,261	2,374
Percent of change		+65.6		+237.8		+70.6		+88.3

The value of one-family dwellings for which permits were issued in March was 80.4 percent greater than the value of such dwellings for which permits were issued in the previous month. The families provided for in single-family dwellings increased over 60 percent, comparing these 2 months. The increase in the erection of one-family dwellings was spread over the entire country. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central States showed increases of over 100 percent in the value of one-family dwellings for which permits were issued during March as compared with February 1934.

Six of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in the estimated cost of two-family dwellings and five showed increases in the number of families provided for in these double houses. In the South Central States, however, there was a decrease in the estimated cost of this type of dwelling.

The value of apartment houses for which permits were issued also increased noticeably. The number of family-dwelling units provided in these multifamily dwellings was more than three times as great in March as during February.

The value of housekeeping dwellings as a whole increased over 70 percent, comparing March permits with February permits. The number of family-dwelling units provided increased nearly 90 percent.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction
1930					
February	43.0	34.7	51.8	57.5	44.1
March	57.1	47.2	87.1	77.5	66.4
1931					
February	40.3	30.3	43.8	48.6	37.9
March	53.4	40.7	76.4	58.0	57.1
1932					
February	13.0	9.1	16.5	26.7	14.3
March	15.4	10.7	18.1	27.0	15.7
1933					
February	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
March	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8
1934					
February	3.8	3.2	10.3	22.2	8.7
March	7.2	5.7	10.9	27.0	10.8

The index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building construction for March 1934 showed increases as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Comparisons, March 1934 with March 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 753 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 753 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH 1933 AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	March 1933	March 1934	Percent of change	March 1933	March 1934	Percent of change
New England	$678,417	$963,702	+42.1	$1,066,153	$1,113,564	+4.4
Middle Atlantic	2,865,764	3,099,925	+8.2	2,726,134	3,642,158	+33.6
East North Central	497,959	760,194	+52.7	1,624,291	2,111,532	+30.0
West North Central	356,795	670,180	+87.8	238,474	1,705,912	+615.3
South Atlantic	586,267	680,840	+16.1	663,090	2,219,036	+234.7
South Central	362,111	771,192	+113.0	869,878	1,010,593	+16.2
Mountain and Pacific	1,277,889	1,891,789	+48.0	1,438,760	2,571,542	+78.7
Total	6,625,202	8,837,822	+33.4	8,626,780	14,374,337	+66.6

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 753 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH 1933 AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	March 1933	March 1934	Percent of change	March 1933	March 1934	Percent of change	
New England	$757,087	$1,539,117	+103.3	$2,501,657	$3,616,383	+44.6	106
Middle Atlantic	2,731,302	3,936,616	+44.1	8,323,200	10,678,699	+28.0	171
East North Central	1,072,343	1,889,139	+76.2	3,194,593	4,760,865	+49.0	177
West North Central	447,231	650,592	+45.5	1,042,500	3,026,684	+190.3	70
South Atlantic	672,335	1,204,337	+79.1	1,921,692	4,104,213	+113.6	73
South Central	629,042	781,337	+24.2	1,861,031	2,563,122	+37.7	78
Mountain and Pacific	2,808,593	1,981,355	−29.5	5,525,242	6,444,686	+16.6	78
Total	9,117,933	11,982,493	+31.4	24,369,915	35,194,652	+44.4	753

Increases were shown in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations in each of the seven geographic divisions, comparing permits issued in March 1934 with the same month of the previous year.

In the case of residential buildings, the South Central States showed an increase of over 100 percent.

During March 1934, more than seven times as much money was spent for new nonresidential buildings in the West North Central States than during the corresponding month of 1933, while in the South Atlantic States over three times as much money was spent for this type of building, comparing the same month in the 2 years.

The increases in the estimated cost of total building construction ranged from 16.6 percent in the Mountain and Pacific States to 190.3 percent in the West North Central States.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 753 identical cities, by geographic divisons.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 753 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH 1933 AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934
New England	152	125	462	304	1,486	1,635	2,100	2,064
Middle Atlantic	390	298	930	579	3,724	3,930	5,044	4,807
East North Central	102	123	650	524	1,819	2,496	2,571	3,143
West North Central	127	160	455	422	998	1,172	1,580	1,754
South Atlantic	209	181	448	333	1,863	2,451	2,520	2,965
South Central	202	195	411	1,871	1,719	2,101	2,332	4,167
Mountain and Pacific	373	447	1,041	980	7,676	3,945	9,090	5,372
Total	1,555	1,529	4,397	5,013	19,285	17,730	25,237	24,272
Percent of change		−1.7		+14.0		−8.1		−3.8

An increase of 14 percent was shown in the number of new nonresidential buildings, comparing March 1934 with March 1933.

The number of new residential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction, however, registered decreases comparing these 2 months.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in these buildings for which permits were issued in 753 identical cities, during March 1933 and March 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 753 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MARCH 1933 AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934
New England	$627,267	$848,702	145	118	$19,150	$40,000	7	10
Middle Atlantic	1,599,634	1,328,025	336	252	246,130	192,900	75	55
East North Central	456,459	695,994	93	116	41,500	44,100	17	10
West North Central	336,795	664,380	124	159	16,000	5,800	4	2
South Atlantic	549,167	636,340	195	169	13,400	22,050	12	16
South Central	279,420	593,662	189	180	39,645	36,550	17	22
Mountain and Pacific	922,739	1,411,714	333	402	115,150	235,600	45	69
Total	4,771,481	6,177,917	1,415	1,396	490,975	577,000	177	184
Percent of change		+29.5		−1.3		+17.5		+4.0

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934	March 1933	March 1934
New England	$12,000	$0	8	0	$658,417	$888,702	160	128
Middle Atlantic	1,020,000	1,479,000	549	693	2,865,764	2,999,925	960	1,000
East North Central	0	21,000	0	4	497,959	760,194	110	130
West North Central	0	0	0	0	352,795	670,180	128	161
South Atlantic	23,700	20,000	28	4	586,267	678,390	235	189
South Central	43,046	9,500	17	8	362,111	639,712	223	210
Mountain and Pacific	240,000	161,500	106	78	1,277,889	1,808,814	484	549
Total	1,338,746	1,691,000	708	787	6,601,202	8,445,917	2,300	2,367
Percent of change		+26.3		+11.2		+27.9		+2.9

The value of one-family dwellings for which permits were issued during March 1934 showed an increase of 29.5 percent as compared with March 1933. In contrast, the number of families provided for in these single-family dwellings decreased 1.3 percent. This was accounted for by the fact that during March 1934 permits were issued for dwellings having a much higher average cost than during March

1933. This should not be interpreted to mean necessarily that building costs have risen to such a marked degree as the figures would indicate, as it may be that much larger or better dwellings are being erected during this month than during the previous year.

Four of the seven geographic divisions showed increases in the estimated cost of two-family dwellings. The average cost per family provided for was considerably higher during March 1934 than during March 1933.

The estimated cost of apartment houses as reported in March 1934 was over one fourth greater than during the same month of last year. However, the increase occurred wholly in the Middle Atlantic States, due to the erection of several large apartment houses in the Borough of the Bronx.

Permits show an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings as a whole, comparing these 2 months. The number of families provided for increased 2.9 percent.

Construction from Public Funds

TABLE 8 shows the value of contracts awarded by the United States Government for construction projects to be financed from Public Works funds during February and March 1934.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL P.W.A. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$702,240	$442,266	$1,542,587	$1,143,879	$23,000	$0
Middle Atlantic	5,837,305	669,399	3,210,828	1,883,797	2,436,565	0
East North Central	757,440	1,452,986	4,072,090	5,942,932	797,085	727,249
West North Central	269,339	5,000	2,239,893	2,649,456	1,475,267	57,858
South Atlantic	804,125	1,182,156	3,488,339	4,006,483	1,049,518	2,182,385
South Central	741,720	507,889	6,308,417	6,754,570	1,133,874	28,925
Mountain and Pacific	797,073	508,970	4,699,514	6,248,929	1,746,326	465,035
Total	9,909,242	4,768,666	25,561,668	28,630,046	8,661,635	3,461,452
Outside continental United States	206,022	609,641	0	0	0	200,070

Geographic division	Streets and roads [2]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$0	$0	$288,358	$0	$0	$0	$26,089	$67,491
Middle Atlantic	0	228,000	1,224,556	766,376	0	0	16,941	0
East North Central	65,000	24,219	14,938	17,233	12,000	1,500	573,017	102,993
West North Central	757,442	42,870	0	0	0	600	52,707	43,145
South Atlantic	177,762	576,018	592,845	620,350	31,875	0	8,226	18,000
South Central	437,069	0	0	0	0	24,544	52,938	8,009
Mountain and Pacific	2,235,343	613,500	0	2,432	1,183,323	1,688,470	1,457,883	107,653
Total	3,672,616	1,484,607	2,120,697	1,406,391	1,227,198 [3]	1,721,114	2,187,801	347,291
Outside continental United States		29,405	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Preliminary—Subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Includes $6,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL P.W.A. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$17,888	$0	$175,224	$58,966	$2,775,386	$1,712,602
Middle Atlantic	1,900	109,000	983,969	401,152	13,712,064	4,057,724
East North Central	14,987	34,000	203,925	239,418	6,510,482	8,542,530
West North Central	52,690	0	199,434	59,982	5,046,772	2,858,911
South Atlantic	472,136	785,530	408,510	749,691	7,033,336	10,120,613
South Central	113,549	5,625	317,424	322,882	9,104,991	7,652,444
Mountain and Pacific	34,000	17,131	293,120	438,529	12,446,582	10,090,649
Total	707,150	951,286	2,581,606	2,270,620	56,629,613	[3] 45,041,473
Outside continental United States	0	0	84,274	91,766	290,296	930,882

[3] Includes $6,000 not allocated by geographic divisions.

The total value of construction awards from Federal Public Works Administration funds for the month of March 1934 totaled over $45,000,000. This compares with a value of over $56,000,000 for the month of February 1934.

Increases were shown in the value of contracts awarded for public roads, reclamation projects, and for water and sewage systems.

The East North Central and the South Atlantic were the only divisions registering increases in the value of construction awards, comparing March with February 1934.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works funds for all non-Federal projects, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [2]		Water and sewage systems	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$480,106	$1,738,792	$277,210	$27,530	$350,904	$363,672
Middle Atlantic	3,375,127	8,519,376	141,000	45,213	39,161	701,936
East North Central	339,172	46,678	361,307	12,887	4,451,863	3,822,968
West North Central	1,103,542	5,280,155	39,233	81,872	336,703	1,316,231
South Atlantic	2,216,269	2,679,692	1,782,471	42,156	1,607,815	121,657
South Central	245,395	1,403,906	0	33,988	83,101	115,723
Mountain and Pacific	393,511	184,251	2,160,690	186,436	186,253	14,669
Total	8,153,122	19,852,850	4,761,911	430,082	7,055,800	6,456,856
Outside continental United States	16,494	0	----------	0	----------	56,384

[1] Preliminary—Subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	February 1934 *	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$2,417,192	$1,055,135	$249,986	$227,623	$3,775,398	$3,412,752
Middle Atlantic	12,367,008	14,651,746	13,279	105,000	15,935,575	24,023,271
East North Central	2,141,633	19,043,461	0	58,079	7,293,975	22,984,073
West North Central	40,129	658,844	25,375	18,505	1,544,982	7,355,607
South Atlantic	0	5,362,419	0	0	5,606,555	8,205,924
South Central	3,533,682	5,945,655	0	0	3,862,178	7,499,272
Mountain and Pacific	9,437,053	0	419,834	0	12,597,341	385,356
Total	29,936,697	46,717,260	708,474	409,207	50,616,004	73,866,255
Outside continental United States				0	16,494	56,384

Non-Federal Public Works projects are financed by loans and grants from the Public Works Administration to State or political subdivisions thereof, and by loans to private firms. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the total cost of the project. In the case of money allotted to private firms, no grants are made and the entire loan must be repaid within the specified time.

During March 1934, contracts awarded and force-account work started from the non-Federal Public Works funds totaled over $70,000,000, which is nearly 50 percent more than the value of February awards.

The amount of contracts awarded for building construction and railroad construction and repairs showed large increases, comparing March with the previous month.

Table 10 shows the value of public building and highway construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 10.—VALUE OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction	
	March 1933	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
New England	$36,433	$4,500	$483,750	$0	$4,754
Middle Atlantic	444,354	3,217,951	1,525,687	217,176	682,614
East North Central	21,433	455,661	501,453	20,334	2,554,116
West North Central	43,630	220,065	389,982	276,102	145,454
South Atlantic	136,540	1,878,000	458,185	117,204	672,524
South Central	157,367	248,629	1,133,568	19,756	210,225
Mountain and Pacific	35,424	82,187	282,773	854,102	1,356,526
Total	875,181	6,106,993	4,775,398	1,504,674	5,626,213

Information concerning building construction awards by State governments is received direct from the State officials. The data concerning highway construction are obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Neither building nor highway construction awards include projects financed from Public Works funds.

There was a large increase in the value of both public building and highway construction for which contracts were awarded from State funds, comparing March 1934 with March 1933. Comparing March with February 1934, the value of highway construction awards more than trebled. There was a decrease, however, in the value of awards for State building, comparing these 2 months.

Construction Details, by Cities

TABLE 11 shows the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building construction, together with the number of families provided for in new dwellings, for each of the cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, for which reports were received for March 1934.

Permits were issued for the following important building projects. In Toledo, Ohio, for a city building to cost $484,000; in Salt Lake City, Utah, for a library to cost $500,000; in the Borough of the Bronx for apartment houses to cost $1,200,000; in the District of Columbia for a public-school building to cost $1,043,000; and in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for school buildings to cost over $750,000.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934

New England States

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Connecticut:				
Ansonia	0	0	$100	$700
Bridgeport	$10,200	3	1,500	20,638
Bristol	0	0	30	4,479
Danbury	0	0	0	16,250
Derby	0	0	0	115
East Hartford	2,000	1	760	3,660
Fairfield	0	0	6,650	19,151
Greenwich	23,500	3	3,450	65,350
Hamden	10,000	3	117,258	127,658
Hartford	0	0	85,000	144,077
Manchester	2,500	1	0	4,545
Meriden	0	0	1,975	14,780
Middletown	7,000	1	525	10,005
Milford	0	0	300	4,280
Naugatuck	0	0	30,400	31,825
New Britain	67,000	2	75,000	149,702
Connecticut—Continued.				
New Haven	$22,000	1	$13,100	$56,800
Norwalk	1,500	1	4,175	26,206
Norwich	0	0	1,185	5,261
Shelton	1,200	2	900	2,100
Stamford	12,500	3	200	20,250
Stratford	5,082	1	10	7,227
Torrington	0	0	4,850	6,890
Wallingford	0	0	1,000	5,000
Waterbury	8,000	2	1,100	33,650
West Hartford	22,370	4	0	40,173
Willimantic	0	0	200	200
Maine:				
Auburn	0	0	600	13,100
Portland	0	0	215	5,978

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

New England States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Maine—Contd.				
South Portland	0	0	$775	$1,450
Westbrook	0	0	900	18,900
Massachusetts:				
Arlington	$19,700	4	12,165	34,415
Belmont	22,000	3	1,300	34,150
Boston [1]	124,000	10	167,830	702,474
Braintree	2,000	1	540	8,840
Brockton	0	0	550	6,730
Brookline	41,000	4	0	64,946
Cambridge	0	0	8,150	41,991
Chelsea	5,000	1	0	9,630
Chicopee	0	0	0	3,225
Dedham	0	0	1,700	6,050
Easthampton	0	0	0	0
Everett	0	0	0	27,500
Fall River	0	0	13,145	23,278
Fitchburg	0	0	1,500	68,400
Framingham	1,000	1	200	8,700
Gardner	0	0	0	2,400
Holyoke	0	0	247,000	269,900
Lawrence	0	0	75,125	92,150
Leominster	0	0	1,247	4,214
Lowell	0	0	575	19,770
Lynn	0	0	8,605	31,855
Malden	0	0	325	18,195
Marlborough	0	0	0	0
Medford	10,500	2	300	13,275
Melrose	23,300	4	1,900	28,785
Methuen	0	0	1,270	2,425
Milton	3,750	1	1,300	9,470
Natick	10,000	1	1,000	12,300
Needham	3,000	1	700	4,100
New Bedford	0	0	3,825	21,075
Newburyport	0	0	0	2,600
Newton	80,000	8	27,900	122,862
North Adams	0	0	300	3,615
Northampton	0	0	29,133	29,283
North Attleboro	0	0	700	700
Peabody	0	0	2,800	4,100
Pittsfield	7,500	3	5,350	14,750
Plymouth	0	0	500	5,300
Quincy	0	0	3,525	23,237
Revere	3,000	1	0	10,900
Salem	9,500	2	0	167,935
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Saugus	0	0	0	0
Somerville	0	0	$5,000	$45,335
Southbridge	$6,000	2	800	6,800
Springfield	0	0	1,900	15,205
Stoneham	0	0	275	575
Swampscott	0	0	250	3,900
Taunton	0	0	165	16,165
Waltham	3,500	2	500	5,335
Watertown	9,300	2	12,000	21,450
Wellesley	115,500	9	11,100	127,750
Westfield	4,000	1	0	4,350
West Springfield	0	0	1,970	2,940
Winchester	30,000	4	0	30,100
Winthrop	0	0	0	1,565
Woburn	10,200	4	0	13,500
Worcester	4,500	1	1,340	53,987
New Hampshire:				
Berlin	0	0	0	3,500
Concord	1,900	1	200	2,200
Keene	0	0	0	2,175
Manchester	1,000	2	100	7,883
Portsmouth	0	0	0	1,960
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls	0	0	0	1,950
Cranston	20,800	6	800	22,950
East Providence	6,500	1	746	10,103
Newport	100,000	1	1,050	104,600
North Providence	0	0	1,300	1,450
Pawtucket	12,000	1	17,250	33,590
Providence	48,000	6	5,500	117,450
Warwick	5,500	3	1,650	17,950
Westerly	3,200	2	1,700	10,592
West Norwich	3,500	1	100	3,600
Woonsocket	2,200	1	250	6,884
Vermont:				
Bennington	0	0	0	0
Burlington	3,000	1	75,000	83,500
Rutland	13,000	2	0	21,125
Total	963,702	128	1,113,564	3,618,343

Middle Atlantic States

New Jersey:				
Atlantic City	0	0	$1,200	$34,129
Bayonne	0	0	114,000	115,745
Belleville	0	0	14,400	18,500
Bloomfield	$10,000	2	6,600	20,300
Bridgeton	600	1	545	1,145
Burlington	0	0	0	1,934
Camden	4,200	1	54,780	63,586
Clifton	8,000	2	3,000	24,100
Dover	0	0	650	2,950
East Orange	0	0	0	23,138
Elizabeth	8,200	1	800	41,020
Englewood	5,250	1	0	13,050
Garfield	5,500	1	325	12,395
Hackensack	0	0	0	9,480
Harrison	0	0	100	4,902
Hillside Twp	0	0	5,000	5,915
Hoboken	0	0	1,200	4,986
Irvington	0	0	10,050	18,650
Jersey City	11,000	3	67,000	122,250
New Jersey—Con.				
Kearny	0	0	$7,500	$7,600
Linden	0	0	3,225	5,885
Long Branch	0	0	955	8,657
Lyndhurst Twp	0	0	700	2,225
Maplewood Twp	$23,150	3	1,325	7,315
Montclair	16,500	1	2,975	27,186
Morristown	0	0	0	5,218
Neptune Twp	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	42,500	95,745
New Brunswick	0	0	195	335
Nutley	5,650	1	392	6,852
Orange	18,000	1	300	51,955
Passaic	0	0	7,000	36,525
Paterson	0	0	8,050	50,482
Perth Amboy	0	0	0	1,800
Phillipsburg	0	0	0	500
Plainfield	5,300	1	150	14,527

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
New Jersey—Con.				
Pleasantville	0	0	0	$10,100
Red Bank	$6,650	1	$200	7,450
Ridgefield Park	0	0	375	375
Ridgewood	35,700	8	460	36,160
Roselle [2]	0	0	400	5,660
Rutherford	4,500	1	0	5,250
South Orange	0	0	0	5,675
South River	0	0	0	0
Teaneck Twp	53,500	8	1,792	57,042
Trenton	0	0	4,050	35,020
Union City	0	0	27,000	39,675
Union Twp	24,050	6	4,760	29,285
Weehawken Twp	0	0	250	2,155
Westfield	7,600	1	850	14,645
West New York	0	0	2,500	14,615
West Orange	52,300	6	0	65,820
New York:				
Albany	39,500	18	2,600	72,250
Amsterdam	0	0	0	0
Auburn	4,800	2	746,812	753,472
Batavia	4,500	1	135	7,535
Binghamton	0	0	4,150	34,311
Buffalo	30,000	5	9,555	156,335
Cohoes	0	0	500	790
Corning	0	0	0	0
Dunkirk	0	0	700	1,245
Endicott	3,000	1	1,825	7,010
Freeport	12,000	3	2,850	18,850
Fulton	0	0	1,550	1,550
Glen Cove	0	0	0	2,200
Glen Falls	0	0	400	825
Hempstead	2,500	1	13,675	18,615
Hornell	0	0	40,000	40,000
Irondequoit	7,500	1	12,250	19,750
Ithaca	0	0	0	0
Jamestown	0	0	225	3,975
Johnson City	10,300	2	0	10,300
Kenmore	5,000	1	300	6,200
Lackawanna	0	0	0	525
Lockport	0	0	398	483
Lynbrook	7,200	2	150	7,850
Mamaroneck	5,000	1	250	17,773
Massena	0	0	0	2,500
Middletown	4,000	1	5,000	15,530
Mount Vernon	0	0	10,000	23,875
Newburgh	0	0	0	5,500
New Rochelle	0	0	6,800	13,450
New York City:				
The Bronx [1]	1,268,000	585	42,200	1,490,195
Brooklyn [1]	240,000	73	1,025,375	1,951,699
Manhattan [1]	0	0	527,899	1,529,964
Queens [1]	229,950	91	158,944	847,357
Richmond [1]	9,300	3	5,225	32,035
Niagara Falls	7,800	1	20,426	70,117
North Tonawanda	0	0	1,030	1,030
Ogdensburg	6,000	2	0	8,372
Oneida	0	0	600	1,000
Oneonta	0	0	0	3,300
Ossining	0	0	2,400	13,483
Oswego	0	0	0	0
Peekskill	0	0	8,600	12,050
Plattsburg	2,600	1	3,000	13,575
Port Jervis	0	0	0	0
Poughkeepsie	0	0	2,500	5,534
Rensselaer	0	0	150	1,575
Rochester	11,800	2	222,435	283,825
New York City—Continued.				
Rockville Center	$23,000	3	$942	$30,70
Saratoga Springs	5,200	3	0	7,70
Schenectady	0	0	2,425	19,00
Syracuse	10,500	2	30,300	75,70
Tonowanda	0	0	0	
Troy	6,000	1	400	14,07
Utica	0	0	9,300	30,13
Valley Stream	2,000	1	6,307	10,22
Watertown	0	0	0	6,20
White Plains	4,000	1	4,000	9,55
Yonkers	38,100	5	16,390	83,44
Pennsylvania:				
Abington Twp	18,000	2	760	19,97
Allentown	0	0	6,900	22,15
Altoona	0	0	240	4,15
Bellevue	0	0	600	2,00
Berwick	900	1	1,200	2,95
Bethlehem	3,500	1	2,200	8,80
Braddock	0	0	0	50
Bradford	0	0	0	4,71
Bristol	0	0	100	2,10
Carlisle	0	0	1,745	2,46
Chambersburg	0	0	1,950	1,95
Charleroi	0	0	0	50
Chester	0	0	675	2,62
Clairton	0	0	2,025	2,37
Coatesville	0	0	0	
Connellsville	6,500	1	3,105	9,60
Conshohocken	0	0	0	26
Coraopolis	0	0	0	
Donora	0	0	500	50
Duquesne	0	0	200	1,00
Easton	0	0	400	57
Erie	0	0	4,300	14,02
Greensburg	0	0	57,350	61,35
Harrisburg	8,000	1	0	12,70
Haverford	38,200	3	995	54,65
Hazleton	0	0	3,000	10,73
Jeanette	0	0	100	17
Johnstown	0	0	635	19,40
Lancaster	0	0	0	4,05
Latrobe	0	0	0	
Lower Merion Twp	153,000	7	3,425	181,47
McKeesport	0	0	100	3,25
McKees Rocks	0	0	500	50
Mahanoy City	0	0	0	
Meadville	0	0	0	5,70
Monessen	0	0	0	10
Mount Lebanon Twp	21,000	1	0	21,20
Munhall	6,025	2	250	12,27
Nanticoke	0	0	0	70
New Castle	0	0	23,580	28,35
New Kensington	0	0	5,643	5,66
Norristown	0	0	20	1,16
Oil City	0	0	0	3,17
Philadelphia	487,900	97	130,790	860,55
Phoenixville	0	0	0	
Pittsburgh	33,000	9	23,265	165,06
Pittston	0	0	0	
Pottstown	0	0	315	1,45
Pottsville	0	0	0	3,58
Reading	4,500	1	1,100	20,15

[1] Applications filed.

[2] Not included in totals.

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for				Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Pennsylvania—Continued.					Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Scranton	$2,250	1	$1,498	$27,692	Washington	0	0	0	0
Sharon	0	0	0	0	Waynesboro	0	0	$10,000	$10,000
Steelton	0	0	0	0	West Chester	0	0	0	125
Sunbury	0	0	0	0	Wilkes-Barre	$3,950	1	1,375	21,008
Tamaqua	0	0	0	2,500	Wilkinsburg	0	0	0	462
Uniontown	0	0	250	650	Williamsport	0	0	550	13,786
Upper Darby	17,000	6	1,025	26,175	York	0	0	1,100	4,440
Vandergrift	0	0	0	0					
Warren	0	0	0	0	Total	3,108,925	1,002	3,641,893	10,685,824

East North Central States

Illinois:					Indiana—Contd.				
Alton	0	0	$320	$9,753	Elkhart	0	0	500	$11,330
Aurora	$500	1	0	6,765	Elwood	0	0	$82,500	82,700
Belleville	2,500	1	0	2,900	Evansville	$3,200	1	6,305	37,302
Berwyn	0	0	400	3,150	Fort Wayne	0	0	13,980	31,830
Bloomington	1,000	1	0	161,000	Frankfort	0	0	7,050	10,550
Blue Island	7,000	1	925	13,942	Gary	0	0	0	2,200
Brookfield	0	0	150	150	Goshen	0	0	500	500
Cairo	0	0	0	0	Hammond	0	0	760	13,435
Calumet City	0	0	0	0	Huntington	0	0	0	550
Canton	0	0	500	2,400	Indianapolis	8,000	2	21,578	81,549
Centralia	0	0	0	0	Kokomo	0	0	125	1,005
Champaign	0	0	7,000	8,095	Lafayette	0	0	0	6,500
Chicago	31,700	7	129,175	441,891	La Porte	0	0	0	50
Chicago Heights	0	0	0	1,200	Logansport	0	0	0	1,100
Cicero	0	0	30,030	31,730	Marion	0	0	720	2,730
Danville	0	0	16,250	32,108	Michigan City	0	0	150	1,325
Decatur	6,600	2	575	7,175	Mishawaka	0	0	0	9,005
East St. Louis	0	0	600	4,050	Muncie	0	0	0	5,295
Elgin	0	0	0	37,872	New Castle	0	0	0	0
Elmhurst	9,000	1	0	9,000	Peru	0	0	865	865
Elmwood Park	0	0	0	1,950	Richmond	0	0	3,500	11,200
Evanston	0	0	6,000	35,500	Shelbyville	0	0	0	0
Forest Park	0	0	75	75	South Bend	0	0	6,400	14,960
Freeport	0	0	165	3,265	Terre Haute	0	0	185	3,816
Granite City	0	0	0	0	Vincennes	0	0	0	479
Harvey	0	0	500	650	Whiting	0	0	0	210
Highland Park	6,500	1	18,300	31,600	Michigan:				
Joliet	0	0	6,200	7,600	Adrian	0	0	0	0
Kankakee	0	0	0	3,500	Ann Arbor	19,000	2	74,600	127,846
La Grange	0	0	5,640	5,640	Battle Creek	0	0	625	16,225
Maywood	0	0	0	2,100	Bay City	3,000	1	400	6,950
Melrose Park	0	0	0	500	Dearborn	13,200	3	4,800	21,320
Moline	0	0	2,200	5,310	Detroit	165,800	30	167,600	500,519
Mount Vernon	0	0	25,000	25,000	Ferndale	4,000	1	50	7,675
Oak Park	16,500	1	500	22,975	Flint	0	0	461	22,801
Ottawa	0	0	0	2,000	Grand Rapids	0	0	500	18,790
Park Ridge	0	0	250	8,700	Grosse Pointe Park	31,180	2	0	31,180
Peoria	11,300	3	134,025	162,790	Hamtramck	0	0	0	8,320
Quincy	0	0	500	500	Highland Park	0	0	1,960	17,860
Rockford	0	0	50,013	58,313	Holland	0	0	0	750
Rock Island	0	0	0	9,481	Ironwood	0	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	6,569	12,934	Jackson	0	0	2,300	3,355
Sterling	7,600	2	0	9,805	Kalamazoo	16,000	3	7,000	30,423
Streator	0	0	0	2,000	Lansing	0	0	1,125	7,125
Urbana	0	0	0	5,000	Lincoln Park	0	0	100	425
Waukegan	3,800	1	0	9,630	Marquette	0	0	0	0
Wilmette	0	0	500	1,500	Monroe	0	0	200	700
Winnetka	55,000	1	0	62,000	Mount Clemens	0	0	100	100
Indiana:					Muskegon	0	0	800	8,295
Anderson	0	0	75	4,843	Pontiac	0	0	6,435	10,845
Bedford	0	0	750	750	Port Huron	0	0	150	1,350
Connersville	0	0	0	0	River Rouge	0	0	37,860	38,195
Crawfordsville	0	0	0	0					

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Michigan—Con.				
Saginaw	$500	1	$2,825	$17,259
Sault Ste. Marie	0	0	0	0
Traverse City	0	0	3,150	3,350
Wyandotte	7,765	2	0	9,540
Ypsilanti	0	0	75	575
Ohio:				
Akron	24,200	2	53,000	140,530
Alliance	0	0	0	7,600
Ashland	2,000	1	0	2,300
Ashtabula	0	0	0	987
Bellaire	0	0	0	0
Bucyrus	0	0	0	0
Cambridge	0	0	0	25,000
Canton	0	0	8,455	13,755
Cincinnati	126,000	25	110,190	284,055
Cleveland	36,000	7	193,725	334,000
Cleveland Heights	14,000	2	1,800	21,300
Columbus	4,000	1	19,300	64,450
Cuyahoga Falls	0	0	200	200
Dayton	3,000	1	211,639	233,752
East Cleveland	0	0	3,000	5,260
Elyria	0	0	5,175	9,170
Euclid	18,749	3	75	18,899
Findlay	0	0	3,700	5,450
Fostoria	0	0	0	10,000
Fremont	0	0	0	2,200
Garfield Heights	0	0	0	250
Hamilton	0	0	150	3,150
Ironton	0	0	100	750
Lakewood	4,500	1	990	16,885
Lima	0	0	1,000	35,675
Lorain	0	0	75	917
Mansfield	0	0	35	2,132
Marietta	0	0	0	250
Marion	0	0	0	120
Massillon	800	1	0	4,225
Newark	0	0	100	760
Norwood	0	0	0	2,305
Parma	0	0	150	550
Piqua	0	0	3,075	3,145
Portsmouth	0	0	$130	$3,571
Sandusky	0	0	175	1,685
Shaker Heights	$21,000	2	6,000	27,300
Springfield	0	0	3,450	8,050
Steubenville	0	0	1,050	6,650
Struthers	0	0	0	0
Tiffin	0	0	0	0
Toledo	0	0	486,100	533,980
Warren	0	0	0	1,980
Wooster	9,000	1	0	11,450
Xenia	0	0	300	300
Youngstown	0	0	24,000	41,374
Zanesville	0	0	2,925	3,325
Wisconsin:				
Ashland	0	0	0	0
Beloit	0	0	200	6,100
Cudahy	0	0	0	880
Eau Claire	3,000	1	16,700	22,600
Fond du Lac	0	0	0	1,180
Green Bay	0	0	13,600	17,450
Janesville	4,500	1	0	5,000
Kenosha	0	0	50	2,910
Madison	0	0	120	6,035
Manitowoc	0	0	8,615	11,227
Marinette	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	35,300	6	27,927	156,034
Oshkosh	0	0	0	3,250
Racine	9,500	1	1,875	14,500
Sheboygan	0	0	0	5,367
Shorewood	0	0	0	0
South Milwaukee	0	0	0	0
Stevens Point	0	0	450	3,820
Superior	0	0	30	81,893
Two Rivers	0	0	10	2,859
Waukesha	2,500	1	245	3,219
Wausau	0	0	0	3,800
Wauwatosa	11,500	2	300	13,500
West Allis	0	0	0	3,085
Total	760,194	130	2,111,607	4,765,708

West North Central States

Iowa:				
Ames	$6,000	1	$1,600	$9,400
Boone	0	0	50	50
Burlington	3,000	1	4,375	7,935
Cedar Rapids	36,600	5	764,126	828,277
Council Bluffs	1,300	1	18,980	21,320
Davenport	3,000	1	4,215	23,403
Des Moines	42,300	11	115,069	187,491
Dubuque	4,450	1	2,500	10,842
Fort Dodge	0	0	895	3,285
Iowa City	0	0	29,686	30,716
Marshalltown	0	0	200	500
Mason City	22,650	6	2,525	27,322
Muscatine	0	0	4,180	6,685
Oskaloosa	0	0	0	0
Ottumwa	16,000	6	2,250	21,250
Sioux City	11,400	5	71,525	93,325
Waterloo	0	0	1,230	17,005
Kansas:				
Arkansas City	0	0	585	1,310
Atchison	3,000	1	1,125	4,125
Dodge City	0	0	1,000	1,000
Eldorado	0	0	0	$1,105
Emporia	$4,200	1	0	5,535
Fort Scott	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson	0	0	$23,700	28,127
Independence	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	3,900	2	26,970	46,035
Lawrence	0	0	993	5,133
Leavenworth	4,000	2	7,000	11,000
Manhattan	6,000	1	0	6,480
Newton	5,200	1	450	8,020
Pittsburg	0	0	0	150
Salina	0	0	2,225	3,275
Topeka	9,500	3	4,410	20,450
Wichita	5,500	2	7,735	24,023
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea	0	0	400	400
Duluth	1,400	2	17,775	76,233
Faribault	0	0	400	400
Hibbing	0	0	2,350	5,850
Mankato	4,750	2	500	7,595
Minneapolis	48,450	14	362,365	538,185

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Minnesota—Con.				
St. Cloud	0	0	$400	$400
St. Paul	$58,080	9	17,142	138,954
Winona	1,800	1	6,400	9,530
Missouri:				
Cape Girardeau	4,000	2	675	5,175
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Hannibal	2,700	2	0	2,900
Independence	1,000	1	0	1,000
Jefferson City	4,400	2	1,455	15,780
Joplin	0	0	500	7,775
Kansas City	100,000	22	35,200	151,300
Maplewood	0	0	0	4,800
St. Charles	0	0	150	150
St. Joseph	52,000	1	650	54,950
St. Louis	114,500	24	112,732	303,327
Springfield	21,200	5	7,230	73,855
Nebraska:				
Beatrice	0	0	200	200
Fremont	0	0	5,384	5,384
Grand Island	$4,600	1	$5,000	$9,725
Hastings	0	0	320	320
Lincoln	11,200	5	1,895	27,496
North Platte	6,500	2	800	7,300
Omaha	40,910	11	11,820	90,105
North Dakota:				
Bismarck	0	0	6,780	6,780
Fargo	3,000	1	500	6,225
Grand Forks	0	0	50	350
Minot	0	0	1,000	1,800
South Dakota:				
Aberdeen	0	0	800	800
Huron	0	0	0	0
Mitchell	0	0	3,300	3,390
Rapid City	0	0	650	4,570
Sioux Falls	1,690	3	1,490	9,105
Total	670,180	161	1,705,912	3,026,684

South Atlantic States

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Delaware:				
Wilmington	$50,500	11	$2,900	$76,278
District of Columbia:				
Washington	298,775	42	1,156,685	1,580,464
Florida:				
Gainesville	17,600	7	830	23,485
Jacksonville	27,800	11	48,520	146,410
Key West	0	0	0	0
Miami	45,750	15	11,946	99,209
Orlando	0	0	360	14,547
Pensacola	11,300	9	6,215	43,028
St. Augustine	0	0	88,000	91,765
St. Petersburg	1,300	2	8,400	42,800
Sanford	0	0	100	100
Tallahassee	10,100	6	1,250	64,670
Tampa	1,000	1	1,220	22,532
Georgia:				
Athens	1,000	1	0	4,594
Atlanta	9,075	3	56,363	120,453
Augusta	0	0	1,520	8,421
Brunswick	0	0	0	8,515
Columbus	0	0	95	14,216
La Grange	4,350	6	56,175	68,425
Rome	5,000	3	500	9,000
Savannah	2,700	2	80	5,495
Maryland:				
Annapolis	0	0	134,618	186,302
Baltimore	11,000	3	229,600	539,779
Cumberland	800	1	400	2,050
Frederick	9,000	2	700	10,888
Hagerstown	0	0	545	6,380
Salisbury	1,000	2	24,025	28,075
North Carolina:				
Asheville	0	0	220	6,085
Concord	9,550	6	300	12,640
Durham	35,045	13	325	42,820
Gastonia	0	0	0	0
Goldsboro	7,000	1	0	7,300
Greensboro	4,000	1	9,118	35,387
High Point	0	0	1,100	4,754
Kinston	0	0	4,200	5,750
New Bern	0	0	10,275	10,575
Rocky Mount	2,450	2	0	2,750
North Carolina—Continued.				
Salisbury	$500	1	0	$3,825
Statesville	0	0	0	0
Thomasville	1,600	1	$8,000	9,600
Wilmington	0	0	17,000	26,870
Winston-Salem	12,750	2	2,155	27,958
South Carolina:				
Anderson	0	0	3,200	4,700
Charleston	6,600	4	186,200	233,203
Columbia	0	0	6,055	22,339
Florence	2,400	2	15,000	26,200
Greenville	0	0	0	22,995
Greenwood	0	0	325	1,900
Rock Hill	4,800	3	125	6,375
Spartanburg	0	0	0	4,760
Sumter	9,000	3	0	9,000
Virginia:				
Charlottesville	0	0	0	920
Danville	8,500	2	150	19,788
Hopewell	1,000	1	200	2,195
Lynchburg	10,995	4	3,853	54,683
Newport News	1,200	1	5,350	17,416
Norfolk	1,500	1	7,375	21,477
Petersburg	0	0	6,440	8,855
Portsmouth	5,600	2	2,800	9,500
Richmond	34,600	7	20,135	78,730
Roanoke	0	0	6,690	12,189
Staunton	0	0	0	1,736
Suffolk	0	0	200	950
Winchester	3,200	2	2,200	5,400
West Virginia:				
Bluefield	0	0	6,735	6,735
Charleston	9,000	2	325	21,116
Clarksburg	0	0	4,500	5,200
Fairmont	0	0	20,000	20,275
Huntington	1,000	2	31,288	37,553
Martinsburg	0	0	1,000	2,675
Morgantown	0	0	0	9,100
Parkersburg	0	0	2,350	5,430
Wheeling	500	1	2,800	16,623
Total	680,840	191	2,219,036	4,104,213

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

South Central States

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for				Estimated cost	Families provided for		
Alabama:					Oklahoma—Con.				
Anniston	0	0	$1,300	$3,665	Chickasha	0	0	0	$547
Bessemer	0	0	117,485	123,070	Enid	0	0	0	13,450
Birmingham	$2,700	2	2,496	67,893	Muskogee	0	0	$5,500	6,295
Decatur	1,000	2	0	1,100	Oklahoma City	$144,100	9	30,675	189,600
Dothan	0	0	4,650	5,325	Okmulgee	0	0	0	9,000
Fairfield	0	0	0	450	Ponca City	0	0	0	1,150
Gadsden	0	0	25	1,025	Seminole	0	0	0	0
Mobile	4,500	2	67,000	78,489	Shawnee	0	0	4,150	6,525
Montgomery	0	0	0	27,117	Tulsa	45,255	2	16,118	74,543
Selma	1,500	1	0	6,642	Tennessee:				
Tuscaloosa	6,000	1	0	6,000	Chattanooga	1,000	2	26,000	44,473
Arkansas:					Jackson	6,100	1	7,000	13,650
Blytheville	0	0	250	1,250	Johnson City	0	0	700	5,965
Eldorado	0	0	0	3,040	Kingsport	1,700	3	400	2,100
Fort Smith	1,200	1	785	9,982	Knoxville	4,680	3	20,280	83,760
Hot Springs	1,000	1	1,000	2,000	Memphis	23,400	3	7,020	165,690
Little Rock	0	0	1,700	20,661	Nashville	9,675	12	108,465	132,707
Texarkana	0	0	800	4,900	Texas:				
Kentucky:					Abilene	0	0	0	970
Ashland	0	0	3,500	3,500	Amarillo	1,500	1	500	8,378
Covington	0	0	300	1,800	Austin	38,805	21	12,453	86,906
Fort Thomas	18,000	3	0	18,000	Beaumont	950	1	3,230	16,471
Frankfort	6,000	3	250	6,350	Big Spring	0	0	750	1,232
Henderson	0	0	0	0	Brownwood	0	0	0	250
Lexington	0	0	90	9,245	Corpus Christi	7,500	2	2,730	12,285
Louisville	12,750	5	10,535	50,910	Dallas	39,050	12	141,195	263,963
Owensboro	5,000	3	1,350	8,600	Del Rio	0	0	23,951	26,420
Paducah	6,480	6	0	7,680	Denison	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:					El Paso	2,000	1	2,400	9,781
Alexandria	2,005	3	63,058	75,223	Fort Worth	5,000	3	49,900	75,600
Lafayette	900	1	950	2,385	Galveston	13,650	9	5,132	35,702
New Orleans	24,725	6	12,635	63,830	Harlingen	3,500	2	100	5,600
Shreveport	23,789	8	2,980	55,704	Houston	235,175	36	44,185	301,867
Mississippi:					Marshall	1,129	1	2,500	7,725
Columbus	0	0	1,000	1,050	Palestine	7,325	4	1,450	14,336
Greenwood	3,000	2	2,350	5,350	Pampa	1,750	2	3,000	7,150
Gulfport	0	0	0	0	Paris	8,000	2	150	10,009
Hattiesburg	0	0	0	750	San Angelo	0	0	15,000	20,317
Jackson	0	0	5,057	19,594	San Antonio	6,099	8	160,253	195,908
Laurel	0	0	0	0	Sherman	0	0	170	3,920
Meridian	2,000	1	10,000	18,625	Tyler	46,800	21	2,620	55,074
Vicksburg	2,000	1	0	4,730	Waco	0	0	6,350	10,950
Oklahoma:					Wichita Falls	0	0	450	4,995
Ada	0	0	2,500	2,500					
Bartlesville	0	0	0	6,999	Total	778,692	213	1,018,823	2,590,702

Mountain and Pacific States

Arizona:					California—Con.				
Phoenix	0	0	$1,575	$11,778	Long Beach	$41,875	16	$37,795	$217,390
Tucson	$2,800	2	1,150	26,500	Los Angeles	560,543	164	410,891	1,340,402
California:					Modesto	6,940	2	22,805	32,020
Alameda	13,200	4	220,395	239,180	Monrovia	5,000	1	1,370	12,136
Alhambra	22,250	9	1,000	30,190	Oakland	128,985	14	34,861	355,228
Bakersfield	12,150	5	5,572	32,972	Ontario	0	0	550	4,370
Berkeley	13,800	7	6,270	46,667	Palo Alto	46,450	7	76,190	128,490
Beverly Hills	180,350	24	57,550	287,500	Pasadena	13,600	5	4,219	44,564
Burbank	7,000	3	10,687	21,837	Pomona	3,500	1	5,410	13,041
Burlingame	7,000	3	0	11,123	Redlands	5,500	1	1,225	11,058
Compton	2,500	1	55	4,219	Riverside	7,400	3	13,135	27,413
Eureka	11,800	3	72,250	86,140	Sacramento	65,700	31	7,273	90,379
Fresno	18,300	4	23,000	90,719	Salinas	1,300	3	11,242	13,422
Fullerton	0	0	25	1,125	San Bernardino	0	0	8,030	15,374
Gardena	0	0	390	1,565	San Diego	60,840	19	20,890	168,388
Glendale	34,250	9	13,015	57,535	San Francisco	149,425	24	299,996	660,397
Inglewood	16,500	4	1,500	21,645	San Leandro	1,000	1	0	1,700

TABLE 11.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1934—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
	Estimated cost	Families provided for		
California—Con.				
San Jose	$29,565	7	$46,525	$100,590
San Mateo	25,989	3	0	35,589
Santa Ana	8,250	4	185	22,733
Santa Barbara	10,700	2	2,425	18,256
Santa Monica	46,442	25	49,750	105,860
Santa Rosa	5,200	2	250	11,375
South Gate	2,000	1	6,000	21,510
South Pasadena	12,500	3	8,000	25,090
Stockton	10,760	8	1,403	33,543
Vallejo	20,000	9	15,425	51,353
Whittier	4,500	1	44,786	52,421
Colorado:				
Boulder	0	0	188,783	190,533
Colorado Springs	2,800	1	7,993	21,945
Denver	73,700	13	23,390	156,312
Fort Collins	0	0	150	900
Greeley	0	0	275	775
Pueblo	0	0	295	6,467
Idaho:				
Boise	3,000	1	42,300	78,047
Pocatello	1,600	2	0	2,400
Montana:				
Anaconda	0	0	0	0
Billings	5,150	3	795	8,026
Great Falls	0	0	7,705	10,080
Helena	8,800	5	275	10,037
Missoula	5,350	5	3,980	12,375
Nevada:				
Reno	$2,000	1	$2,400	$18,025
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	4,500	1	9,325	32,729
Oregon:				
Astoria	0	0	22,859	36,961
Eugene	0	0	14,125	24,973
Portland	88,800	40	84,125	302,435
Salem	0	0	12,345	55,863
Utah:				
Ogden	1,000	1	700	3,575
Provo	4,700	3	200	5,650
Salt Lake City	11,475	6	508,314	554,757
Washington:				
Aberdeen	0	0	115	1,760
Bellingham	0	0	550	5,426
Bremerton	3,600	4	6,500	21,055
Hoquiam	0	0	0	115
Olympia	1,000	1	785	6,055
Port Angeles	1,900	2	1,200	8,273
Seattle	24,100	14	29,200	119,780
Spokane	18,850	8	22,857	100,969
Tacoma	1,500	1	33,775	46,585
Walla Walla	0	0	350	4,425
Wenatchee	3,100	2	300	4,215
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne	0	0	511	8,466
Total	1,891,789	549	2,571,542	6,444,686

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu	$111,134	39	$86,691	$232,877

Building Operations in Principal Cities in 1933

Part 2. Types of Buildings

BEGINNING with January 1933, the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased its sample of cities reporting on building permits to take in all cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over. Reports were received for the 12 months of 1933 from 833 cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

With the exception of three cities, these reports were sent direct to the Bureau by local building officials. Agents of the Bureau visited three cities and compiled the reports from the records on file in the offices issuing building permits. This is quite a contrast with the earlier experience of collecting this information. For example, in 1922 it was necessary for agents of the Bureau to visit a third of the cities to compile data for that year. The percentage of cities from which reports were collected by agents in 1933 was less than two tenths of 1 percent.

The data published by the Bureau include information concerning permits issued by local building officials, to which is added the number and cost of buildings for which contracts are awarded by Federal and State Governments in cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

Table 1 shows the total number of new buildings, the estimated cost of the different kinds of new buildings for which permits were issued in these 833 cities during the year 1933, the percent that each kind forms of the total number, the percent that the cost of each kind forms of the total cost, and the average cost per building.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 833 CITIES, 1933, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Percent	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Percent	Average per building
Residential buildings					
1-family dwellings	22,443	24.7	$85,078,994	25.2	$3,791
2-family dwellings	1,274	1.4	7,145,058	2.1	5,608
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	261	.3	1,315,039	.4	5,038
Multifamily dwellings	366	.4	28,835,527	8.6	78,786
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	17	(1)	208,508	.1	12,265
Hotels	2	(1)	102,500	(1)	51,250
Lodging houses	15	(1)	103,860	(1)	6,924
All other	23	(1)	1,011,809	.3	43,992
Total	24,401	26.9	123,801,295	36.7	5,074

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 833 CITIES, 1933, BY KIND OF BUILDING—Continued

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Percent	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Percent	Average per building
Nonresidential buildings					
Amusement buildings	443	0.5	$5,307,585	1.6	$11,981
Churches	326	.4	5,745,525	1.7	17,624
Factories and workshops	1,061	1.2	20,658,389	6.1	19,471
Public garages	382	.4	2,002,131	.6	5,241
Private garages	41,022	45.2	9,245,545	2.7	225
Service stations	3,066	3.4	7,067,850	2.1	2,305
Institutions	87	.1	20,863,575	6.2	239,811
Office buildings	111	.1	5,551,977	1.7	50,018
Public buildings	172	.2	37,018,156	11.0	215,222
Public works and utilities	255	.3	57,623,314	17.1	225,974
Schools and libraries	99	.1	11,872,192	3.5	119,921
Sheds	13,035	14.4	3,269,091	1.0	251
Stables and barns	501	.5	415,127	.1	829
Stores and warehouses	5,229	5.7	25,528,392	7.6	4,882
All other	545	.6	1,043,705	.3	1,915
Total	66,334	73.1	213,212,554	63.3	3,214
Total, new buildings	90,735	100.0	337,013,849	100.0	3,714
Total, alterations and repairs	237,779	-------	130,639,556	-------	549
Grand total	328,514	-------	467,653,405	-------	-------

Permits were issued in these 833 cities during the year 1933 for 90,735 new buildings. Of this number, 26.9 percent were residential buildings and 73.1 percent nonresidential buildings.

Of the residential buildings, 1-family dwellings formed by far the largest percentage; nearly 25 percent of all new buildings for which permits were issued during 1933 were 1-family dwellings.

In the nonresidential group, private garages were the most numerous, comprising 45.2 percent of the new building total. The next most numerous class of nonresidential buildings were sheds, followed in order by stores and warehouses, and service stations.

The total value of all new buildings for which permits were issued during this period was $337,013,849. Of this amount, 36.7 percent was for residential buildings and 63.3 percent for nonresidential buildings.

The value of 1-family dwellings was greater than for any other class of building, residential or nonresidential. The estimated cost of the 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued in 1933 was nearly three times as great as the cost of apartment houses.

Of the nonresidential group, public works and utilities buildings had the highest valuation, accounting for 17.1 percent of the total estimated cost of all new buildings. The only other type of nonresidential buildings to account for more than 10 percent of the total value of buildings was public buildings. Factory buildings, institu-

tional buildings, and store buildings each accounted for more than 5 percent of the total value of all new buildings.

The average cost of the new buildings for which permits were issued during 1933 was $3,715. The average cost per building of residential buildings was $5,074; the 1-family dwellings averaged less than $4,000; apartment houses had the highest average cost per building in the residential group, costing over $75,000 per building.

The average cost per building in the nonresidential group was $3,214. Excluding sheds, stables and barns, and private garages, the average cost of the remaining nonresidential buildings would be $17,011. Institutional buildings had a higher per-building cost than any other class of nonresidential building—nearly $240,000. Public buildings and public works and utilities also averaged over $200,000 per building, while schools and libraries cost over $100,000 per building.

Building Trend, 1932 and 1933

For the year 1932 data were collected only from cities having a population of 25,000 or over. For the 2 years, 1932 and 1933, reports were received from 364 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over.

Table 2 shows the number and cost of the different kinds of buildings for which permits were issued in 364 identical cities for the years 1932 and 1933, and the percent of increase or decrease in 1933 as compared with 1932.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 364 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING 1932 AND 1933, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1933 compared with 1932	
	1932		1933			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Residential buildings						
1-family dwelling	22,522	$87,297,831	16,713	$63,461,383	−25.8	−27.3
2-family dwellings	1,654	10,117,784	1,046	6,076,812	−36.8	−39.9
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	238	1,472,810	188	945,689	−21.0	−35.8
Multifamily dwellings	430	13,024,528	314	28,381,792	−27.0	+117.9
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	32	563,000	9	100,508	−71.9	−82.1
Hotels	6	205,000				
Lodging houses	12	132,300	6	81,000	−50.0	−38.8
All other	18	1,678,192	16	954,909	−11.1	−43.1
Total, residential buildings	24,912	114,491,445	18,292	100,002,093	−26.6	−12.7
Nonresidential buildings						
Amusement buildings	377	12,857,762	322	4,665,595	−14.6	−63.7
Churches	267	9,089,325	257	5,020,182	−3.7	−44.8
Factories and workshops	823	17,597,171	862	18,464,271	+4.7	+4.9
Public garages	358	2,644,751	303	1,704,670	−15.4	−35.5
Private garages	44,541	10,741,805	32,990	7,362,709	−25.9	−31.5
Service stations	3,287	6,825,104	2,513	5,855,076	−23.5	−14.2
Institutions	117	16,805,722	74	20,149,059	−36.8	+19.9

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 364 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING 1932 AND 1933, BY KIND OF BUILDING—Continued

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				Percent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1933 compared with 1932	
	1932		1933			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Nonresidential buildings—Continued						
Office buildings	135	$10,316,101	83	$5,216,016	−38.5	−49.4
Public buildings	226	106,508,208	122	32,034,876	−46.0	−69.9
Public works and utilities	313	25,648,660	197	55,098,062	−37.1	+114.8
Schools and libraries	206	44,298,234	77	10,482,690	−62.6	−76.3
Sheds	10,260	2,539,036	9,790	2,497,046	−4.6	−1.7
Stables and barns	284	331,311	348	271,788	+22.5	−18.0
Stores and warehouses	4,748	26,660,395	4,363	21,736,715	−8.1	−18.5
All other	1,399	5,495,330	499	997,214	−64.3	−81.9
Total, nonresidential buildings	67,341	298,358,915	52,800	191,555,969	−21.6	−35.8
Total, new buildings	92,253	412,850,360	71,092	291,558,062	−22.9	−29.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	198,540	110,518,963	206,706	117,022,586	+4.1	+5.9
Grand total, all buildings	290,793	523,369,323	277,798	408,580,648	−4.5	−21.9

There was a decrease of 4.5 percent in the number of building operations for which permits were issued in these cities in 1933 as compared with 1932. The value of buildings decreased 21.9 percent.

For the new residential group, the number of buildings decreased 26.6 percent, while the estimated cost of the buildings decreased 12.7 percent. All types of buildings in this group showed decreases in number. In the estimated value, all types except apartment houses showed decreases. There was an increase, however, of 117.9 percent in estimated cost of apartment houses. This increase was caused by the issuance of permits for large buildings of this class in New York City.

New nonresidential buildings decreased 21.6 percent in number and 35.8 percent in estimated value. There were only two types of nonresidential buildings showing an increase in number. Factories and workshops increased 4.7 percent and stables and barns 22.5 percent. Increases in the value of buildings were shown for three types of nonresidential buildings; namely, factories and workshops, institutions, and public works and utility buildings. Additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings increased 4.1 percent in number and 5.9 percent in estimated cost.

Families Provided for, 1932 and 1933

TABLE 3 shows the number and percent of families provided for in each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 364 identical cities during the calendar years 1932 and 1933.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES TO BE HOUSED IN NEW DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 364 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1932 AND 1933, BY KIND OF DWELLING

Kind of dwelling	Number of new buildings for which permits were issued		Families provided for			
			Number		Percent	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
1-family dwellings	22,522	16,713	22,522	16,713	73.4	58.8
2-family dwellings	1,654	1,046	3,308	2,092	10.8	7.4
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	238	188	310	228	1.0	.8
Multifamily dwellings	430	314	4,404	9,353	14.3	32.9
Multifamily dwellings with stores combined	32	9	153	38	.5	.1
Total	24,876	18,270	30,697	28,424	100.0	100.0

During 1933, dwelling units were provided in new buildings for 28,424 families. This was a decrease of less than 8 percent as compared with the family-dwelling units provided in 1932. The decrease was largely confined to 1- and 2-family dwellings. The number of family dwelling units provided in apartment houses in 1933 was more than twice that provided in this type of dwelling in 1932. In 1932, nearly three fourths of all family dwelling units provided were in 1-family dwellings, and less than 15 percent were in apartment houses. In 1933, less than 60 percent were in 1-family dwellings and 33 percent were in apartment houses.

Numbers of Buildings, by Cities

TABLE 4 shows for the years 1932 and 1933 the number of new residential buildings, the number of new nonresidential buildings, the total number of building operations, and the number of families provided for in new buildings, in 364 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over.

During the year 1933, 28,424 family-dwelling units were provided in these 364 cities, a decrease of 7.4 percent as compared with the year 1932. All geographic divisions, except the Middle Atlantic, showed decreases in the number of family-dwelling units provided. In the Middle Atlantic States, however, there was an increase of 46 percent in family habitations.

The number of new residential buildings decreased 26.6 percent comparing permits issued in 1933 with those issued in 1932 in these 364 cities.

There was a decrease of 21.6 percent in the number of new nonresidential buildings, and a decrease of 4.5 percent in the number of total building operations, comparing these 2 years.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933

New England States

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport	166	98	103	72	166	114	581	484
Bristol	12	10	12	10	74	94	237	354
Greenwich	49	60	44	55	82	79	298	294
Hartford	51	15	36	15	121	69	1,116	1,186
Meriden	35	26	32	25	131	93	499	422
New Britain	13	7	13	7	39	42	403	379
New Haven	73	26	65	23	218	141	749	626
New London	47	41	43	41	61	47	215	199
Norwalk	83	79	83	74	123	87	494	354
Stamford	22	24	15	15	92	79	319	362
Torrington	16	10	12	9	70	43	229	205
Waterbury	35	35	34	34	104	90	290	281
West Hartford	62	85	59	85	87	87	393	445
Maine:								
Bangor	29	20	28	20	61	51	139	98
Lewiston	23	29	23	18	20	38	55	81
Portland	59	34	58	34	155	107	922	685
Massachusetts:								
Arlington	84	70	83	69	81	63	243	213
Beverly	26	32	25	30	118	81	286	237
Boston [1]	344	314	250	290	571	423	5,964	5,513
Brockton	25	13	24	13	153	129	482	404
Brookline	61	67	58	67	39	40	225	220
Cambridge	52	9	12	8	71	67	490	513
Chelsea	7	3	6	2	18	19	203	212
Chicopee	11	13	11	13	87	72	164	148
Everett	8	4	6	4	22	26	276	217
Fall River	7	10	8	9	146	113	428	378
Fitchburg	16	14	16	13	70	68	168	144
Haverhill	15	16	13	16	100	62	224	193
Holyoke	10	8	10	5	56	47	149	149
Lawrence	6	12	6	9	46	38	180	199
Lowell	16	18	16	18	97	73	434	405
Lynn	23	21	21	17	167	115	626	523
Malden	32	15	29	14	54	55	328	237
Medford	67	45	62	44	90	72	303	242
New Bedford	5	4	5	4	199	246	423	500
Newton	99	150	97	150	161	148	511	567
Pittsfield	50	37	49	36	133	98	350	330
Quincy	66	53	61	53	229	184	904	864
Revere	10	15	10	14	44	34	247	206
Salem	27	13	23	11	69	58	498	390
Somerville	3	4	2	3	63	48	395	354
Springfield	78	40	74	35	228	177	569	507
Taunton	23	8	23	8	124	91	559	486
Waltham	38	30	31	31	80	72	231	198
Watertown	13	8	12	7	48	31	165	149
Worcester	133	90	127	90	227	191	950	932
New Hampshire:								
Concord	27	34	27	34	44	75	124	146
Manchester	68	67	62	62	181	142	996	782
Rhode Island:								
Central Falls	1	5	1	3	12	16	74	83
Cranston	89	66	85	66	241	211	461	406
East Providence	40	31	38	31	137	132	728	658
Newport	30	23	29	23	95	79	266	198
Pawtucket	37	15	31	14	105	86	256	295
Providence	108	54	81	49	394	338	4,004	3,500
Woonsocket	13	10	11	10	59	59	161	225
Vermont:								
Burlington	23	21	23	22	48	46	131	121
Total	2,566	2,061	2,218	1,934	6,511	5,386	31,115	28,499
Percent of change		−19.7		−12.8		−17.3		−8.4

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
New Jersey:								
Atlantic City	13	3	9	3	60	40	1,233	838
Bayonne	17	12	9	7	28	9	293	204
Belleville	17	10	17	10	76	49	179	106
Bloomfield	82	33	77	33	92	75	239	175
Camden	9	2	7	2	85	105	301	311
Clifton	105	37	93	33	174	146	395	304
East Orange	25	8	16	8	83	66	353	444
Elizabeth	39	27	37	27	126	108	216	401
Garfield	23	7	16	7	59	35	134	98
Hackensack	15	8	15	8	88	41	346	248
Hoboken	6	0	1	0	9	2	227	271
Irvington	34	13	16	8	103	66	242	164
Jersey City	100	45	51	19	133	70	571	438
Kearny	15	1	9	1	63	46	148	116
Montclair	29	33	29	33	70	65	287	277
Newark	99	396	56	21	293	207	1,025	857
New Brunswick	3	10	3	7	35	27	140	168
Orange	5	1	4	1	51	38	253	219
Passaic	16	10	16	9	51	53	569	470
Paterson	38	28	34	22	139	133	1,066	947
Perth Amboy	4	9	4	7	51	37	118	106
Plainfield	30	28	30	28	85	64	251	203
Trenton	24	10	24	10	136	95	399	438
Union City	1	3	1	1	18	10	389	365
West New York	1	10	1	2	3	8	89	276
West Orange	46	32	45	31	80	49	262	199
New York:								
Albany	94	88	94	76	132	87	1,172	1,462
Amsterdam	29	22	22	17	75	44	104	75
Auburn	18	20	17	20	111	76	201	180
Binghamton	42	48	40	42	363	270	2,654	2,835
Buffalo	174	69	108	47	778	532	2,240	1,919
Elmira	13	2	13	2	120	96	450	376
Jamestown	28	7	28	7	82	53	420	369
Kingston	22	33	22	33	123	92	396	402
Lockport	2	8	2	8	14	39	36	139
Mount Vernon	32	50	29	49	75	33	293	216
Newburgh	10	25	10	25	48	38	148	158
New Rochelle	37	30	31	28	93	60	288	218
New York City:								
The Bronx [1]	994	4,298	522	501	311	166	5,956	6,640
Brooklyn [1]	1,615	1,599	587	323	1,585	1,210	8,350	10,222
Manhattan [1]	471	1,655	6	12	150	137	2,487	2,991
Queens [1]	2,035	2,214	1,217	928	2,746	2,086	12,049	11,530
Richmond [1]	232	184	209	168	546	466	1,592	1,477
Niagara Falls	41	25	36	22	235	161	1,013	897
Poughkeepsie	41	16	39	15	36	29	144	109
Rochester	78	20	78	21	677	491	1,785	1,359
Schenectady	40	20	36	20	164	132	754	795
Syracuse	81	49	79	49	235	159	657	590
Troy	81	39	73	38	120	74	451	467
Utica	49	40	49	40	91	64	207	166
Watertown	19	4	19	4	86	88	404	304
White Plains	45	23	45	23	56	46	241	165
Yonkers	242	191	185	164	317	185	810	663
Pennsylvania:								
Allentown	16	9	16	9	123	73	329	277
Altoona	14	5	13	5	311	88	634	511
Bethlehem	21	7	21	7	51	34	113	75
Chester	0	2	0	2	32	22	61	68
Easton	19	6	8	6	53	32	191	171
Erie	75	24	73	24	282	137	685	484
Harrisburg	29	6	27	6	114	71	350	289
Hazleton	34	41	27	36	83	52	171	145
Johnstown	7	4	7	4	85	59	214	216
Lancaster	11	2	11	2	57	35	202	115
Lebanon	5	5	5	5	13	6	28	11
McKeesport	7	11	7	11	78	45	404	338
Nanticoke	33	25	29	22	7	11	52	58

[1] Applications filed.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Pennsylvania—Continued.								
New Castle	10	8	10	8	103	66	162	127
Norristown	2	0	2	0	70	40	237	297
Philadelphia	534	484	520	477	665	578	4,144	3,577
Pittsburgh	197	155	189	128	450	365	2,401	2,317
Reading	30	7	30	6	60	41	843	644
Scranton	55	32	49	30	246	189	652	594
Sharon	3	4	3	4	16	15	32	26
Wilkes-Barre	39	34	30	18	116	102	601	561
Wilkinsburg	9	8	7	6	19	18	86	76
Williamsport	12	18	11	17	181	224	1,531	1,316
York	18	17	18	17	103	71	674	672
Total	8,541	12,469	5,329	3,870	14,878	10,942	69,824	68,384
Percent of change		+46.0		−27.4		−26.5		−2.1

East North Central States

Illinois:								
Alton	10	9	10	9	28	20	160	139
Aurora	13	3	13	3	74	55	216	254
Belleville	45	15	45	15	18	16	82	44
Berwyn	6	1	5	1	79	35	121	66
Bloomington	10	8	10	7	15	20	34	38
Chicago	221	131	197	122	1,141	889	3,872	3,166
Cicero	3	0	2	0	46	33	93	74
Danville	24	3	16	3	24	21	103	113
Decatur	8	8	8	8	109	87	158	136
East St. Louis	44	17	44	16	116	118	321	279
Elgin	17	4	17	4	66	36	276	240
Evanston	13	10	15	10	54	43	224	183
Granite City	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	5
Joliet	5	1	5	1	13	6	118	109
Maywood	3	1	3	1	24	8	76	58
Moline	15	8	15	8	104	39	450	580
Oak Park	13	2	11	2	32	40	119	112
Peoria	84	48	84	48	223	166	497	506
Quincy	10	11	10	11	89	64	153	108
Rockford	10	7	10	7	52	40	249	218
Rock Island	20	3	20	3	62	39	507	693
Springfield	53	35	53	27	168	76	602	395
Waukegan	15	9	15	9	25	28	80	101
Indiana:								
Anderson	18	9	18	9	55	0	133	191
East Chicago	2	1	1	1	25	22	58	117
Elkhart	12	1	12	1	66	42	249	223
Evansville	20	22	19	22	271	175	814	1,224
Fort Wayne	23	9	23	9	190	136	595	439
Gary	8	9	8	9	42	50	89	131
Hammond	12	16	11	13	105	97	190	194
Indianapolis	128	47	115	43	554	382	2,160	2,014
Kokomo	1	3	1	3	62	52	135	140
Lafayette	17	5	15	5	3	7	29	22
Marion	10	5	10	5	35	17	162	96
Michigan City	12	3	12	3	55	34	102	90
Mishawaka	3	1	3	1	51	45	91	84
Muncie	11	11	11	11	136	96	524	451
Richmond	5	1	5	1	28	21	147	148
South Bend	18	9	17	8	235	162	665	470
Terre Haute	11	10	11	10	130	94	507	438
Michigan:								
Ann Arbor	32	16	29	16	84	48	419	409
Battle Creek	14	8	14	8	155	90	306	224
Bay City	29	17	29	17	113	115	489	490
Dearborn	33	19	37	19	117	50	323	175
Detroit	310	265	301	261	1,814	1,224	5,159	4,079
Flint	12	13	12	13	228	193	992	1,094
Grand Rapids	27	19	26	16	279	206	1,002	700

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Michigan—Continued.								
Hamtramck	0	1	0	1	17	20	118	140
Highland Park	1	1	1	1	37	24	132	120
Jackson	2	4	2	4	110	96	280	226
Kalamazoo	19	9	18	9	106	74	493	444
Lansing	7	2	7	2	146	99	329	282
Muskegon	7	8	7	8	52	42	164	176
Pontiac	6	0	3	0	114	70	193	206
Port Huron	7	5	7	5	17	18	41	38
Royal Oak	5	4	5	4	46	35	93	72
Saginaw	23	13	22	13	178	183	542	507
Wyandotte	13	13	13	12	64	65	163	179
Ohio:								
Akron	53	32	53	32	480	328	908	690
Ashtabula	4	3	4	2	38	26	104	80
Canton	8	7	8	7	133	126	319	333
Cincinnati	431	380	371	341	717	650	3,861	3,687
Cleveland	220	109	177	106	898	618	3,612	3,005
Cleveland Heights	47	43	47	43	90	66	223	196
Columbus	50	26	49	25	498	382	1,074	908
Dayton	54	7	54	7	305	245	744	640
East Cleveland	2	1	2	1	37	16	102	51
Elyria	9	2	9	2	48	46	134	148
Hamilton	15	2	15	2	145	54	361	142
Lakewood	97	21	19	18	138	97	311	227
Lima	1	0	1	0	54	32	124	89
Lorain	2	2	2	2	49	33	87	88
Mansfield	20	20	20	20	70	72	191	203
Marion	3	2	3	2	37	32	62	81
Massillon	3	3	3	3	42	24	97	99
Middletown	1	2	1	2	37	27	158	177
Newark	12	5	12	5	35	18	70	42
Norwood	5	3	5	3	37	35	101	87
Portsmouth	3	2	3	2	39	37	87	116
Springfield	18	2	18	2	94	66	231	194
Steubenville	5	6	5	6	23	20	70	68
Toledo	44	20	43	19	404	408	898	921
Warren	2	9	2	9	89	100	303	419
Youngstown	17	12	17	12	201	203	473	587
Zanesville	8	6	8	6	10	7	32	29
Wisconsin:								
Eau Claire	61	49	61	42	86	94	251	229
Fond du Lac	20	7	20	7	77	74	159	166
Green Bay	57	62	56	61	154	95	344	295
Kenosha	6	1	5	1	78	65	201	190
Madison	70	21	66	21	102	67	398	377
Milwaukee	169	67	142	61	610	465	2,165	1,791
Oshkosh	22	29	22	29	68	60	207	166
Racine	8	4	8	4	55	49	134	142
Sheboygan	21	18	21	17	102	92	591	546
Superior	17	7	13	7	79	55	214	172
West Allis	9	5	9	5	66	41	148	167
Total	3,099	1,910	2,807	1,812	14,600	10,891	45,951	41,198
Percent of change		−38.4		−35.4		−25.4		−10.3

West North Central States

Iowa:								
Burlington	5	9	5	9	46	54	81	89
Cedar Rapids	58	40	55	40	313	247	1,004	1,001
Council Bluffs	20	20	20	20	57	61	182	209
Davenport	49	15	47	15	205	137	1,157	2,237
Des Moines	143	152	137	151	519	378	953	899
Dubuque	23	8	23	8	73	45	352	338
Ottumwa	23	44	23	44	46	27	143	109
Sioux City	76	46	76	46	175	197	328	315
Waterloo	27	16	27	16	147	116	284	275

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Kansas:								
Hutchinson	29	11	27	11	64	50	236	339
Kansas City	52	56	52	56	156	167	358	381
Topeka	49	53	44	53	244	223	435	453
Wichita	58	17	54	17	216	195	652	560
Minnesota:								
Duluth	60	51	58	51	251	195	919	920
Minneapolis	445	295	416	286	1,294	840	3,889	3,020
St. Paul	229	172	225	171	889	809	2,813	2,750
Missouri:								
Joplin	6	6	5	6	43	26	156	137
Kansas City	159	133	159	133	295	173	708	583
St. Joseph	26	20	26	20	111	90	274	235
St. Louis	553	303	503	292	1,429	1,229	4,387	3,546
Springfield	56	43	56	41	94	119	329	403
Nebraska:								
Lincoln	61	46	54	45	191	198	394	641
Omaha	181	172	177	169	360	306	740	770
North Dakota:								
Fargo	31	9	31	9	48	20	148	79
South Dakota:								
Sioux Falls	97	62	97	60	39	113	164	289
Total	2,516	1,799	2,397	1,769	7,305	6,015	21,086	20,578
Percent of change	-------	−28.5	-------	−26.2	--------	−17.7	--------	−2.4

South Atlantic States

Delaware:								
Wilmington	74	70	72	67	115	89	559	573
District of Columbia:								
Washington	1,192	580	980	525	1,002	702	4,492	3,819
Florida:								
Jacksonville	125	139	124	136	359	321	2,331	3,171
Miami	100	77	100	77	367	284	2,354	2,382
Orlando	12	13	11	13	22	42	358	611
St. Petersburg	27	36	27	33	141	37	633	193
Tampa	46	29	46	29	272	208	2,065	1,937
West Palm Beach	15	17	15	16	52	55	222	209
Georgia:								
Atlanta	209	200	183	143	480	333	2,393	1,768
Augusta	38	37	38	37	20	21	624	457
Columbus	22	9	22	9	42	50	303	540
Macon	14	17	14	17	18	23	420	391
Savannah	22	30	22	26	58	154	181	918
Maryland:								
Baltimore	450	172	373	171	890	404	12,364	7,978
Cumberland	13	11	12	11	59	40	115	91
Hagerstown	9	8	9	8	89	72	127	128
North Carolina:								
Asheville	3	13	3	12	65	47	201	180
Charlotte	65	52	64	46	61	59	397	279
Durham	59	94	50	79	12	29	152	199
Greensboro	24	21	22	21	68	60	393	360
High Point	31	15	24	14	40	44	80	97
Raleigh	26	32	26	32	78	57	150	125
Wilmington	11	18	11	18	34	24	161	140
Winston-Salem	26	39	24	39	115	116	584	553
South Carolina:								
Charleston	35	19	34	19	39	22	466	330
Columbia	74	34	32	34	84	42	505	292
Greenville	21	21	21	21	26	35	274	297
Spartanburg	3	2	3	2	18	41	199	180
Virginia:								
Lynchburg	95	86	94	86	64	38	348	287
Newport News	36	22	36	22	216	187	1,378	1,338
Norfolk	218	161	209	150	371	275	966	758
Petersburg	6	3	6	3	34	18	80	47

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Virginia—Continued								
Portsmouth	31	28	31	27	61	68	259	270
Richmond	111	85	97	80	328	251	1,119	1,005
Roanoke	34	15	31	14	90	97	293	278
West Virginia:								
Charleston	54	20	39	20	98	64	381	324
Clarksburg	14	1	14	1	58	57	167	144
Huntington	21	21	21	21	115	70	237	169
Parkersburg	8	2	8	2	53	45	148	147
Wheeling	30	13	29	13	55	61	271	273
Total	3,404	2,262	3,007	2,094	6,169	4,642	38,750	33,238
Percent of change		−33.5		−30.4		−24.8		−14.2

South Central States

Alabama:								
Birmingham	40	28	37	28	184	150	1,240	919
Mobile	65	70	62	64	25	23	343	432
Montgomery	82	32	79	29	46	23	829	889
Arkansas:								
Little Rock	21	4	19	4	115	129	742	733
Kentucky:								
Ashland	2	1	2	1	16	8	58	16
Covington	5	1	5	1	62	33	212	123
Lexington	41	8	19	8	111	91	764	617
Louisville	78	77	77	77	404	202	898	695
Newport	2	0	2	0	16	22	42	41
Paducah	6	15	6	15	13	9	34	30
Louisiana:								
Monroe	20	7	19	7	21	23	117	101
New Orleans	225	106	211	106	131	108	1,047	853
Shreveport	96	64	93	64	91	128	1,332	1,198
Mississippi:								
Jackson	48	36	48	36	11	19	1,002	1,088
Oklahoma:								
Enid	5	3	5	3	27	14	134	170
Muskogee	6	8	6	8	35	27	70	132
Oklahoma City	107	45	101	43	341	225	859	625
Okmulgee	0	0	0	0	7	8	12	12
Tulsa	46	22	45	22	242	271	714	646
Tennessee:								
Chattanooga	38	22	35	22	26	31	1,622	1,706
Johnson City	22	4	19	4	17	9	46	17
Knoxville	68	51	66	50	118	88	316	296
Memphis	103	77	92	72	346	275	2,059	1,811
Nashville	153	105	142	93	173	175	1,273	1,016
Texas:								
Amarillo	57	6	53	5	76	27	248	197
Austin	274	347	244	303	364	331	1,104	1,176
Beaumont	19	10	18	9	76	102	772	725
Dallas	361	289	282	255	441	389	2,409	3,044
El Paso	36	11	34	11	152	119	419	361
Fort Worth	245	142	216	138	333	221	1,325	922
Galveston	120	109	120	96	261	215	1,454	1,033
Houston	501	624	461	453	297	492	963	1,480
San Angelo	13	9	13	9	17	25	101	107
San Antonio	289	235	272	208	366	313	2,023	1,538
Waco	81	64	76	62	79	64	319	252
Wichita Falls	6	5	6	5	23	37	173	296
Total	3,281	2,637	2,985	2,311	5,063	4,426	27,075	25,297
Percent of change		−19.6		−22.6		−12.6		−6.6

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1932 AND 1933—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States

State and city	Families provided for		Number of buildings for which permits were issued					
	Number		New residential		New nonresidential		Total, including repairs	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Arizona:								
Phoenix	48	11	48	10	56	33	314	244
Tucson	53	19	49	16	133	82	723	898
California:								
Alameda	26	21	26	21	88	63	483	399
Alhambra	86	54	84	52	72	46	338	357
Bakersfield	19	24	18	19	60	70	356	287
Berkeley	104	84	101	84	152	104	940	749
Fresno	53	39	50	39	140	155	1,088	964
Glendale	177	130	165	126	284	240	688	558
Huntington Park	58	31	56	28	48	64	186	1,061
Long Beach	308	174	230	156	382	370	2,449	9,320
Los Angeles	2,703	2,206	2,106	1,806	4,235	3,540	17,122	15,873
Oakland	266	187	257	180	503	400	2,023	1,722
Pasadena	93	73	81	70	241	203	2,978	2,725
Riverside	36	23	36	23	119	145	658	662
Sacramento	109	78	105	70	205	158	1,373	1,147
San Bernardino	36	16	36	16	54	56	255	447
San Diego	305	297	280	278	506	430	2,067	1,874
San Francisco	1,073	787	831	516	326	272	3,931	3,439
San Jose	64	50	60	47	169	152	583	558
Santa Ana	30	24	31	24	26	28	393	1,323
Santa Barbara	67	24	65	21	127	91	549	329
Santa Monica	143	67	114	62	143	100	511	406
Stockton	60	16	52	16	158	103	555	670
Vallejo	58	62	49	57	68	58	408	399
Colorado:								
Colorado Springs	32	17	32	17	146	108	420	295
Denver	319	154	312	154	1,262	995	3,523	3,421
Pueblo	16	7	15	7	128	123	424	406
Montana:								
Butte	0	1	0	1	46	36	106	98
Great Falls	25	13	25	13	40	56	169	146
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	52	14	52	13	96	60	582	418
Oregon:								
Portland	200	164	195	164	869	751	3,435	3,185
Salem	36	34	36	29	85	89	708	581
Utah:								
Ogden	17	10	16	9	37	24	126	91
Salt Lake City	52	48	44	46	179	143	518	528
Washington:								
Bellingham	35	20	28	20	24	35	199	220
Seattle	361	168	314	168	965	649	3,677	2,980
Spokane	92	81	92	66	460	334	1,334	1,209
Tacoma	78	58	78	58	183	132	800	615
Total	7,290	5,286	6,169	4,502	12,815	10,498	56,992	60,604
Percent of change		−27.5		−27.0		−18.1		+6.3
Grand total, 364 cities	30,697	28,424	24,912	18,292	67,341	52,800	290,793	277,798
Percent of change		−7.4		−26.6		−21.6		−4.5

Hawaii

Honolulu	720	584	718	573	528	445	2,199	2,088
Percent of change		−18.9		−20.2		−15.7		−5.0

Building Operations, 1921–33

TABLE 5 shows for 257 identical cities the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations; the estimated population of each year 1921 to 1933; the number of families provided for; the ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population; and the index number of families provided for, weighted by population. Comparable figures are available back to 1921 for these 257 cities only.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR EACH CLASS OF NEW BUILDINGS, ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND RATIO TO POPULATION, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1931–33

Year	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total building operations	
	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number
1921	$937,352,739	100.0	$635,775,199	100.0	$282,651,791	100.0	$1,855,779,729	100.0
1922	1,612,352,921	172.0	876,276,713	137.8	297,310,776	105.2	2,785,940,410	150.1
1923	2,000,986,900	213.5	1,070,596,718	168.4	359,678,980	127.3	3,431,262,598	184.9
1924	2,070,276,772	220.9	1,137,631,080	178.9	300,358,735	106.3	3,508,266,587	189.0
1925	2,461,546,270	262.6	1,343,880,884	211.4	232,635,185	82.3	4,038,062,339	217.6
1926	2,255,994,627	240.7	1,300,840,876	204.6	270,091,701	95.6	3,826,927,204	206.2
1927	1,906,003,260	203.3	1,231,785,870	193.7	340,815,932	120.6	3,478,605,062	187.4
1928	1,859,429,751	198.4	1,135,549,986	178.6	309,719,975	109.6	3,304,699,712	178.1
1929	1,433,111,774	152.9	1,146,958,101	180.4	353,047,656	124.9	2,933,117,531	158.1
1930	601,269,847	64.1	849,386,873	133.6	249,018,794	88.1	1,699,675,514	91.6
1931	426,270,111	45.5	622,830,444	98.0	188,884,738	66.8	1,237,985,293	66.7
1932	103,452,079	11.0	275,788,958	43.4	102,249,230	36.2	481,490,267	25.9
1933	91,298,433	9.7	183,065,712	28.8	108,025,306	38.2	382,389,451	20.6

Year	Population		Families provided for			
	As estimated by Census Bureau	Index number	Number	Index number	Ratio to each 10,000 of population	Index number adjusted to population
1921	36,575,118	100.0	224,545	100.0	61.4	100.0
1922	37,511,516	102.6	377,305	168.0	100.6	163.7
1923	38,447,913	105.1	453,673	202.0	118.0	192.2
1924	39,384,311	107.7	442,919	197.3	112.5	183.2
1925	40,320,708	110.2	491,222	218.8	121.8	198.4
1926	41,257,106	112.8	462,214	205.8	112.0	182.4
1927	42,058,897	115.0	406,095	180.9	96.6	157.3
1928	42,767,125	116.9	388,678	173.1	90.9	148.1
1929	43,665,235	119.4	244,394	108.8	56.0	91.1
1930	[1] 44,850,467	122.6	125,322	55.8	27.9	45.5
1931	45,896,339	125.5	98,178	43.7	21.4	34.8
1932	46,647,939	127.5	27,381	12.2	5.9	9.6
1933	47,411,848	129.6	25,879	11.5	5.5	8.9

[1] Actual enumeration.

The estimated cost of all building operations, including additions, alterations, and repairs in these 257 cities was $382,389,451. This is only about one fifth of the total estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in 1921, and less than one tenth of the estimated cost of the 1925 building operations.

Using the year 1921 as the base, the indicated expenditures for total building operations rose to a peak of 217.6 percent in 1925. There has been a decrease each year since, the 1933 index number being 20.6.

The estimated cost of new residential buildings also reached a peak in 1925; the index number of that year was 262.6; the 1933 index number was 9.7. The high point in nonresidential buildings, 211.4, was also reached in 1925, with the 1933 number standing at 28.8.

The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase in 1933 as compared with 1932.

The population of these 257 cities was over 36,500,000 in 1921. According to the 1930 census, the population had reached over 44,800,000. The 1933 estimate of population was slightly in excess of 47,400,000, an increase of 29.6 percent since 1921.

During 1921, nearly 225,000 family-dwelling units were provided in new buildings in the cities included in this report. During 1925, nearly 500,000 family-dwelling units were provided. During 1933, less than 26,000 family-dwelling units were provided. This is at the rate of only 5.5 families for each 10,000 of population. For the year 1925, 121.8 family-dwelling units were provided to each 10,000 of the population.

Average Cost of Dwellings per Family, 1921–33

TABLE 6 shows for each year, 1921 to 1933, the average cost per family-dwelling unit of each type of housing accommodation for which permits were issued in the 257 identical cities from which reports were received.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE COST OF NEW DWELLINGS[1] PER FAMILY IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1921–33

[This table does not attempt to show the change in the cost of erecting an identical building, but it does show the change in the cost of such building as was erected]

Year	Average cost of new dwellings per family				Index numbers of cost of dwellings per family			
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings[2]	Multi-family dwellings[3]	All classes of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings[2]	Multi-family dwellings[3]	All classes of dwellings
1921	$3,972	$3,762	$4,019	$3,947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	4,134	3,801	3,880	4,005	104.1	101.0	96.5	101.5
1923	4,203	4,159	4,001	4,127	105.8	110.6	99.6	104.6
1924	4,317	4,336	4,418	4,352	108.7	115.3	109.9	110.3
1925	4,618	4,421	4,289	4,464	116.3	117.5	106.7	113.1
1926	4,725	4,480	4,095	4,422	119.0	119.1	101.9	112.0
1927	4,830	4,368	4,170	4,449	121.6	116.1	103.8	112.7
1928	4,937	4,064	4,129	4,407	124.3	108.0	102.7	111.7
1929	4,915	4,020	4,402	4,566	123.7	106.9	109.5	115.7
1930	4,993	3,924	3,857	4,385	125.7	104.3	96.0	111.1
1931	4,834	3,607	3,644	4,225	121.7	95.9	90.7	107.0
1932	3,943	3,250	3,011	3,705	99.3	86.4	74.9	93.9
1933	3,844	3,110	3,040	3,494	96.8	82.7	75.6	88.5

[1] Includes only cost of the buildings.
[2] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[3] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The average cost of the 1-family dwellings for which permits were issued for these 257 cities during the year 1933 was $3,844. This is the lowest cost for this type of dwelling for any year since the Bureau has been collecting these statistics. Two-family dwellings showed an average cost of $3,110 per family, as compared with $4,480 in 1926. The average cost per family-dwelling unit in apartment houses during 1933 was $3,040, a slight increase as compared with 1932, but considerably less than the high point of $4,418 reached in 1924. For dwelling units in all classes of buildings, the average cost per unit was $3,494 in 1933, which is a decrease of nearly $1,000 as compared with the peak cost of 1925, and $211 less than the average cost in 1932. It must not be assumed that the cost figures shown above apply to the same type of dwelling each year.

Families Provided for, 1921–33

TABLE 7 shows the number and percentage distribution of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings in 257 identical cities from which reports were received each year since 1921.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF DWELLINGS IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1921–33

Year	Number of families provided for in—				Percent of families provided for in—		
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multi-family dwellings [2]	All classes of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multi-family dwellings [2]
1921	130,873	38,858	54,814	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922	179,364	80,252	117,689	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923	207,632	96,344	149,697	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924	210,818	95,019	137,082	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
1925	226,159	86,145	178,918	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
1926	188,074	64,298	209,842	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4
1927	155,512	54,320	196,263	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
1928	136,907	43,098	208,673	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
1929	98,164	27,813	118,417	244,394	40.2	11.4	48.5
1930	57,318	15,145	52,859	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
1931	48,330	11,310	38,538	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
1932	19,528	3,400	4,453	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
1933	14,437	2,124	9,318	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

In these 257 cities, 25,879 family-dwelling units were provided during 1933. Of these, 55.8 percent were to be housed in 1-family dwellings, 8.2 percent in 2-family dwellings, and 36 percent in apartment houses.

The percentage of families housed in 1-family dwellings was much smaller in 1933 than in 1932; 1921 and 1932, however, were the only years in which a larger percentage of new dwelling units were provided in 1-family dwellings than during 1933. A smaller percentage of family-dwelling units was provided in 2-family dwellings in 1933 than for any other year during the period covered by this report. There was a marked pick-up in the percentage of family-dwelling units provided in apartment houses in 1933 as compared with 1932.

Table 8 shows the percentage of families provided for by the different types of dwellings in the years 1921 to 1933, inclusive, in 257 identical cities, by population groups.

TABLE 8.—PERCENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR OVER, 1921-33

Population group	Year	Total number of families provided for	Percent of families provided for in—		
			1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
500,000 and over (14 cities)	1921	112,373	44.2	21.7	34.0
	1922	207,828	35.5	23.6	40.9
	1923	257,565	34.2	24.2	41.7
	1924	245,297	35.6	25.3	39.1
	1925	280,124	34.3	18.3	47.4
	1926	281,172	28.2	13.9	58.0
	1927	236,113	25.8	13.4	60.8
	1928	232,681	22.1	10.7	67.2
	1929	139,007	25.3	10.3	64.4
	1930	70,199	32.0	12.2	55.8
	1931	61,140	35.3	11.3	53.4
	1932	13,487	58.2	15.5	26.4
	1933	15,592	37.4	8.4	54.2
100,000 and under 500,000 (75 cities)	1921	75,073	72.0	12.0	16.0
	1922	113,272	61.5	18.6	19.9
	1923	128,521	60.6	16.6	22.8
	1924	126,400	62.7	16.8	20.5
	1925	138,284	60.6	16.6	22.8
	1926	118,719	60.2	13.2	26.6
	1927	108,342	54.9	13.6	31.5
	1928	99,827	52.2	11.9	35.9
	1929	70,664	55.8	13.1	31.1
	1930	37,999	59.0	13.0	28.0
	1931	24,996	68.9	13.2	17.9
	1932	8,990	83.2	10.2	6.6
	1933	6,847	80.3	8.5	11.2
50,000 and under 100,000 (86 cities)	1921	26,060	74.9	15.0	10.2
	1922	39,818	63.7	18.5	17.7
	1923	47,916	61.3	19.1	19.6
	1924	49,778	60.0	14.8	25.2
	1925	49,812	61.6	15.3	23.1
	1926	43,155	57.5	14.7	27.8
	1927	42,911	52.8	12.2	35.0
	1928	38,804	55.4	10.7	33.9
	1929	23,365	65.3	11.0	23.7
	1930	10,884	69.6	9.7	20.7
	1931	7,703	74.5	9.5	16.0
	1932	3,008	84.4	8.0	7.5
	1933	2,097	89.2	7.2	3.6
25,000 and under 50,000 (82 cities)	1921	11,039	68.7	18.2	13.1
	1922	16,387	64.2	16.7	19.1
	1923	19,671	62.8	18.2	19.0
	1924	21,444	67.4	20.2	12.4
	1925	23,002	67.5	18.8	13.7
	1926	19,168	65.6	17.5	16.9
	1927	18,729	66.5	14.2	19.4
	1928	17,366	68.2	12.5	19.3
	1929	11,358	72.3	14.7	13.0
	1930	6,240	77.8	9.4	12.9
	1931	4,339	86.6	8.5	4.9
	1932	1,896	87.7	7.9	4.4
	1933	1,343	92.2	5.7	2.1
Total (257 cities)	1921	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
	1922	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
	1923	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
	1924	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
	1925	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
	1926	462,214	40.7	13.9	45.4
	1927	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
	1928	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
	1929	244,394	40.2	11.4	48.5
	1930	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
	1931	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
	1932	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
	1933	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Of the 14 cities having a population of 500,000 or over, more families were provided for during 1933 than 1932. The increase was confined to multifamily dwellings, however. The group containing the cities of 500,000 and over was the only one in which more families were provided for in apartment houses than in 1-family dwellings. In 75 cities having a population of over 100,000 but under 500,000, and in the group of 86 cities having a population of 50,000 but under 100,000, more than 80 percent of the family-dwelling units provided were in 1-family dwellings. In the group of 82 cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000, more than 90 percent of the dwelling units were provided in 1-family dwellings.

Table 9 shows the percentage of families provided for by the different types of buildings in each of the 14 cities having a population of 500,000 or over for the years 1921, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933.

TABLE 9.—PERCENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 OR OVER, 1921, 1930, 1931, 1932, AND 1933

City and year	Total number of families provided for	Percent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multifamily dwellings [2]
Baltimore:				
1921	2,176	85.0	4.5	10.5
1930	1,484	97.0	-------	3.0
1931	1,953	84.1	-------	15.9
1932	450	82.7	-------	17.3
1933	172	98.8	1.2	------
Boston: [4]				
1921	878	15.5	30.5	54.0
1930	1,415	33.1	43.8	23.1
1931	1,796	28.8	24.4	46.8
1932	344	59.3	24.7	16.0
1933	314	83.1	15.9	1.0
Buffalo:				
1921	2,405	51.6	48.0	.4
1930	1,072	15.2	52.7	32.1
1931	1,029	9.5	61.9	28.6
1932	174	24.7	70.7	4.6
1933	69	49.3	33.3	17.4
Chicago:				
1921	12,252	37.9	17.6	44.6
1930	2,741	38.9	18.3	42.8
1931	966	62.4	20.9	16.7
1932	221	80.5	12.2	7.2
1933	131	82.4	15.3	2.3
Cleveland:				
1921	4,084	35.5	40.5	24.0
1930	1,176	60.2	14.8	25.0
1931	511	78.1	13.3	8.6
1932	220	73.2	10.5	16.4
1933	109	93.6	6.4	------
Detroit:				
1921	6,743	46.9	17.9	35.2
1930	4,084	55.4	30.5	14.1
1931	2,135	79.1	14.7	6.2
1932	310	90.0	10.0	------
1933	265	95.5	3.4	1.1
Los Angeles:				
1921	19,572	68.0	16.9	15.2
1930	11,437	36.8	12.1	51.1
1931	6,600	52.1	16.3	31.7
1932	2,703	67.3	13.8	18.9
1933	2,206	73.2	12.9	13.9
Milwaukee:				
1921	2,212	44.9	38.2	16.9
1930	1,729	26.2	27.9	45.9
1931	929	40.5	33.7	25.8
1932	169	68.6	27.2	4.1
1933	67	82.1	17.9	------
New York City: [4]				
1921	51,360	31.6	24.2	44.2
1930	36,182	18.3	8.2	73.5
1931	35,736	20.5	9.5	70.1
1932	5,347	34.9	20.8	44.3
1933	9,950	14.2	7.6	78.2
The Bronx: [4]				
1921	14,037	11.7	11.9	76.4
1930	7,012	9.3	3.6	87.2
1931	8,537	10.0	4.0	86.0
1932	994	39.8	22.0	38.1
1933	4,298	8.1	4.3	87.6
Brooklyn: [4]				
1921	16,636	24.1	44.0	31.9
1930	9,275	12.8	10.6	76.5
1931	10,837	9.0	12.3	78.6
1932	1,615	19.8	26.9	53.4
1933	1,599	9.4	16.4	74.2
Manhattan: [4]				
1921	4,837	.7	3.7	95.5
1930	8,669	.1	(3)	99.9
1931	2,585	.2	.1	99.7
1932	471	------	------	100.0
1933	1,655	.4	------	99.6
Queens: [4]				
1921	13,256	60.0	24.4	15.6
1930	10,495	43.6	12.3	44.1
1931	12,716	40.2	10.7	49.1
1932	2,035	47.6	20.1	32.3
1933	2,214	34.1	12.3	53.6
Richmond: [4]				
1921	2,594	100.0	------	------
1930	731	27.9	62.1	10.0
1931	1,061	33.8	32.2	33.9
1932	232	79.3	20.7	------
1933	184	82.1	17.9	------

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Applications filed.

TABLE 9.—PERCENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF DWELLINGS IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 OR OVER, 1921, 1930, 1931, 1932, AND 1933—Continued

City and year	Total number of families provided for	Percent of families provided for in—		
		1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings [1]	Multi-family dwellings [2]
Philadelphia:				
1921	2,406	93.3	-------	6.7
1930	1,744	69.8	5.8	24.4
1931	1,028	81.1	7.0	11.9
1932	534	95.1	3.7	1.1
1933	484	97.1	2.9	------
Pittsburgh:				
1921	1,335	59.3	26.8	13.9
1930	1,349	66.1	13.0	20.9
1931	919	68.7	11.3	20.0
1932	197	91.9	6.1	2.0
1933	155	78.1	4.5	17.4
St. Louis:				
1921	2,072	49.0	24.1	26.8
1930	1,618	51.8	11.6	36.6
1931	1,491	65.1	12.5	22.5
1932	553	83.4	11.6	5.1
1933	303	91.4	8.6	------
San Francisco:				
1921	2,683	37.6	17.0	45.
1930	2,206	53.2	5.9	40.
1931	2,441	69.4	5.2	25.
1932	1,073	68.0	15.2	16.
1933	787	56.1	13.5	30.4
Washington:				
1921	2,195	75.4	-------	24.
1930	1,962	49.0	1.1	49.
1931	3,606	38.9	-------	61.
1932	1,192	77.6	.8	21.
1933	580	87.9	.7	11.
Total (14 cities):				
1921	112,373	44.2	21.7	34.0
1930	70,199	32.0	12.2	55.8
1931	61,140	35.3	11.3	53.
1932	13,487	58.2	15.5	26.
1933	15,592	37.4	8.4	54.

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Although these 14 cities, as a group, provided for more families in 1933 in apartment houses than in 1-family dwellings, 13 of the cities provided for more families in the single-family dwellings than in apartment houses. In New York City, however, 78.2 percent of the 9,950 family-dwelling units provided in new buildings were in apartment houses. Only 14.2 percent of the families provided for in the metropolis were to be housed in 1-family dwellings. In the Borough of Manhattan only four tenths of 1 percent of the new family-dwelling units were in single-family dwellings. In contrast, in Baltimore, 98.8 percent of the new family-dwelling units provided in 1933 were in single-family homes. No apartment houses were built in Baltimore in 1933. Philadelphia, Cleveland, and St. Louis also erected more than 90 percent of its family-dwelling units as single-family dwellings.

Five Leading Cities, 1921–33

TABLE 10 shows the five leading cities for each year from 1921 to 1933 according to their expenditures for building construction of all kinds as shown by permits issued:

TABLE 10.—FIVE CITIES LEADING IN TOTAL EXPENDITURE, EACH YEAR, 1921–33

Year and city	Total expenditure	Year and city	Total expenditure
1921		1922	
New York	$442,285,248	New York	$645,176,481
Chicago	133,027,910	Chicago	229,853,125
Cleveland	86,680,023	Los Angeles	121,206,787
Los Angeles	82,761,386	Philadelphia	114,190,525
Detroit	58,086,053	Detroit	93,614,593

TABLE 10.—FIVE CITIES LEADING IN TOTAL EXPENDITURE, EACH YEAR, 1921-33—Continued

Year and city	Total expenditure	Year and city	Total expenditure
1923		1929	
New York	$789, 265, 335	New York	$942, 297, 219
Chicago	334, 164, 404	Chicago	210, 797, 640
Los Angeles	200, 133, 181	Philadelphia	104, 405, 845
Detroit	129, 719, 831	Detroit	100, 567, 497
Philadelphia	128, 227, 405	Los Angeles	93, 020, 160
1924		1930	
New York	836, 043, 604	New York	410, 165, 789
Chicago	308, 911, 159	Chicago	85, 749, 167
Detroit	160, 547, 723	Los Angeles	75, 356, 715
Los Angeles	150, 147, 516	Philadelphia	53, 141, 770
Philadelphia	141, 402, 655	Washington	48, 823, 891
1925		1931	
New York	1, 020, 604, 713	New York	362, 864, 076
Chicago	373, 803, 571	Chicago	66, 693, 556
Detroit	180, 132, 528	Washington	52, 588, 151
Philadelphia	171, 034, 280	Los Angeles	41, 421, 685
Los Angeles	152, 646, 436	Philadelphia	35, 265, 216
1926		1932	
New York	1, 039, 670, 572	New York	78, 851, 588
Chicago	376, 808, 480	Washington	59, 927, 302
Detroit	183, 721, 443	Philadelphia	17, 862, 661
Philadelphia	140, 093, 075	Los Angeles	17, 785, 627
Los Angeles	123, 006, 215	San Francisco	16, 465, 092
1927		1933	
New York	880, 333, 455	New York	86, 560, 877
Chicago	365, 065, 042	San Francisco	58, 198, 282
Detroit	145, 555, 647	Los Angeles	15, 396, 282
Los Angeles	123, 027, 139	St. Louis	13, 067, 666
Philadelphia	117, 590, 650	Philadelphia	12, 098, 917
1928			
New York	916, 671, 855		
Chicago	323, 509, 048		
Detroit	129, 260, 285		
Philadelphia	112, 225, 865		
Los Angeles	101, 678, 768		

During 1933, the five leading cities in total expenditures for building operations were New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. New York and Los Angeles have been among the five leading cities for every year since 1921. Philadelphia has been in this select group since 1922. San Francisco has been one of the five only during the years 1932 and 1933, while this is the first appearance of St. Louis in this group.

The value of buildings for which permits were issued in New York and San Francisco showed an increase as compared with 1932. This increase was especially pronounced in San Francisco as the estimated cost of the buildings increased in that city from slightly less than 16½ millions to over 58 millions in 1933. This increase was caused by the erection of two large bridges over San Francisco Bay.

Prices of Building Materials, Wages, and Rents

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics collects each month the wholesale prices of building materials, and from such figures computes index numbers. Retail prices paid by builders are not available, but it is

believed that the trend of retail prices is fairly close to that of wholesale prices.

The index numbers of prices shown in table 10 for wage rates in the building trades are for union labor only. In many cities the building trades are highly organized, while in others there is considerable nonunion labor. The Bureau has no data concerning the trend of wages for nonunion labor.

Information concerning rents are collected by the Bureau semiannually in 32 cities.

Table 11 shows the index numbers of estimated expenditures for building operations, of wholesale prices of building materials, of union wage rates in the building trades, and of rents, 1921–33.

TABLE. 11.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS, OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, OF UNION WAGE RATES IN THE BUILDING TRADES, AND OF RENT, 1921–33

Year	Estimated expenditures for building operations in 257 identical cities	Wholesale prices of building materials	Union wage rates per hour in the building trades	Rent (32 cities)
1921	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	150.1	99.9	93.4	100.6
1923	184.9	111.6	103.6	102.5
1924	189.0	105.0	112.2	104.7
1925	217.6	104.4	116.3	104.4
1926	206.2	102.7	124.0	102.9
1927	187.4	97.2	128.5	100.6
1928	178.1	96.6	129.0	97.9
1929	158.1	97.9	130.6	95.4
1930	91.6	92.3	136.2	92.4
1931	66.7	81.4	137.9	86.8
1932	25.9	73.3	117.5	76.7
1933	20.6	79.1	116.0	66.5

The index number of indicated expenditures of building operations reached a peak of 217.6 in 1925, and has fallen every year since, reaching a low point in 1933. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials reached a peak of 111.6 in 1923; decreased steadily to a low point of 73.3 in 1932, but advanced nearly 6 points to 79.1 in 1933.

Union wage rates in the building trades reached a high point of 137.9 in 1931 and declined for both 1932 and 1933.

Rents climbed slightly each year until a peak of 104.7 was reached in 1924, and have declined each year since that date, reaching a low point of 66.5 in 1933.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Construction Loans

THE Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made loans to cities, counties, States, and in some cases, to private companies to finance construction projects. These projects must all be self-liquidating. The following table shows, by types of project, the amount of loans made by the Self-Liquidating Division for construction projects.

AMOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION LOANS MADE BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Building construction	Bridges	Irrigation projects	Water and sewerage	Miscellaneous	Total
New England					$250,000	$250,000
Middle Atlantic	$11,925,000	$5,800,000		$576,000	[1] 7,900,000	26,201,000
East North Central	5,120,630			4,618,973		9,739,603
West North Central	155,000	1,300,000		376,140		1,831,140
South Atlantic	429,820	2,550,080		637,500	125,646	3,743,046
East South Central	275,000			1,024,000	40,000	1,339,000
West South Central	3,046,075	13,225,000		1,497,763	250,000	18,018,838
Mountain	761,530		$7,865,600	337,500		8,964,630
Pacific	724,625	61,400,000		49,366,700	[2] 24,335,318	135,826,643
Total	22,437,680	84,275,080	7,865,600	58,434,576	32,900,964	205,913,900
Outside the United States				1,300,000		1,300,000
Grand total	22,437,680	84,275,080	7,865,600	59,734,576	32,900,964	207,213,900

[1] Includes $2,850,000 for subway and $5,050,000 for causeway.
[2] Includes $22,800,000 for power and light plant.

Construction loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation amounted to over $207,000,000. Of this amount, nearly $136,000,000 was to be spent for projects located in the three Pacific States. The Middle Atlantic States received the next largest amount, totaling slightly over $26,000,000.

Over $84,000,000 was to be spent for the erection of bridges, the largest single project being the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, and nearly $60,000,000 for water and sewerage systems. Construction has actually started on projects to cost over $190,000,000. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation estimates that there were approximately 20,000 people working on these projects in December.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring during the month ending March 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau.

Increases in wage rates averaging 16.7 percent and affecting 58,553 employees were reported by 223 of the 19,094 establishments surveyed in March. The outstanding average wage-rate increase of the month (23.6 percent) was reported by 21 establishments in the automobile industry and affected 29,409 wage earners. Twenty-nine establishments in the foundry and machine-shop industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 8.9 percent and affecting 8,184 employees. Nine industries reported average increases in wage rates which ranged from 4.1 percent to 12.3 percent. These industries and the number of employees affected are as follows: Brass, 1,676 employees; sawmills, 1,569 employees; paper and pulp, 1,422 employees; book and job printing, 1,401 employees; aluminum manufactures, 1,284 employees; bolts, 1,248 employees; structural metalwork, 1,209 employees; electrical machinery, 1,065 employees; and agricultural implements, 1,055 employees. The remaining wage-rate increases reported affected less than 1,000 workers in each industry.

Of the 19,094 manufacturing establishments included in the March survey, 18,870 establishments, or 98.8 percent of the total, reported no changes in wage rates over the month interval. The 3,387,151 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 98.3 percent of the total number of employees covered by the March trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries.

53142°—34——12

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	19,094	3,445,732	18,870	223	1	3,387,151	58,553	28
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.8	1.2	(1)	98.3	1.7	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	52	8,465	50	2	.....	7,217	1,248	.....
Cast-iron pipe	37	5,487	37	.....	.....	5,487	.....	.....
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	144	12,715	143	1	.....	12,697	18	.....
Forgings, iron and steel	73	9,416	68	5	.....	9,238	178	.....
Hardware	83	35,404	81	2	.....	35,365	39	.....
Iron and steel	204	252,813	202	1	1	252,554	231	28
Plumbers' supplies	78	8,419	75	3	.....	8,043	376	.....
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	88	18,840	86	2	.....	18,810	30	.....
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Con.								
Stoves	164	22,996	164	.....	.....	22,996	.....	.....
Structural and ornamental metal work	198	16,872	194	4	.....	15,663	1,209	.....
Tin cans and other tinware	60	10,345	60	.....	.....	10,345	.....	.....
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	122	9,134	117	5	.....	9,090	44	.....
Wirework	82	8,328	81	1	.....	8,307	21	.....
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	80	12,796	76	4	.....	11,741	1,055	.....
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	28	15,349	27	1	.....	15,338	11	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	298	109,891	290	8	.....	108,826	1,065	.....
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	94	23,690	90	4	.....	23,369	321	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,111	129,769	1,082	29	.....	121,585	8,184	.....
Machine tools	155	19,734	153	2	.....	19,630	104	.....
Radios and phonographs	34	29,456	34	.....	.....	29,456	.....	.....
Textile machinery and parts	65	12,164	65	.....	.....	12,164	.....	.....
Typewriters and parts	12	14,396	12	.....	.....	14,396	.....	.....
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	25	6,869	25	.....	.....	6,869	.....	.....
Automobiles	249	333,525	228	21	.....	304,116	29,409	.....
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	50	12,560	50	.....	.....	12,560	.....	.....
Locomotives	14	3,188	14	.....	.....	3,188	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	99	31,315	98	1	.....	31,077	238	.....
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	364	19,464	360	4	.....	19,219	245	.....
Steam railroad	504	69,229	504	.....	.....	69,229	.....	.....
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	23	6,513	20	3	.....	5,229	1,284	.....
Brass, bronze, and copper products	213	40,863	206	7	.....	39,187	1,676	.....
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	26	10,062	25	1	.....	10,056	6	.....
Jewelry	128	8,263	127	1	.....	8,261	2	.....
Lighting equipment	52	3,622	51	1	.....	3,617	5	.....
Silverware and plated ware	59	9,314	59	.....	.....	9,314	.....	.....
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	39	13,711	38	1	.....	13,360	351	.....
Stamped and enameled ware	96	18,327	95	1	.....	18,261	66	.....
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	463	49,152	459	4	.....	48,924	228	.....
Lumber:								
Millwork	497	22,209	497	.....	.....	22,209	.....	.....
Sawmills	566	62,484	562	4	.....	60,915	1,569	.....
Turpentine and rosin	22	1,763	22	.....	.....	1,763	.....	.....

(1) Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	641	17,186	635	6		16,988	198	
Cement	120	13,023	120			13,023		
Glass	176	53,786	172	4		53,387	399	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	247	4,948	246	1		4,888	60	
Pottery	114	19,074	113	1		18,979	95	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	30	18,046	30			18,046		
Cotton goods	685	317,934	684	1		317,928	6	
Cotton small wares	112	12,079	111	1		12,038	41	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	150	43,679	148	2		42,887	792	
Hats, fur-felt	33	7,224	32	1		7,182	42	
Knit goods	455	122,116	455			122,116		
Silk and rayon goods	250	55,606	245	5		55,046	560	
Woolen and worsted goods	243	66,625	243			66,625		
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	445	72,192	445			72,192		
Clothing, women's	536	33,574	532	4		33,534	40	
Corsets and allied garments	31	6,032	31			6,032		
Men's furnishings	81	9,018	80	1		9,005	13	
Millinery	102	7,392	100	2		7,322	70	
Shirts and collars	123	17,547	123			17,547		
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	327	120,359	324	3		119,363	996	
Leather	156	33,595	153	3		33,411	184	
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	998	70,102	994	4		69,892	210	
Beverages	429	25,534	427	2		25,492	42	
Butter	288	4,330	286	2		4,285	45	
Canning and preserving	741	45,526	735	6		45,320	206	
Confectionery	278	34,105	278			34,105		
Flour	403	17,107	402	1		17,082	25	
Ice cream	345	8,485	345			8,485		
Slaughtering and meat packing	248	101,835	247	1		101,807	28	
Sugar, beet	63	3,110	63			3,110		
Sugar refining, cane	14	9,234	14			9,234		
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	31	10,418	31			10,418		
Cigars and cigarettes	197	44,995	197			44,995		
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	333	25,886	328	5		25,081	805	
Paper and pulp	424	104,806	417	7		103,384	1,422	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	803	46,005	781	22		44,604	1,401	
Newspapers and periodicals	446	53,977	441	5		53,770	207	
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals	101	29,320	100	1		29,310	10	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	104	4,332	104			4,332		
Druggists' preparations	61	9,256	61			9,256		
Explosives	31	4,613	31			4,613		
Fertilizers	171	14,769	171			14,769		
Paints and varnishes	348	17,531	342	6		17,008	523	
Petroleum refining	141	54,571	140	1		54,168	403	
Rayon and allied products	24	36,132	24			36,132		
Soap	113	16,828	112	1		16,821	7	
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	8	12,518	8			12,518		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	104	27,056	104			27,056		
Rubber tires and inner tubes	39	53,404	38	1		52,894	510	

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring during the month ending March 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 14 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, and telephone and telegraph industries. Each of the remaining 10 industries reported wage-rate increases and 7 industries reported decreases over the month interval. No especial significance is attached to the decreases in rates in this group of nonmanufacturing industries, the greatest number of employees affected in any one industry being 83. The electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry reported wage-rate increases averaging 13.3 percent and affecting 6,710 employees. The power and light industry had increases averaging 7.7 percent and affecting 2,378 employees. The remaining increases were negligible.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1934

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	93,821	160			93,821		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,482	236,743	1,482			236,743		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	270	25,437	265	4	1	25,180	248	9
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.1	1.5	.4	99.0	1.0	(1)
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,180	28,610	1,179	1		28,550	60	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1		99.8	.2	
Crude-petroleum producing	253	27,465	253			27,465		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	8,057	251,487	8,057			251,487		
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Power and light	2,880	194,535	2,828	31	21	192,142	2,378	15
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	98.2	1.1	.7	98.8	1.2	(1)
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	537	134,494	514	23		127,784	6,710	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	95.7	4.3		95.0	5.0	
Wholesale trade	2,942	83,385	2,932	8	2	83,257	114	14
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3	.1	99.8	.1	(1)
Retail trade	18,313	430,620	18,299	9	5	430,492	101	27
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Hotels	2,560	143,154	2,537	21	2	142,743	399	12
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.1	.8	.1	99.7	.3	(1)
Laundries	1,373	71,045	1,368	2	3	70,936	26	83
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.1	.2	99.8	(1)	.1
Dyeing and cleaning	525	12,318	523	2		12,295	23	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.8	.2	
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	4,723	180,961	4,699	21	3	180,786	150	25
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	.4	.1	99.9	.1	(1)

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions Since January 1934

CHANGES in wage rates and hours of labor reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by trade unions for the months of January to April 1934 are shown in the table following. The tabulation covers 27,330 workers, of whom 16,001 are reported to have gone on the 5-day week. Only eight reports indicated decreases, seven of which occurred among motion-picture operators or stage employees.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JANUARY TO APRIL 1934

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Automobile workers, Toledo, Ohio:					
Machine operators, inspectors, assemblers, common labor	Feb. 1	*Per hour* $0.28–$0.60	*Per hour* $0.35–$0.88	48–75	35–40
Bakery workers, Port Arthur, Tex.	Jan. 24	*Per week* 12.00–20.00	*Per week* 17.00–22.00	60–72	44–50
Brewery workers:					
Cincinnati, Ohio	Feb. 1	30.00	30.00	48	40
Ogden, Utah	Jan. 1	22.73–30.00	25.00–33.00	48	40
Building trades:					
Carpenters:					
Chattanooga, Tenn., and vicinity	Feb. 1	*Per hour* .80– .90	*Per hour* 1.10	40	36
Sheridan, Wyo.: Carpenters and planing-mill employees	Apr. 1	1.00	1.12½	48	40
Electrical workers, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and vicinity:					
Hydro and steam plant operators, maintenance, motor tenders, linemen, foremen	Jan. 1 Feb. 15	.50– .65 .53– .69	.53– .69 .55– .72	40	40
Painters, Cleveland, Ohio, and Cuyahoga County	Jan. 1	1.00	1.20	35	35
Plumbers and steamfitters, Youngstown, Ohio, and Mahoning County	Feb. —	1.00	1.20	40	30
Chauffers and teamsters:					
Flint, Mich.: Coal drivers	Jan. 25	*Per ton* .50– .75	*Per ton* .75– 1.00	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.: Bakery-truck drivers	Feb. 19	*Per day* 6.84	*Per day* 8.20	48	45
Clerks:					
Philadelphia, Pa.: Fruit clerks	Jan. 15	(1)	*Per week* 15.00	70	56
Clothing trades:					
Shoe workers:					
Brockton, Mass., district	Feb. 12	(1)	(3)	48	40
Sheboygan, Wis.	Mar. 8	(1)	(3)	40	40
Tailors, Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 27	*Per hour* [4].60– .70	*Per hour* [4].70	40–48	40–44
Metal workers:					
Molders and coremakers, Plainfield, N.J.	Jan. 1	.78	.88	40	40
Molders, San Francisco, Calif., and other northern California cities	do	[4].80	[4].88	44	40
Miners, Carbondale, Pa.	Mar. 5	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers:					
Operators:					
Birmingham, Ala.	Jan. —	*Per week* 51.00	*Per week* 55.20	43½	40
Boulder, Colo.	Feb. 14	*Per hour* 1.00– 1.55	*Per hour* .80– 1.25	35–55	35–40
Peoria, Ill.	Jan. 10	*Per week* [5] 46.48	*Per week* [5] 49.41	38	38
Racine, Wis.	Mar. 4	42.50	27.50	35	35
Rochester, Minn.	Jan. 1	*Per hour* 1.00	*Per hour* 1.10	40	40
San Antonio, Tex.	Mar. 9	*Per week* 75.00	*Per week* 62.50	43¾	37

See footnotes at end of table.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JANUARY TO APRIL 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers—Continued.					
Stage employees:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Buffalo, N.Y.	Feb. 8	$80.00–85.00	$45.00–60.00	76	40
South Bend, Ind.	Jan. 15	76.00	60.00	60	60
Tulsa, Okla.	Feb. 2	58.00	40.00	56	48
Waco, Tex.	Jan. 7	*Per day* 8.00–12.00–15.00	*Per day* 5.00–8.00–10.00	[6] 7	[6] 3
Printing and publishing:					
Compositors and machine operators, Washington, D.C.:		*Per week*	*Per week*		
Newspaper, day	Jan. 24	40.25	42.63	35	35
Newspaper, night	do	44.80	47.40	35	35
Rubber workers, Mogadore, Ohio	Mar. 11	*Per hour* .57	*Per hour* .67½	36	36
Street-railway workers:					
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Motormen and conductors	Jan. 1	.57	.65	54	54
1-man car operators and bus operators	do	.62	.70	54	54
Dayton, Ohio:					
Operators	do	[1]	.50	[1]	[1]
Car-shop and garage employees	do	[1]	.40–.62½	[1]	27–47½
Flint, Mich.: Platform men and bus drivers	Feb. 16	.44	.50	48	48
Manchester, N.H.: Operators, shop and track men	Jan. 22	.60	.60	55–64	43½–46
Textile workers:		*Per day*	*Per day*		
Norwich, Conn.: Waste-material assorters	Mar. 14	9.20	13.00	44	40
West Haven, Conn.: Elastic webbing workers:					
Weavers	Apr. 5	[1]	[7]	[1]	40
Other employees	do	[1]	[7]	[1]	40
Other occupations:		*Per hour*	*Per hour*		
Cleveland, Ohio: Paint workers	Mar. 23	[4] .45	[4] .50	40	40
Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, and Venice, Calif.: Bill posters	Feb. 16	1.00	.78½	44	[1]
New York, N.Y.:					
Dental technicians:			*Per week*		
First-class casting men	Mar. —	[1]	55.00	[5] 55	40
First assistants	do	[1]	40.00	[5] 55	40
Second assistants	do	[1]	30.00	[5] 55	40
First-class rubber men	do	[1]	55.00	[5] 55	40
Second-class rubber men	do	[1]	45.00	[5] 55	40
Packers, finishers, polishers	do	[1]	35.00	[5] 55	40
Plasterers and polishers	do	[1]	25.00	[5] 55	40
Bridge men, first class	do	[1]	45.00	[5] 55	40
First assistants	do	[1]	30.00	[5] 55	40
Crown men	do	[1]	40.00	[5] 55	40
Porcelain workers, first grade	do	[1]	55.00	[5] 55	40
Porcelain workers, first assistant	do	[1]	40.00	[5] 55	40
Packers	do	[1]	25.00	[5] 55	40
Finishers	do	[1]	25.00	[5] 55	40
Polishers	do	[1]	25.00	[5] 55	40
Plastermen	do	[1]	25.00	[5] 55	40
Apprentices	do	[1]	15.00	[5] 55	40

[1] Not reported.
[2] 10 percent increase.
[3] 5 percent increase.
[4] Minimum.
[5] Average.
[6] Hours per day.
[7] 12 percent increase.

Wages and Hours in the Automotive Transport Industry in Ontario

EXCEEDINGLY unsatisfactory conditions of work for employees in the automotive transport industry in the Province of Ontario were disclosed through a recent investigation made by the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labor. According to the report, reviewed in the

Canadian Labor Gazette of February 1934,[1] low wages are paid to drivers and other employees, the methods of pay are improper, hours are long and irregular, there are too many operators, and the cut-throat competition which results reduces transportation charges below actual cost. The inadequacy of the business methods and the difficulties of enforcing the Public Commercial Vehicle Act with reference to classifications, markers, hours, etc., add to the other problems of the industry.

Of the 324 firms to which questionnaires were sent in connection with this survey, approximately 85 percent replied. Several of the reporting firms, however, stated that they had temporarily or permanently discontinued operations or had been taken over by other firms. Operators stating that they employed local drivers only, or had owner-drivers or members of their own family only as drivers, were not included in the compilations.

The figures for 210 firms are analyzed in the report. These statistics cover 1,446 drivers, of whom 584 are classified as highway drivers, 296 as highway drivers doing pick-up work, and 566 as local drivers. Part-time drivers definitely reported as such are excluded from these figures.

From the certified statements made by these employers it is evident that satisfactory conditions exist in a certain number of firms, some of which are large and some small. These firms are able to regulate their business in such a manner as to provide steady employment for their employees, and a fair weekly rate of wages for regular hours of not more than 60 per week. This fact is worthy of special note when it is considered how wide is the range in both wages and hours reported by many firms.

In response to the schedule inquiry as to the length of the basic day, 198 firms reported from 3½ to 15 hours, 6 firms having a basic working day of over 10 hours, 102 a day of 10 hours, 80 from 8 to 10 hours, and 10 under 8 hours. With reference to the number of hours worked per week for a specified week the following reports were made for 1,265 drivers:

	Number of drivers
36 hours or less	48
38 to 47 hours	94
48 hours	97
49 to 53 hours	107
54 hours	87
55 to 59 hours	121
Under 60 hours	157
60 hours	357
Over 60 hours	197

Some drivers were working as many as 99 hours per week. It is probable, however, according to the report, "that the numbers of

[1] Ontario (Canada). Department of Labor. Wages and working conditions in automotive transport industry. Ontario, 1933.

hours of many drivers working a long week have been totaled with those of many drivers on short time, thereby giving no indication of such overtime, and also that the abuse of great overstrain may exist even in a short week due to 2 or 3 successive days of driving without adequate rest." Indeed, one of the most important firms stated that it was unable to furnish a record of the hours of drivers, thus disclosing "a laxness in this regard which is probably rather prevalent in the industry." The investigator holds, however, that sufficient evidence has been presented to show that the working hours of a large percentage of drivers are excessive.

Wages

THE inadequacy of the data obtainable on wages precludes the giving of a true and complete picture of conditions in this regard, but the tabulation of the figures furnished, together with particular cases reported, "indicates that actual earnings for many drivers are not sufficient to maintain a decent living standard, and are not commensurate with the time, labor, or responsibility of their employment."

The weekly rates of 1,228 drivers are recorded below.

Wages per week:	*Number of drivers*
$12 or less	93
$13 to $17	247
$18	145
$19 to $20	162
$21 to $24	369
$25 or over	212

In many cases these drivers actually earned less than the above rates, because of short time. Actual earnings may, therefore, be considered lower than the weekly rates, since a considerable amount of part-time employment prevails in addition to the hardship of protracted hours. There are, however, some employers who pay the full week's wages whether or not the driver works the full time.

Although the data furnished by the employers concerning warehousemen and other employees have not been tabulated, it is plain in the judgment of the Deputy Minister of Labor of Ontario, that the conditions for these workers are also unsatisfactory in many firms in which low wages and long hours prevail.

Asked as to what might be considered a fair minimum wage for drivers, the employers' committee intimated that their association was prepared to recommend a minimum wage of not less than $18 a week for city drivers and not less than $25 a week for highway drivers, with a maximum of 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week. The committee recommended that substantial penalties be provided which should include suspension of public commercial vehicles license for the repetition of offenses.

Generally speaking, the employees' committee concurred in these recommendations. The representatives stated that the worst offenders as regard hours and wages were among the firms running long trips where employees are paid by the trip.

In the opinion of the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labor it seems highly desirable that annual joint agreements be made between employers and employees to regulate wages, hours, and working conditions, or that some measures be taken to make it compulsory for employers in the industry to pay at least specified minimum rates of wages for regulated hours of work. However, it would be no easy task to organize all employees and employers in the automotive transport industry under these agreements within a reasonable period of time. Apparently, therefore, "legislative action setting forth minimum wage rates for stipulated hours of employment is the only immediate method of dealing with this problem. The difficulty would be to enforce such regulations in an unorganized and very unstable industry."

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours of Labor in the Textile Industry in Germany, September 1933

AN INVESTIGATION of the average actual hourly and weekly earnings and hours of labor in the textile industry in Germany was made by the Federal Statistical Office in September 1933, covering 6 branches of the textile industry with 10,250 workers employed in 147 establishments in 42 localities.[1]

The following table shows the results of this investigation:

AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY, SEPTEMBER 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark (100 pfennigs) at par=23.8 cents. Exchange rate in September 1933 was 35.4 cents]

Branch of industry, occupation, and sex	Number of workers	Average working hours per week	Average hourly earnings		Agreement hourly wage or wage on piece-rate basis		Average weekly earnings	
			German currency	U.S. currency	German currency	U.S. currency	German currency	U.S. currency
Ribbon weaving:			*Pfennigs*	*Cents*	*Pfennigs*	*Cents*	*Marks*	
Weavers:								
Male	1,038	40.24	84.9	20.2	65.9	15.7	34.16	$8.13
Female	58	37.11	57.1	13.6	50.6	12.0	21.19	5.04
Assistants (over 20 years):								
Male	29	43.55	55.8	13.3	53.6	12.8	24.32	5.79
Female	257	43.55	42.5	10.1	40.3	9.6	18.52	4.41
Hosiery:								
Frame workers:								
Male	1,441	40.00	75.7	18.0	64.6	15.4	30.26	7.20
Female	568	43.97	41.1	9.8	37.3	8.9	18.05	4.30
Assistants (over 20 years): Female	134	44.74	42.1	10.0	36.2	8.6	18.33	4.36
Knit goods:								
Frame workers:								
Male	602	42.57	84.4	20.1	63.8	15.2	35.93	8.55
Female	461	44.01	53.1	12.6	43.8	10.4	23.35	5.56
Assistants (over 20 years):								
Male	216	49.43	61.2	14.6	53.8	12.8	30.24	7.20
Female	440	47.98	43.5	10.4	39.1	9.3	20.88	4.97

[1] Germany. Statistisches Amt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 3, Feb. 1, 1934, pp. 85-87.

AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY, SEPTEMBER 1933—Continued

Branch of industry, occupation, and sex	Number of workers	Average working hours per week	Average hourly earnings		Agreement hourly wage or wage on piece-rate basis		Average weekly earnings	
			German currency	U.S. currency	German currency	U.S. currency	German currency	U.S. currency
			Pfennigs	*Cents*	*Pfennigs*	*Cents*	*Marks*	
Lace and curtain making:								
Weavers, male	323	35.73	97.9	23.3	75.4	17.9	34.98	$8.33
Twist hands, female	86	29.19	60.5	14.4	48.3	11.5	17.67	4.21
Assistants (over 20 years):								
Male	77	36.31	57.9	13.8	55.9	13.3	21.02	5.00
Female	180	36.26	41.1	9.8	39.3	9.4	14.91	3.55
Velvet weaving:								
Weavers, male	634	44.90	85.3	20.3	71.5	17.0	38.31	9.12
Silk weaving:								
Weavers:								
Male	1,637	44.52	70.5	16.8	57.0	13.6	31.41	7.48
Female	1,721	43.86	61.8	14.7	51.9	12.4	27.11	6.45
Assistants (over 20 years):								
Male	157	48.46	61.8	14.7	53.0	12.6	29.96	7.13
Female	150	46.88	49.5	11.8	42.2	10.0	23.19	5.52

Employment and Wages in the Railway Service of Great Britain

IN ITS issue for October 1933 the Ministry of Labor Gazette gives a summary of a report recently made public by the Ministry of Transport, relating to the numbers employed and the wages paid in the British railway service. The figures are for the first full week in March. The variation in the total number of employees is shown for the last 10 years as follows:

March 1924	700, 573	March 1929	642, 137
March 1925	702, 062	March 1930	656, 530
March 1926	689, 264	March 1931	615, 592
April 1927	683, 077	March 1932	597, 971
March 1928	677, 148	March 1933	566, 300

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

In table 1 are shown the numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March 1933:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS OF RAILWAY SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN, MARCH 1933

Department	Adults	Juniors
Officers, clerical and supervising staff	87,093	208
Traffic department	98,613	6,690
Goods and carriage staff	48,645	6,289
Maintenance-of-way section (conciliation grades)	54,414	111
Locomotive, carriage, and wagon department	96,433	2,061
Shop and artisan staff	90,433	10,504
Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses)	14,759	744
Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.)	26,123	1,882

The average salary for workers of the clerical and supervisory grades was 89s. 7d. ($21.80) [1] for the week ending March 11, 1933, as against 89s. 4d. ($21.74) for the week ending March 12, 1932. For shop and artisan workers average wages for these 2 weeks were 64s. 11d. ($15.80) and 65s. 4d. ($15.90), while for the conciliation grades they were 62s. 2d. ($15.13) and 61s. 8d. ($15.01).

Table 2 shows the average weekly wage and the average weekly earnings of adult males in certain of the principal grades in 1932 and 1933. The following explanation is given of what these figures mean:

The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piecework payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, traveling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following March 28, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. The average weekly salary or wage shown is the gross amount, but the effects of these deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments.

[1] Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=$4.8665. Average exchange rate in March 1932=$3.6393; in March 1933=$3.4328.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND EARNINGS OF RAILWAY WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN SPECIFIED WEEKS, 1932 AND 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=$4.8665. Average exchange rate in March 1932=$3.6393; in March 1933=$3.4328]

Class of worker	Week ended Mar. 11, 1933				Week ended Mar. 12, 1932			
	Average weekly wages		Average weekly earnings		Average weekly wages		Average weekly earnings	
	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency	British currency	United States currency
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Carriage cleaners	42 11	$10.44	48 8	$11.84	42 10	$10.42	49 6	$12.04
Carters	50 9	12.35	55 7	13.52	50 10	12.37	55 3	13.44
Checkers	54 6	13.26	57 7	14.01	54 6	13.26	57 4	13.95
Engine cleaners	54 10	13.34	55 9	13.57	54 6	13.26	55 3	13.44
Engineers and motormen	89 2	21.70	96 10	23.56	89 1	21.68	96 1	23.38
Firemen and assistant motormen	70 10	17.24	76 8	18.65	70 4	17.11	75 6	18.37
Guards	64 11	15.80	70 4	17.11	64 11	15.80	69 6	16.91
Maintenance-of-way men:								
Foremen	51 9	12.59	54 10	13.34	51 8	12.57	54 9	13.32
Laborers	43 11	10.69	46 2	11.23	44 2	10.75	47 8	11.60
Porters:								
Goods staff	44 8	10.87	47 10	11.64	44 6	10.83	47 8	11.60
Grade 2, traffic	40 4	9.81	43 5	10.56	40 4	9.81	43 2	10.50
Parcel	50 0	12.17	52 4	12.73	49 11	12.15	52 0	12.65
Shunters:								
Class 1	65 0	15.82	67 2	16.34	65 0	15.82	66 6	16.18
Class 3	55 0	13.38	56 10	13.83	55 0	13.38	56 5	13.73
Signal men	59 4	14.44	64 5	15.67	59 4	14.44	64 0	15.57
Ticket collectors:								
Class 1	58 1	14.13	62 4	15.17	58 1	14.13	63 2	15.37
Class 2	54 0	13.14	57 0	13.87	54 0	13.14	57 0	13.87
Mechanics and artisans:								
Locomotive, carriage, and truck department:								
Erectors, fitters, and turners	63 9	15.51	76 2	18.53	63 1	15.35	77 1	18.76
Carriage and truck builders and repairers	59 6	14.48	75 0	18.25	59 7	14.50	75 1	18.27
Machinists and machine men	55 10	13.59	69 3	16.85	55 9	13.57	70 9	17.22
Smiths	64 9	15.76	75 6	18.37	64 8	15.74	75 11	18.47
Laborers	46 0	11.19	53 10	13.10	46 0	11.19	53 8	13.06
Laborers (civil engineering)	46 6	11.31	49 0	11.92	46 7	11.33	49 9	12.11

Employment, Output, and Earnings in Mines of British India, 1932

A DECREASE in employment as compared with 1931, and a fall in average earnings in the principal coal fields are shown by the report of the chief inspector of mines in British India for the year ending December 31, 1932. The daily average of persons employed in and about the mines under the inspector's supervision was 204,658, as compared with 230,782 in 1931. The grouping of these workers by sex and place of employment is shown in table 1:

TABLE 1.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED IN MINES OF BRITISH INDIA, 1931 AND 1932

Place of employment	Men		Women	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Underground	98,885	96,196	16,841	14,711
In open workings	38,833	30,256	16,079	10,761
Surface	45,157	39,899	14,987	12,835
Total	182,875	166,351	47,907	38,307

Of the total number of women employed underground, 14,583 were in coal mines and 128 in salt mines. Regulations adopted in 1928 (see Monthly Labor Review, April 1930, p. 91) provided for the gradual abolition of the employment of women underground, and under these they are becoming a less and less important element in the force of underground workers. In 1932 they were 14.8 percent of the total number employed underground, as compared with 16.8 percent in 1931, 18.4 percent in 1930, 23 percent in 1929, and 29 percent in 1928. The inspector reports that the movement to dispense with such labor is progressing even more rapidly than the regulations require.

The statistics furnished in this report show that the number of women employed underground is well below the permissible percentage on July 1, 1932. In some coal mines very few women are now employed. For example, in one colliery in the Jharia coal field, women have been totally excluded since March 1. It is stated that the output per shift per person employed underground has increased from 2.7 tubs to 3.5 tubs since the exclusion of women. In one large colliery in the Raniganj coal field no women are employed in depillaring operations.

Employment, Output, and Earnings in Coalfields

THE number of persons employed in coal mines was 148,489 (9,778 less than in 1931). Of this number, 45,659 were males employed in cutting coal, 16,582 were males employed as loaders of coal, and 26,847 were women.

Table 2 shows the average output of coal per person employed in the different fields.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE OUTPUT OF COAL PER PERSON EMPLOYED ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND IN BRITISH INDIA

Field	1930–31	1932	Field	1930–31	1932
	Tons	*Tons*		*Tons*	*Tons*
British India	132	126	Baluchistan	60	72
Bengal and Bihar	135	128	Central Provinces	116	117
Assam	80	92	Punjab	54	55

The average production of coal is stated to be the lowest since 1926. The falling off is attributed in part to a lessened use of coal-cutting machines, and in part to a reduction in the number of days worked per week in the mines.

As to general conditions in the coal fields the following statement is made:

In Bengal and Bihar and Orissa there was an ample supply of mining labor. There was a general reduction in the rates paid to workmen. The weekly earnings of many miners were also adversely affected by the fact that many collieries only worked 3 and 4 days per week during a considerable part of the year. A number of collieries had again to close down owing to the lack of demand for the coal produced by them.

The average daily earnings per person in two leading coal fields for the month of December 1932 are shown in table 3:

TABLE 3.—DAILY AVERAGE EARNINGS IN TWO COAL FIELDS IN BRITISH INDIA IN DECEMBER 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of rupee at par=36.5 cents. Average exchange rate for December 1932 was 24.8 cents]

Class of worker and place of work	Jharia coal field (Bihar and Orissa)		Raniganj coal field (Bengal)	
	Indian currency	United States currency	Indian currency	United States currency
	Rs. a. p.	*Cents*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Cents*
Underground:				
Supervisors, foremen, and mates	1 3 0	43.3	1 0 6	37.6
Miners	0 9 9	22.2	0 9 3	21.1
Loaders	0 8 6	19.4	0 8 0	18.2
Skilled labor	0 10 9	24.5	0 10 9	24.5
Unskilled labor	0 7 9	17.7	0 7 6	17.1
Females	0 6 6	14.8	0 5 9	13.1
Open workings:				
Supervisors, foremen, and mates	0 14 9	33.6	0 12 9	29.1
Miners	0 8 6	19.4	0 6 0	13.7
Loaders	0 7 9	17.7	0 5 6	12.5
Skilled labor	0 10 0	22.8	0 6 0	13.7
Unskilled labor	0 7 9	17.7	0 5 0	11.4
Females	0 7 0	16.0	0 4 0	9.1
Surface:				
Clerical and supervising staff	1 3 0	43.3	1 0 3	37.1
Skilled labor	0 10 9	24.5	0 9 9	22.2
Unskilled labor	0 7 0	16.0	0 7 3	16.5
Females	0 5 3	12.0	0 4 9	10.8

In commenting on these figures, the inspector states that "the wages of coal miners in Jharia and Raniganj coal fields decreased by over 15 percent" as compared with the preceding year.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

March 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 15 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on public-works projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in March 1934

FACTORY employment and pay rolls continued to expand in March, employment increasing 4 percent over the month interval and pay rolls increasing 6.9 percent.

The Bureau's index of factory employment in March 1934 (80.8) reached the highest point recorded since December 1930, and the index of factory pay rolls (64.8) is the highest recorded since August 1931. Increases in employment between February and March have been shown in 12 of the preceding 15 years for which data are available. An increase in employment therefore at this time is not unexpected but in no previous year has the March gain been as pronounced as the increase registered this year. Pay rolls also normally increase in March as compared with February. In only one year (1920), however, has the March increase in pay rolls exceeded the gain shown in the current report.

A comparison of the index of factory employment in March 1934 with that of March 1933 (58.8) when, because of the closing of the banks, business activity was at an exceptionally low level, shows that employment in March 1934 was 37.4 percent above the level of March 1933, while a similar comparison with the March 1933 pay-roll index (37.1) shows a gain of 74.7 percent in the amount paid out in weekly factory wages.

The Bureau's index numbers of employment and pay roll in manufacturing industries have recently been adjusted to conform to the trends of employment and pay rolls as shown in Biennial Census of Manufactures reports over the period 1919–31 and the index base

has been shifted from the year 1926 to the average for the 3-year period 1923–25. A discussion of this revision appears in the section on page 1207 entitled, "Revision of Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries."

Increases in both employment and pay roll over the month interval were reported in each of the 14 major groups of manufacturing industries. The increases in employment in these groups ranged from 10.3 percent in the TRANSPORTATION GROUP to 0.6 percent in the PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP. The pay-roll increases in most instances exceeded the increases reported in employment. The sharp increase in employment in the TRANSPORTATION GROUP (10.3 percent) was reflected in pronounced gains in the automobile and locomotive industries, a number of the reporting firms in the latter industry having received orders through P.W.A. fund allotments. Substantial gains were also reported in the electric- and steam-car-building industry and the shipbuilding industry. The remaining industry surveyed under this group classification (aircraft) reported a decrease of 3.6 percent between February and March. Employment in the NON-FERROUS METALS GROUP increased 5.9 percent between February and March and pay rolls increased 8.8 percent. The gains in employment in this group ranged from 9.7 percent in the stamped and enameled ware industry to 0.2 percent in the smelting and refining industry. The clock and watch, the jewelry, and the brass, bronze, and copper products industries each reported gains of over 7 percent in employment. The MACHINERY GROUP showed gains of 5.3 percent in employment and 7.7 percent in pay roll, each of the 9 industries comprising this group reporting increased employment and pay roll over the month interval. The most pronounced percentage gains in employment were in the typewriter (7.5 percent), foundry and machine-shops (6.5 percent), and radio and phonograph (5.7 percent), industries. The gains in the machine-tool and agricultural-implement industries indicated a continuation of orders for machinery and farm equipment, and continued the expansion in employment which began in these two industries in May and June, respectively, of last year. The IRON AND STEEL GROUP showed an increase of 5.1 percent in employment and 12.3 percent in pay rolls, each of the 13 industries in this group reporting increased employment. Gains in employment of 10.9 percent each were reported in the stove and the iron and steel forgings industries, while other large gains were reported in the hardware (9.3 percent), cutlery and edge tools (7.8 percent), and tin cans and other tinware (7.3 percent), industries. The iron and steel *industry* reported a gain of 4.2 percent in employment coupled with an increase of 13.4 percent in pay roll, reflecting the improvement in steel plant operation. The STONE-CLAY-GLASS PRODUCTS GROUP reported gains of 4.6 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls.

Four of the five industries in this group (brick, cement, glass, and marble-slate-granite) are closely allied with the building-construction industry and normally show increased activity at this season of the year following a curtailment caused by severe winter-weather conditions. The increases in employment in each instance were substantial, ranging from 3.4 percent in the cement industry to 6.7 percent in the marble-slate-granite industry. Employment in the RUBBER PRODUCTS GROUP increased 4.1 percent and pay rolls increased 8.6 percent between February and March, the increases being due largely to the gains of 4.7 percent in employment and 9.4 percent in pay rolls in the rubber-tire and inner-tube industry. The RAILROAD REPAIR SHOP GROUP reported a gain of 3.9 percent in employment and the TOBACCO GROUP showed an increase of 3.7 percent in employment over the month interval. Employment in the TEXTILE GROUP increased 3.3 percent between February and March and pay rolls increased 6 percent over the month interval. Each of the wearing-apparel industries surveyed reported increased employment and pay rolls, the women's clothing industry reporting a gain of 9.7 percent in employment and the men's clothing industry a gain of 3.7 percent. In the fabrics division of the textile group, gains were reported in six of the eight industries surveyed. Two of the major industries in the fabrics group (cotton and knit goods) reported increases of 3.2 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively, while the woolen- and worsted-goods industry reported a seasonal loss of 4.3 percent in employment over the month interval and the silk-goods industry reported a decline of 0.9 percent. The LUMBER GROUP showed gains of 3 percent in employment and 4.6 per cent in pay roll. Each of the four industries in this group registered gains in employment between February and March, the sawmill and millwork industries reporting increases of 4 percent each combined with larger gains in pay-roll totals. The gains in employment in the four remaining manufacturing groups were as follows: LEATHER, 2.7 percent; FOOD, 2.4 percent; CHEMICALS, 2 percent; PAPER AND PRINTING, 0.6 percent.

Classifying the foregoing groups into "durable-goods" and "non-durable-goods" groups, the increases in factory employment and pay rolls over the month interval were more pronounced in the former group than in the latter. The Bureau's classification of "durable-

goods" industries is composed of the iron and steel, machinery, nonferrous metals, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, lumber, and stone-clay-glass groups. The total of these combined groups shows an increase of 5.6 percent in employment from February to March coupled with an increase of 10.3 percent in pay rolls, while the total of the remaining groups of manufacturing industries which are classified as "nondurable goods" shows gains of 2.7 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls. The durable-goods group has been more greatly affected by the existing business conditions than the nondurable-goods group. Employment in the durable-goods group in March 1934 was 33.1 percent below the level of 1929 and pay rolls have declined 51.4 percent over this same interval. In the nondurable-goods group, a similar comparison shows a decline of only 12.9 percent in employment coupled with a decrease of 27 percent in pay rolls. The substantial gains in employment and pay rolls over the month interval in the durable-goods group are due partially to employment created by orders placed through P.W.A. funds.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in March 1934 with that of March 1933, gains are noted in 87 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, and increased pay rolls are shown in 88 industries. In 29 industries, employment increased more than 50 percent over the year interval; in 4 of these 29 industries the gains were 100 percent or greater. A yearly comparison of the pay-roll indexes shows that in practically all industries the increases in pay rolls were more pronounced than the gains in employment. In the automobile industry, pay rolls in March 1934 were 241.8 percent higher than in March 1933. In three additional industries (iron and steel forgings, machine tools, and typewriters and parts) the pay-roll indexes in March 1934, were over 200 percent above the level of March 1933 pay-roll indexes. In 24 additional industries, the increases in pay rolls over the year interval ranged from 100.7 percent to 170.4 percent.

Per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing as a whole increased 2.9 percent over the month interval, 62 of the 90 manufacturing industries reporting increases from February to March.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

Average hours worked per week in the 90 manufacturing industries combined showed an increase of 1.7 percent over the month interval and average hourly earnings were 0.4 percent above the level of the preceding month. Of the 90 industries 62 reported increases in average hours worked per week in March, compared with February, and 55 industries showed gains in average hourly earnings over the month interval. These averages are computed from man-hour data supplied by 14,160 establishments. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries in which information covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry are available.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay roll (based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100) in March 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentages of change from February 1934 and March 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in March 1934 together with percentages of change from the previous month and from March of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in March 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from February 1934 and March 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for 85 of the separate manufacturing industries surveyed.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index, March 1934 (3-year average, 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index, March 1934 (3-year average, 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—	
		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933
ALL INDUSTRIES	80.8	+4.0	+37.4	64.8	+6.9	+74.7	$19.48	+2.9	+27.2	36.3	+1.7	+1.9	*Cents* 53.1	+0.4	+23.8
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**70.0**	**+5.1**	**+49.6**	**51.3**	**+12.3**	**+126.0**									
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	80.1	+2.2	+42.8	59.4	+8.0	+128.5	19.46	+5.6	+59.9	36.3	+2.3	+39.1	53.2	+3.7	+22.0
Cast-iron pipe	50.3	+1.4	+92.7	26.1	−3.2	+93.3	14.50	−4.5	+.3	29.5	−4.2	+.3	49.1	+.4	−4.1
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	79.9	+7.8	+48.5	57.2	+7.9	+115.0	19.05	+.1	+44.5	37.7	+2.2	+43.9	50.6	−1.6	+.4
Forgings, iron and steel	61.8	+10.9	+100.0	48.1	+12.3	+229.5	21.37	+1.3	+65.4	37.6	−.8	+40.7	57.1	+2.0	+10.7
Hardware	80.6	+9.3	+63.2	64.6	+16.1	+144.7	18.92	+6.2	+49.7	36.4	+5.8	+25.5	52.5	+.8	+16.2
Iron and steel	70.1	+4.2	+52.4	52.2	+13.4	+153.4	20.26	+8.8	+66.4	34.2	+7.9	+29.9	59.3	+.7	+30.6
Plumbers' supplies	57.2	+4.8	+14.4	30.1	+8.7	+14.9	15.61	+3.7	+.7	30.2	+3.1	−17.3	51.1	+1.4	+14.7
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	45.8	+.9	+20.8	27.7	+3.2	+56.5	19.64	+2.3	+29.7	34.5	+1.8	+9.9	56.9	+.7	+11.2
Stoves	83.7	+10.9	+71.5	57.0	+18.0	+113.5	18.91	+6.4	+25.3	36.1	+6.2	+15.4	51.6	−1.7	+9.2
Structural and ornamental metalwork	53.9	+2.2	+33.4	35.1	+4.7	+87.7	18.21	+2.5	+40.6	32.4	+.3	+15.7	55.4	−4.8	+18.1
Tin cans and other tinware	85.4	+7.3	+26.1	79.7	+13.1	+41.3	19.35	+5.4	+11.9	36.1	+8.7	−4.1	53.1	−2.2	+10.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	62.4	+2.2	+58.4	52.5	+8.1	+132.3	19.73	+5.8	+47.0	37.9	+3.8	+20.0	52.1	+2.6	+23.8
Wirework	125.5	+4.0	+48.9	99.5	+7.6	+107.3	19.31	+3.5	+39.3	34.5	+6.2	+10.5	56.1	−1.6	+28.6
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**76.8**	**+5.3**	**+63.1**	**55.8**	**+7.7**	**+113.0**									
Agricultural implements	75.9	+.5	+90.2	78.2	+3.4	+169.7	19.75	+3.0	+41.7	38.1	+2.1	+32.0	52.5	+1.0	+11.1
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	99.5	+1.4	+49.6	72.8	+1.4	+74.6	23.89	(2)	+16.6	37.2	+.3	+12.6	64.8	−.2	+6.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	61.8	+4.4	+41.7	43.8	+7.1	+71.8	19.73	+2.7	+20.7	33.7	+1.2	+25.3	57.9	(2)	+3.5
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	65.8	+4.7	+79.8	41.3	+4.4	+109.6	22.29	−.3	+15.9	36.0	+.3	+14.2	60.4	−.5	+6.0
Foundry and machine-shop products	68.3	+6.5	+59.2	49.9	+10.0	+123.8	20.23	+3.3	+41.6	36.0	+3.4	+31.2	56.4	(2)	+9.5
Machine tools	70.9	+4.7	+130.2	57.4	+5.9	+222.5	23.98	+1.2	+39.0	40.4	(2)	+29.6	59.2	+.9	+9.2
Radios and phonographs	187.6	+5.7	+109.4	101.5	+5.2	+111.9	17.48	−.5	+1.0	33.3	+4.1	+2.2	51.5	−3.2	+29.5
Textile machinery and parts	75.8	+2.2	+64.8	61.6	+1.7	+124.8	21.26	−.5	+36.3	37.0	−.5	+32.2	61.2	−.5	+13.9
Typewriters and parts	97.8	+7.5	+96.4	81.3	+9.5	+201.1	20.74	+1.9	+53.1	40.3	+.5	+34.4	51.3	+1.2	+13.5
Transportation equipment	**93.4**	**+10.3**	**+106.6**	**84.5**	**+17.4**	**+204.0**									
Aircraft	334.6	−3.6	+31.6	288.1	−5.4	+16.8	24.66	−1.9	−11.3	38.4	−1.8	−22.6	66.1	+1.7	+9.1
Automobiles	108.4	+11.3	+119.0	98.1	+19.2	+241.8	25.70	+7.0	+56.4	39.5	+5.1	+37.2	65.1	+2.0	+17.5
Car, electric and steam railroad	40.8	+6.1	+82.1	39.7	+9.0	+124.3	20.34	+2.7	+23.1	35.0	+1.2	+6.4	58.6	+1.6	+12.3
Locomotive	58.8	−.5	+1.1	58.8	−.5	+1.1	32.9	+1.9	−4.2	32.9	+1.9	−4.2	58.8	−.5	+1.1

Aircraft	334.6	−3.6	+31.6	288.1	−5.4	+16.8	24.66	−1.9	−11.3	38.4	−1.8	−22.6	66.1	+1.7	+9.1
Automobiles	108.4	+11.3	+119.0	98.1	+19.2	+241.8	25.70	+7.0	+56.4	39.5	+5.1	+37.2	65.1	+2.0	+17.5
Cars, electric and steam railroad	40.8	+6.1	+82.1	39.7	+9.0	+124.3	20.34	+2.7	+23.1	35.0	+1.2	+6.4	58.6	+1.6	+12.3
Locomotives	22.7	+16.6	+99.1	9.1	+18.2	+116.7	19.34	+1.4	+9.4	32.9	+1.9	−4.2	58.8	−.5	+1.1
Shipbuilding	69.3	+5.0	+43.8	52.4	+6.9	+61.2	22.10	+1.9	+12.5	31.0	+1.3	+.5	70.2	+.4	+15.4
Railroad repair shops	**55.5**	**+3.9**	**+9.7**	**48.5**	**+6.4**	**+27.3**									
Electric railroad	66.3	+.7	−1.2	58.6	+3.8	+3.5	26.49	+3.1	+4.5	44.8	+3.0	+.6	58.5	+1.0	+3.4
Steam railroad	54.7	+4.2	+10.7	47.9	+6.8	+30.5	24.28	+2.5	+17.9	38.9	+2.1	+15.5	61.9	+.3	+.8
Nonferrous metals and their products	**75.1**	**+5.9**	**+47.8**	**56.8**	**+8.8**	**+95.2**									
Aluminum manufactures	81.5	+2.4	+31.9	64.2	+5.1	+57.4	18.89	+2.6	+19.4	35.1	−2.2	−6.8	51.5	+3.6	+23.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products	78.1	+7.4	+58.4	56.3	+9.4	+118.2	19.97	+1.9	+37.6	37.4	+1.9	+27.2	53.5	+.4	+10.1
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	67.7	+7.7	+59.7	53.0	+6.1	+170.4	17.71	−1.4	+69.1	39.0	−1.0	+72.3	45.4	−.4	+6.8
Jewelry	65.1	+7.4	+34.5	48.9	+7.0	+63.0	18.31	−.4	+21.2	35.5	−1.9	+1.6	49.0	−.4	+13.2
Lighting equipment	64.4	+3.9	+57.8	51.3	+6.1	+86.5	18.74	+2.1	+17.7	37.2	+3.0	+16.0	51.3	−1.3	+3.1
Silverware and plated ware	69.4	+4.1	+36.3	50.3	+8.0	+75.9	20.03	+3.7	+28.4	38.9	+3.7	+14.3	51.0	+.2	+21.2
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	64.2	+.2	+52.9	39.9	+5.7	+80.5	20.11	+5.6	+18.2	38.5	+4.6	+6.6	51.9	+1.4	+14.1
Stamped and enameled ware	87.5	+9.7	+39.3	75.8	+14.6	+101.1	18.22	+4.5	+44.1	38.0	+3.5	+23.0	48.3	+1.3	+23.1
Lumber and allied products	**48.5**	**+3.0**	**+41.4**	**31.9**	**+4.6**	**+94.5**									
Furniture	63.0	+1.0	+28.8	41.1	+1.5	+86.0	14.90	+.5	+44.2	34.5	−.6	+13.5	42.7	+.2	+25.3
												+14.4			+19.4
Lumber:															
Millwork	37.6	+4.0	+35.7	23.2	+6.7	+77.1	15.05	+2.7	+30.0	35.5	+2.6	−.1	42.5	−.5	+45.7
Sawmills	32.6	+4.0	+52.3	20.7	+8.0	+115.6	14.30	+3.9	+41.3	34.8	+3.3	−32.2	42.3	+1.0	+49.0
Turpentine and rosin	101.4	+2.9	+50.2	46.2	−10.6	+59.9	11.83	−13.1	+6.7						
Stone, clay, and glass products	**52.1**	**+4.6**	**+41.2**	**34.7**	**+4.2**	**+63.7**									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	26.9	+5.1	+37.9	13.7	+4.4	+87.7	13.19	−.7	+35.0	30.7	[3]	+4.5	41.4	+.2	+27.7
Cement	42.4	+3.4	+30.1	24.1	+7.0	+46.1	17.22	+3.5	+11.7	31.9	+4.6	−10.6	53.6	+.2	+29.9
Glass	93.9	+4.9	+64.7	74.6	+1.6	+87.0	18.63	−3.1	+14.0	34.9	+.6	+3.1	53.5	−3.4	+13.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	29.6	+6.7	−8.6	18.9	+14.1	−7.8	19.83	+7.0	+.6	31.3	+3.0	+9.2	61.5	+2.3	+5.3
Pottery	71.7	+3.5	+35.0	47.2	+6.9	+65.6	17.05	+3.3	+22.3	34.4	+1.8	−3.0	49.5	−.2	+17.1
Textiles and their products	**100.0**	**+3.3**	**+31.6**	**82.6**	**+6.0**	**+82.7**									
Fabrics	**98.4**	**+2.1**	**+39.6**	**80.8**	**+3.2**	**+90.6**									
Carpets and rugs	72.6	+4.2	+59.2	55.0	+14.6	+116.5	17.52	+10.0	+35.9	35.1	+2.0	+4.6	50.7	+2.0	+28.9
Cotton goods	103.1	+3.3	+45.8	84.9	+5.4	+106.1	13.28	+2.1	+41.0	35.6	+1.7	−18.8	37.3	[3]	+73.5
Cotton small wares	93.8	+8.2	+43.0	80.3	+9.2	+84.2	16.53	+1.0	+28.6	37.7	+.8	−1.9	44.2	+1.1	+35.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	117.2	+3.6	+34.6	98.2	+1.7	+57.4	18.97	−1.9	+17.0	36.3	−1.6	−15.3	51.6	−.4	+37.5
Hats, fur-felt	84.9	+2.1	+21.3	79.7	+1.6	+64.0	20.49	−.5	+35.1	31.0	+1.0	−.3	68.4	−1.4	+60.1
Knit goods	112.3	+4.9	+23.1	107.0	+8.2	+74.3	16.14	+3.1	+41.1	35.7	+3.5	−6.4	45.3	−.2	+50.5
Silk and rayon goods	84.7	−.9	+36.0	68.3	−1.8	+90.8	15.06	−.9	+39.9	34.6	−3.1	−7.6	42.9	+1.2	+47.2
Woolen and worsted goods	82.3	−4.3	+50.7	60.8	−5.6	+100.7	17.05	−1.3	+33.1	34.6	−2.8	−3.9	49.1	+.8	+11.6
Wearing apparel	**99.4**	**+6.4**	**+16.3**	**81.4**	**+12.6**	**+69.9**									
Clothing, men's	88.7	+3.7	+16.9	65.9	+8.8	+63.1	17.61	+4.9	+39.7	32.2	+5.9	−6.6	52.7	−1.1	+54.9
												−8.9			+59.3
Clothing, women's	130.5	+9.7	+17.7	108.3	+15.1	+80.5	21.35	+4.9	+54.2						
Corsets and allied garments	95.1	+4.0	+4.6	91.1	+6.3	+43.2	16.71	+2.2	+37.0	35.7	+3.2	+8.9	46.4	−1.5	+30.4
Men's furnishings	110.1	+9.1	+12.3	80.0	+12.8	+50.1	13.95	+3.3	+33.4	36.4	+6.1	−3.3	36.9	−.5	+54.7
												−8.4			+80.2
Millinery	86.3	+2.8	+10.9	84.4	+18.4	+67.8	21.83	+15.2	+51.2						
												−11.8			+53.1
Shirts and collars	105.0	+6.5	+17.3	95.2	+13.4	+69.1	13.44	+6.5	+43.9						
Leather and its manufactures	**92.7**	**+2.7**	**+15.7**	**84.4**	**+3.3**	**+58.9**									
Boots and shoes	92.2	+2.9	+11.5	84.1	+3.9	+58.1	18.83	+.9	+41.7	37.8	−2.3	−17.9	45.0	+1.8	+50.1
Leather	95.1	+1.6	+34.9	83.9	+1.6	+59.5	20.33	[3]	+18.6	37.4	−.3	−8.9	52.2	+.6	+32.6

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed.

[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

[3] No change.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index, March 1934 (3-year average, 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index, March 1934 (3-year average, 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—	
		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933
													Cents		
Food and kindred products	**96.2**	**+2.4**	**+24.9**	**82.2**	**+1.4**	**+35.2**									
Baking	110.3	+1.8	+16.6	91.8	+.5	+21.9	21.77	−1.3	+4.7	40.9	+.7	−6.5	51.3	−1.5	+12.9
Beverages	147.7	+4.4	+94.3	138.3	+7.6	+129.7	28.32	+3.1	+17.9	38.8	+1.3	−3.4	73.5	+1.7	+26.4
Butter	76.8	+3.4	+11.6	58.4	+3.3	+8.1	20.39	−.1	−2.7			−16.9			+17.9
Canning and preserving	67.7	+24.8	+62.4	67.2	+18.1	+82.1	12.91	−5.4	+29.9	33.2	−4.9	−2.5	38.3	−.5	+9.7
Confectionery	80.3	+1.4	+16.7	68.0	+1.2	+51.4	15.40	−.3	+29.4	36.9	−1.3	+2.4	41.2	+.2	+28.2
Flour	74.6	−1.0	+19.6	60.2	−2.3	+24.4	20.28	−1.4	+4.3	38.7	−2.0	−17.5	52.3	+1.0	+23.8
Ice cream	59.2	+3.7	+8.0	46.5	+5.0	+10.5	24.56	+1.2	+2.6	41.7	+1.7	−16.0	58.5	−1.2	+15.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	92.8	−2.9	+22.6	75.9	−3.4	+38.5	20.72	−.5	+13.1	38.6	−1.3	−8.7	53.0	+.8	+21.8
Sugar, beet	31.8	+2.1	−1.2	29.1	−1.1	+2.8	24.44	−3.1	+3.8	39.4	−3.7	−23.2	65.3	+.2	+34.3
Sugar refining, cane	86.2	+3.5	+18.9	66.5	+.1	−.3	20.48	−3.3	−16.1	36.3	−2.7	−17.5	55.4	−2.5	+7.2
Tobacco manufactures	**64.4**	**+3.7**	**+20.8**	**45.8**	**+.7**	**+37.1**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	81.1	+.2	+13.1	72.2	−2.6	+35.7	13.84	−2.7	+20.2	36.3	−3.2	−5.4	37.3	+.8	+25.3
Cigars and cigarettes	62.2	+4.2	+22.2	42.5	+1.4	+37.5	12.27	−2.7	+12.5	33.7	−5.3	−7.7	36.1	+2.6	+13.0
Paper and printing	**93.7**	**+.6**	**+17.1**	**77.7**	**+2.2**	**+23.1**									
Boxes, paper	83.8	+3.8	+22.7	74.8	+7.4	+46.4	18.59	+3.5	+19.2	37.2	+1.6	−2.4	49.6	+1.6	+23.9
Paper and pulp	104.4	+1.9	+31.3	78.6	+2.8	+48.6	18.60	+.8	+13.0	36.9	+.3	−5.1	50.3	+.4	+19.9
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	83.5	−1.8	+9.9	68.9	+.9	+16.8	25.85	+2.8	+6.5	36.4	+.6	+.3	71.3	+1.3	+4.7
Newspapers and periodicals	98.2	+.2	+9.0	85.7	+2.0	+11.3	31.56	+1.7	+2.2	36.8	+.8	−5.4	84.4	+.1	+8.6
Chemicals and allied products	**112.8**	**+2.0**	**+32.9**	**89.1**	**+2.2**	**+36.4**									
Chemicals	107.7	+2.7	+46.1	89.1	+1.2	+50.3	22.97	−1.5	+3.3	38.7	−1.3	−6.1	60.4	+1.2	+9.4
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	95.5	−14.0	+15.9	84.9	−13.3	+29.6	10.46	+.8	+12.1	42.0	−3.2	−29.1	25.2	+3.7	+53.9
Druggists' preparations	103.1	+.7	+19.5	92.6	+.9	+23.1	19.86	+.2	+3.1	38.4	+1.3	+2.1	49.5	−1.0	+7.7
Explosives	94.7	−.9	+43.1	70.5	+2.5	+65.9	21.31	+3.5	+15.9	35.5	+1.7	+.4	61.3	+.3	+9.4
Fertilizers	160.4	+32.1	+88.7	107.3	+31.5	+107.5	10.91	−.4	+10.6	33.0	+4.1	−21.9	33.3	−4.3	+44.5
Paints and varnishes	98.4	+.8	+32.8	77.1	+3.5	+52.7	21.31	+2.6	+14.8	39.0	+2.4	+6.1	53.7	(2)	+9.5
Petroleum refining	110.2	−.4	+17.2	92.0	+1.4	+15.7	26.67	+1.8	−1.2	34.9	+.9	−12.1	73.4	+1.7	+17.1
Rayon and allied products	321.9	−1.0	+35.0	218.2	−.8	+50.6	17.90	+.2	+11.2	37.5	+.3	−9.0	47.8	+.2	+24.2
Soap	103.1	+5.2	+26.3	88.4	+5.8	+32.3	20.92	+.5	+4.4	39.3	+1.0	−9.6	52.3	−.8	+12.6
Rubber products	**88.1**	**+4.1**	**+47.3**	**70.8**	**+8.6**	**+117.2**									
Rubber boots and shoes	55.3	−1.5	+31.4	48.3	+1.1	+90.2	17.27	+2.7	+44.6	34.5	+5.2	+77.1	46.3	−.2	+31.6
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	131.8	+2.0	+43.1	106.0	+8.4	+84.0	18.87	+6.3	+28.3	36.8	+5.1	+.3	50.1	+1.2	+20.8
Rubber tires and inner tubes	78.1	+4.7	+51.7	63.4	+9.4	+148.6	25.13	+4.4	+64.3	33.5	+4.4	+37.4	76.6	+.7	+36.9

[1] See footnote 1, p. 7.

[2] No change.

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

In the following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay roll in all manufacturing industries combined, and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the months of January, February, and March 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923–25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment and pay roll (which have now been adjusted to conform with Census trends over the period 1919–31) and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay roll for all manufacturing industries combined does not include the manufactured gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's power and light industry), or the motion-picture industry.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MARCH 1934

Year and month	Total manufacturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not including transportation equipment	Transportation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their products
	Employment					
1919 average	8,983,900	858,600	1,026,800	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	9,065,600	926,300	1,131,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	6,890,700	572,400	680,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	7,592,700	722,500	717,400	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	8,724,900	892,400	928,600	606,200	523,700	(1)
1924	8,083,700	833,700	835,400	524,500	464,900	(1)
1925	8,328,200	851,200	870,500	559,600	458,100	(1)
1926	8,484,400	880,200	946,700	558,600	460,700	(1)
1927	8,288,400	834,900	897,800	495,100	428,900	(1)
1928	8,285,800	829,800	922,500	541,900	404,000	(1)
1929	8,785,600	881,000	1,105,700	583,200	398,200	(1)
1930	7,668,400	766,200	918,700	451,800	353,800	(1)
1931	6,484,300	598,400	687,000	373,800	309,000	209,000
1932	5,374,200	458,100	494,600	315,700	257,400	164,200
1933	5,778,400	503,400	517,100	305,600	250,600	175,200
1934: January	6,146,000	545,500	614,700	401,200	254,500	190,200
February	6,514,200	572,200	640,100	477,300	257,400	200,400
March	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
	Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	$198,145,000	$23,937,000	$24,534,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	238,300,000	30,531,000	31,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	155,008,000	14,049,000	16,450,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	165,406,000	17,400,000	16,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	210,065,000	25,442,000	24,618,000	$18,532,000	$14,856,000	(1)
1924	195,376,000	23,834,000	22,531,000	15,636,000	12,972,000	(1)
1925	204,665,000	24,680,000	23,843,000	17,478,000	12,847,000	(1)
1926	211,061,000	25,875,000	26,310,000	17,126,000	13,025,000	(1)
1927	206,980,000	24,289,000	25,095,000	15,450,000	12,475,000	(1)
1928	208,334,000	24,740,000	26,334,000	17,494,000	11,817,000	(1)
1929	221,937,000	26,568,000	31,761,000	18,136,000	12,255,000	(1)

[1] Comparable data not available.

[1] See footnote 1, p. 7.

[1] No change.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MARCH 1934—Contd

Year and month	Total manufacturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not including transportation equipment	Transportation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their products
	Weekly pay rolls—Continued					
1930	$180,507,000	$21,126,000	$24,197,000	$12,076,000	$10,316,000	(1)
1931	137,256,000	13,562,000	15,135,000	9,008,000	8,366,000	$4,622,000
1932	93,757,000	7,164,000	8,546,000	7,012,000	5,793,000	2,865,000
1933	98,623,000	8,925,000	8,975,000	6,799,000	5,652,000	3,039,000
1934: January	109,806,000	10,134,000	11,260,000	9,072,000	5,710,000	3,452,000
February	123,395,000	11,269,000	12,253,000	12,394,000	6,185,000	3,826,000
March	131,852,000	12,650,000	13,199,000	14,546,000	6,577,000	4,163,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
	Employment					
1919 average	863,800	302,700	1,052,600	507,800	1,609,400	349,600
1920	821,200	314,500	1,045,300	519,400	1,612,400	318,600
1921	703,000	253,000	994,300	473,900	1,509,400	280,100
1922	894,300	299,600	1,054,900	487,800	1,585,500	314,600
1923	932,100	351,400	1,164,400	499,300	1,714,300	344,800
1924	901,300	346,400	1,041,900	455,800	1,545,500	311,700
1925	921,600	352,700	1,109,500	466,500	1,627,400	314,200
1926	922,300	363,500	1,095,700	472,800	1,628,000	312,700
1927	864,100	349,800	1,119,200	501,400	1,694,400	316,000
1928	848,100	334,900	1,062,400	513,100	1,651,300	309,400
1929	876,500	328,500	1,095,900	536,700	1,706,900	318,600
1930	699,400	280,800	950,400	497,700	1,513,000	295,100
1931	516,900	222,800	886,700	472,000	1,421,000	272,800
1932	377,800	156,000	794,100	401,800	1,250,300	255,500
1933	406,100	157,500	952,600	418,100	1,432,700	269,400
1934: January	418,800	165,700	988,400	385,900	1,437,100	268,200
February	432,600	174,400	1,065,800	442,800	1,577,300	292,100
March	445,400	182,500	1,087,900	471,300	1,629,400	299,900
	Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	$16,549,000	$6,397,000	$17,494,000	$10,121,000	$28,440,000	$6,978,000
1920	20,358,000	8,239,000	21,005,000	12,124,000	34,115,000	7,437,000
1921	13,161,000	5,907,000	17,235,000	10,266,000	28,284,000	6,040,000
1922	15,234,000	6,442,000	17,747,000	10,438,000	28,962,000	6,711,000
1923	18,526,000	8,726,000	21,590,000	10,919,000	33,511,000	7,472,000
1924	18,228,000	8,926,000	19,014,000	9,804,000	29,712,000	6,654,000
1925	18,824,000	8,985,000	20,497,000	10,284,000	31,795,000	6,831,000
1926	18,997,000	9,257,000	20,241,000	10,297,000	31,731,000	6,909,000
1927	17,916,000	8,929,000	21,135,000	11,123,000	33,817,000	7,009,000
1928	17,454,000	8,541,000	19,510,000	11,114,000	32,199,000	6,696,000
1929	18,062,000	8,323,000	20,251,000	11,476,000	33,321,000	6,915,000
1930	13,464,000	6,828,000	16,167,000	9,680,000	27,115,000	5,748,000
1931	8,641,000	4,786,000	14,308,000	8,338,000	23,799,000	5,035,000
1932	4,656,000	2,588,000	10,367,000	5,733,000	16,947,000	4,060,000
1933	4,900,000	2,455,000	12,664,000	5,757,000	19,394,000	4,394,000
1934: January	5,075,000	2,655,000	13,647,000	5,850,000	20,526,000	4,716,000
February	5,650,000	2,956,000	15,948,000	7,473,000	24,676,000	5,708,000
March	5,909,000	3,081,000	16,457,000	8,414,000	26,164,000	5,896,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO MARCH 1934—Contd.

Year and month	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
	Employment				
1919 average	733,600	157,000	510,100	(1)	(1)
1920	713,000	154,000	549,100	(1)	(1)
1921	626,400	149,900	467,100	(1)	(1)
1922	651,400	146,400	489,400	(1)	(1)
1923	681,900	146,300	527,400	342,700	137,800
1924	657,800	136,700	529,200	322,200	123,200
1925	664,400	132,100	537,100	334,200	141,800
1926	664,400	125,700	553,600	355,100	141,200
1927	679,400	129,300	553,500	346,700	142,000
1928	707,100	125,600	558,300	342,500	149,200
1929	753,500	116,100	591,500	384,800	149,100
1930	731,100	108,300	574,100	364,700	115,500
1931	650,500	99,700	511,800	316,800	99,200
1932	577,100	88,600	451,700	279,700	87,800
1933	631,000	82,700	458,400	315,400	99,300
1934: January	628,700	75,400	490,700	359,200	110,100
February	627,800	85,900	494,500	368,300	113,600
March	643,100	89,100	497,600	375,600	118,300
	Weekly pay rolls				
1919	$14,879,000	$2,386,000	$10,873,000	(1)	(1)
1920	16,698,000	2,772,000	14,729,000	(1)	(1)
1921	14,333,000	2,325,000	12,259,000	(1)	(1)
1922	14,142,000	2,206,000	12,762,000	(1)	(1)
1923	15,296,000	2,317,000	14,304,000	$8,499,000	$3,500,000
1924	15,155,000	2,213,000	14,797,000	8,013,000	3,223,000
1925	15,268,000	2,147,000	15,506,000	8,444,000	3,676,000
1926	15,503,000	2,049,000	16,478,000	9,055,000	3,707,000
1927	15,838,000	2,025,000	16,501,000	8,978,000	3,810,000
1928	16,388,000	1,916,000	16,691,000	8,997,000	4,069,000
1929	17,344,000	1,819,000	17,771,000	10,068,000	3,986,000
1930	16,593,000	1,617,000	17,036,000	9,334,000	2,934,000
1931	14,173,000	1,336,000	14,461,000	7,643,000	2,165,000
1932	11,308,000	1,052,000	11,126,000	5,861,000	1,555,000
1933	11,604,000	944,000	10,299,000	6,179,000	1,740,000
1934: January	12,301,000	886,000	11,045,000	7,035,000	2,036,000
February	12,352,000	1,012,000	11,297,000	7,257,000	2,261,000
March	12,522,000	1,019,000	11,550,000	7,417,000	2,455,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Revision of Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has revised its index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to March 1934. Hereafter the Bureau's indexes will be based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100 as recommended by the advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor.

Two radical changes have been made in the indexes. First, the indexes for each of the 90 separate industries surveyed each month have been adjusted to conform with the figures on employment and pay rolls for previous years through 1931 as published by the Bureau of the Census. Similar adjustments have been made for each of the 14 groups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole.

This change has been made so that the indexes may reflect as accurately as possible the changes in total factory employment and pay rolls, not only from month to month, but also over a period of years. The Bureau's indexes are based on returns supplied by representative manufacturing establishments in each of the industries surveyed. The establishments supplying these monthly data employ approximately 50 percent of all factory wage earners of the country, and their combined reports indicate with close accuracy the short-time trend in employment and pay rolls. The former indexes did not, however, accurately reflect the long-time trends. They did not fully portray the increases resulting from the establishment of new plants, or the decreases brought about by the permanent shut-down of establishments not included in the Bureau's sample. Such changes are shown only by the complete coverage of every plant in each industry, as made by the Biennial Census of Manufactures. As now adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes make allowance for new establishments coming into existence, and old establishments dropping out in the years prior to 1932.

A second change in the revised series of index numbers is the shifting of the base from the 12-month average for 1926 to the average for the 3-year period, 1923–25. Henceforth, the average for these years will equal 100 in the Bureau's indexes. This broader base was selected as preferable to the single-year base, not only because it minimizes any unusual condition which would greatly affect the relative position of any industry in any single year, but also to place the Bureau's indexes on a base similar to a number of other official and private series of indexes on employment, pay rolls, and production.

Data for the nonmanufacturing industries are also being revised and improved by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More than 100,000 additional firms in the field of wholesale and retail trade, real estate, building construction, dyeing and cleaning, and laundries, have recently been added to the roll of establishments reporting to the Bureau.

The advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor, which recommended these changes and improvements, was appointed at the request of Secretary Perkins by the American Statistical Association. The committee consists of Bryce M. Stewart, director of research of Industrial Relations Counselors; Ewan Clague, director of research, Community Council of Philadelphia; Meredith B. Givens, Social Science Research Council; Ralph G. Hurlin, director of statistical research, Russell Sage Foundation; Aryness Joy, Office of the Economic Advisor to the Executive Council; Murray W. Latimer, Industrial Relations Counselors; Howard B. Myers, bureau of statistics and research, Illinois Department of Labor; Morris A. Copeland,

executive secretary, Central Statistical Board; and J. Frederic Dewhurst, Twentieth Century Fund.

A bulletin containing the revised index numbers by months from January 1919 to December 1933 for each of the separate manufacturing industries, the several groups of industries, and all manufacturing industries combined, is now in the course of preparation. This bulletin also explains the method used in adjusting the former series of index numbers to conform with the yearly averages published in biennial census reports.

The revised general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for the manufacturing industries from January 1919 to March 1934, inclusive, as adjusted to the biennial census and recomputed on the new base (1923–25 equals 100), and a chart of these indexes follow.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1919 TO MARCH 1934, INCLUSIVE

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	Employment															
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	-----
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	-----
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	-----
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	-----
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	-----
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	-----
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	-----
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	-----
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	-----
Average	**107.2**	**108.2**	**82.3**	**90.6**	**104.1**	**96.5**	**99.4**	**101.2**	**98.9**	**98.9**	**104.8**	**91.5**	**77.4**	**64.1**	**69.0**	[1] **77.3**
	Pay rolls															
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	-----
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	-----
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	-----
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	-----
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	-----
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	-----
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	-----
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	-----
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	-----
Average	**97.4**	**117.1**	**76.2**	**81.3**	**103.3**	**96.1**	**100.6**	**103.8**	**101.8**	**102.4**	**109.1**	**88.7**	**67.5**	**46.1**	**48.5**	[1] **59.8**

[1] Average for 3 months.

For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay roll for March 1934 based on the 12-month average for 1926 as 100. These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes over the previous

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3 year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Payrolls
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
52 Industries = 53 Industries
60 Industries
62 Industries
90 Industries

month from those shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors, and the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry. The indexes are presented in table 4, which follows.

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR 1926=100) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, AND ALL MANUFACTURING COMBINED, FOR MARCH 1934

Group	Employment index	Pay-roll index
All manufacturing	76.3	59.5
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	73.7	51.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	68.0	48.7
Transportation equipment	89.7	80.9
Railroad repair shops	51.5	44.4
Nonferrous metals and their products	72.4	54.4
Lumber and allied products	45.8	28.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	52.0	33.6
Textiles and their products	89.8	72.0
Fabrics	95.1	77.2
Wearing apparel	77.3	61.7
Leather and its manufactures	87.7	72.2
Food and kindred products	93.4	77.5
Tobacco manufactures	72.1	52.8
Paper and printing	89.8	72.2
Chemicals and allied products	103.9	81.5
Rubber products	88.0	71.5

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in March 1934

THE general expansion in employment in the manufacturing industries was also evidenced in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 12 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries reporting increases in both employment and pay roll between February and March. Data for the building construction industry are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

The most pronounced percentage gain in employment over the month interval was a seasonal increase in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry of 8.3 percent combined with an increase of 14.8 percent in pay rolls. The pronounced percentage gain in pay rolls in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry was exceeded, however, by the gain of 25.2 percent in the anthracite-mining industry, which was caused by increased production. Employment in the anthracite-mining industry increased 6.9 percent. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported increases, largely seasonal, of 6.4 percent in employment and 11.7 percent in pay rolls, and the group of retail-trade stores, reflecting the effects of the Easter trade, reported a substantial gain in employment with a less pronounced gain in earnings.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay roll, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week,

and average hourly earnings in March 1934 for 13 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from February 1934 and March 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay roll, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for the banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate group. Indexes of employment and pay roll for the latter group have been temporarily discontinued.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index, March 1934 (12-month average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index, March 1934 (12-month average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1934	Percentage change from—	
		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933		February 1934	March 1933
													Cents		
Coal mining:															
Anthracite	67.5	+6.9	+23.6	82.4	+25.2	+68.9	$35.57	+17.0	+36.6	43.7	+16.2	+38.7	81.8	+0.7	−1.3
Bituminous	77.8	+2.2	+15.1	58.9	+7.9	+91.9	19.44	+5.5	+66.7	34.0	+6.3	+35.4	57.5	−.9	+21.1
Metalliferous mining	39.8	−1.1	+32.7	25.9	−.4	+48.9	21.27	+.7	+12.2	38.7	−1.0	+.2	54.3	+1.9	+13.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	42.0	+8.3	+19.7	24.1	+14.8	+35.4	15.19	+5.9	+13.2	33.5	+6.3	−2.7	45.6	+.7	+17.7
Crude-petroleum producing	72.8	+.5	+28.8	52.5	+3.9	+23.5	27.20	+3.3	−4.1	35.1	+1.2	−24.4	76.4	+.4	+17.3
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.0	+.3	−4.4	70.4	+3.8	−1.7	27.28	+3.5	+2.9	37.9	+.5	+.2	72.5	+2.8	+3.0
Power and light	81.7	+.7	+6.2	75.6	+1.7	+5.1	28.89	+1.0	−1.1	40.1	[2]	−7.9	72.0	+.8	+9.0
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.7	+1.0	+2.7	62.2	+3.5	+4.7	27.74	+2.5	+2.0	46.1	+2.0	+.7	59.3	+4.2	+5.3
Trade:															
Wholesale	83.6	+.7	+14.4	65.7	+1.7	+15.1	26.14	+.9	+.6	42.3	+1.2	−10.5	60.7	−.8	+14.2
Retail	87.2	+4.1	+22.1	69.5	+2.7	+26.1	19.42	−1.4	+3.2	39.0	[2]	−12.9	50.7	−1.9	+14.6
Hotels (cash payments only) [3]	86.4	+1.9	+19.3	66.6	+2.1	+24.5	13.16	+.2	+4.3	47.9	−.8	−6.5	26.6	+1.1	+14.3
Laundries	[6] 79.2	+1.0	+4.1	[6] 62.7	+1.7	+13.2	14.82	+.7	+8.8	39.0	+.8	−5.2	37.6	[2]	+13.9
Dyeing and cleaning	[6] 72.4	+6.4	+10.0	[6] 51.7	+11.7	+32.9	17.66	+5.1	+20.8	40.0	+2.6	−9.6	44.3	+1.4	+31.0
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate	[4]	[5]−.2	[5]+2.8	[4]	[5]−.5	[5]+3.5	32.74	[5]−.2	[5]+.7	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information.
[2] No change.
[3] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] Not available.
[5] Weighted.
[6] Revised to conform with trend shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1931 through March 1934, in these industries.

A revision, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries has been made for the laundries and the dyeing and cleaning industries for the available months, January 1931 through March 1934, to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931–MARCH 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	90.6	76.2	52.5	64.1	89.3	61.5	43.2	73.2	93.9	80.8	69.8	75.8	73.3	47.0	36.1	51.3
February	89.5	71.2	58.7	63.2	101.9	57.3	56.8	65.8	91.5	77.4	69.3	76.1	68.3	47.0	37.2	54.6
March	82.0	73.7	54.6	67.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	82.4	88.8	75.2	67.6	77.8	65.2	46.8	30.7	58.9
April	85.2	70.1	51.6	.....	75.2	72.0	37.4	.....	85.9	65.5	63.7	.....	58.6	33.9	26.6	.....
May	80.3	66.9	43.2	.....	76.1	58.0	30.0	.....	82.4	62.6	61.2	.....	54.4	30.7	26.9	.....
June	76.1	53.0	39.5	.....	66.7	37.4	34.3	.....	78.4	60.5	61.3	.....	52.4	27.3	29.2	.....
July	65.1	44.5	43.8	.....	53.7	34.5	38.2	.....	76.4	58.6	63.2	.....	50.4	24.4	33.6	.....
August	67.3	49.2	47.7	.....	56.4	41.4	46.6	.....	77.0	59.4	68.6	.....	50.6	26.4	43.3	.....
September	80.0	55.8	56.8	.....	64.9	47.0	60.7	.....	80.4	62.4	71.8	.....	53.6	30.2	44.1	.....
October	86.8	63.9	56.9	.....	91.1	66.7	61.6	.....	81.3	67.0	68.0	.....	56.2	37.8	44.1	.....
November	83.5	62.7	61.0	.....	79.5	51.0	47.8	.....	81.1	69.4	74.8	.....	54.6	38.0	50.7	.....
December	79.8	62.3	54.5	.....	78.4	56.2	44.3	.....	81.2	70.0	75.4	.....	52.3	37.7	50.8	.....
Average	80.5	62.5	51.7	[1]64.9	75.4	53.7	45.8	[1]73.8	83.2	67.4	67.9	[1]76.5	57.5	35.6	37.8	[1]54.9

Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.6	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April	63.9	43.3	29.4	.....	51.4	25.0	16.4	.....	76.1	48.6	39.3	.....	62.6	30.0	20.2	.....
May	62.4	38.3	30.0	.....	49.3	23.8	17.0	.....	75.0	50.6	43.4	.....	62.3	32.3	23.8	.....
June	60.0	32.2	31.5	.....	46.1	20.1	18.3	.....	72.3	49.5	47.3	.....	60.1	30.0	27.5	.....
July	56.2	29.5	33.0	.....	41.3	16.9	19.0	.....	71.0	49.5	49.5	.....	57.3	29.1	28.4	.....
August	55.8	28.6	36.8	.....	40.2	16.5	21.9	.....	68.9	51.1	51.6	.....	55.1	29.7	29.9	.....
September	55.5	29.3	38.9	.....	40.0	17.0	23.9	.....	66.6	52.4	52.6	.....	51.2	30.5	29.3	.....
October	53.8	30.5	40.7	.....	37.4	18.0	25.9	.....	64.5	52.4	53.2	.....	48.7	30.1	31.2	.....
November	52.8	31.9	40.6	.....	35.1	18.7	25.6	.....	59.3	49.4	51.1	.....	43.3	27.1	28.3	.....
December	51.2	33.3	40.6	.....	34.3	18.7	26.2	.....	53.9	42.3	45.3	.....	36.9	22.1	24.4	.....
Average	59.1	36.5	34.6	[1]39.9	44.8	21.6	20.6	[1]25.7	67.4	49.0	44.9	[1]40.1	53.4	29.1	24.7	[1]22.1

Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April	69.8	54.9	56.8	.....	66.3	44.5	40.1	.....	88.1	81.2	72.3	.....	95.0	83.4	67.8	.....
May	67.8	54.5	56.9	.....	64.7	47.1	41.6	.....	87.4	80.6	70.1	.....	94.1	82.8	68.5	.....
June	65.0	54.2	58.0	.....	62.7	44.8	40.6	.....	86.9	79.9	69.2	.....	95.0	82.1	66.6	.....
July	65.3	55.4	59.5	.....	59.2	44.6	42.2	.....	86.6	79.1	68.5	.....	93.3	79.6	66.7	.....
August	62.4	57.4	60.8	.....	56.3	42.9	42.5	.....	85.9	78.1	68.1	.....	92.3	79.1	66.1	.....
September	61.2	56.2	66.2	.....	55.2	41.9	44.4	.....	85.0	77.4	68.3	.....	92.1	75.9	64.6	.....
October	60.4	56.8	70.6	.....	54.4	42.5	50.1	.....	84.1	76.2	68.7	.....	91.6	75.7	67.0	.....
November	57.6	56.5	72.2	.....	52.0	42.4	50.3	.....	83.5	75.5	68.9	.....	89.7	74.3	67.7	.....
December	58.2	57.2	75.0	.....	54.9	41.7	53.2	.....	83.1	74.8	69.4	.....	92.7	73.5	67.7	.....
Average	65.7	55.3	62.2	[1]72.8	61.7	44.1	44.1	[1]52.0	86.6	79.1	70.4	[1]70.0	93.7	81.1	68.2	[1]69.1

[1] Average for 3 months.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931–MARCH 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	99.2	89.3	77.7	82.2	98.6	88.4	73.0	73.8	86.9	79.5	70.6	70.5	85.6	75.4	60.9	59.2
February	97.8	87.2	77.4	81.2	99.7	86.0	71.6	74.4	86.6	78.9	70.4	71.0	87.1	74.8	60.6	60.1
March	96.7	85.5	76.9	81.7	102.4	85.4	71.9	75.6	86.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	88.1	73.6	59.4	62.2
April	97.1	84.8	76.9	-----	97.6	82.4	69.4	-----	86.8	78.0	69.5	-----	86.6	71.8	58.1	-----
May	97.6	84.0	76.9	-----	98.7	84.2	69.9	-----	85.9	76.9	69.1	-----	85.1	72.2	58.2	-----
June	97.2	83.2	77.3	-----	98.3	80.5	69.9	-----	85.3	76.5	69.3	-----	84.8	70.2	58.0	-----
July	96.7	82.3	77.5	-----	97.4	78.7	70.0	-----	85.6	75.6	69.4	-----	83.3	66.4	57.4	-----
August	95.9	81.5	78.1	-----	96.2	76.7	70.9	-----	84.8	74.1	69.5	-----	81.9	63.8	58.2	-----
September	94.7	81.0	80.3	-----	94.3	74.7	71.8	-----	84.0	73.5	69.7	-----	81.2	62.5	57.8	-----
October	92.7	79.9	82.2	-----	93.2	74.4	76.2	-----	82.7	72.3	70.6	-----	79.0	61.5	59.8	-----
November	91.3	79.1	82.6	-----	93.3	73.2	74.5	-----	81.5	71.8	71.0	-----	79.7	61.7	59.4	-----
December	90.3	78.4	81.8	-----	91.2	73.2	74.4	-----	79.9	71.4	70.8	-----	77.8	61.9	59.6	-----
Average	95.6	83.0	78.8	[1] 81.7	96.7	79.8	72.0	[1] 74.6	84.7	75.5	70.0	[1] 71.0	83.4	68.0	58.9	[1] 60.5

Month	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	89.5	81.8	75.3	82.4	87.5	74.1	61.7	63.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	84.6	89.4	78.0	62.7	68.8
February	88.2	80.9	74.1	83.0	88.4	72.5	58.6	64.6	87.1	80.5	73.4	83.8	86.7	73.7	58.4	67.7
March	87.4	79.8	73.1	83.6	89.1	71.3	57.1	65.7	87.8	81.4	71.4	87.2	87.5	73.4	55.1	69.5
April	87.4	78.9	73.3	-----	85.2	68.9	56.0	-----	90.1	81.6	78.6	-----	88.3	72.7	60.4	-----
May	87.1	77.9	74.0	-----	84.7	69.7	57.4	-----	89.9	80.9	77.0	-----	88.0	71.1	59.5	-----
June	87.1	77.0	75.7	-----	84.1	66.2	57.3	-----	89.1	79.4	78.3	-----	87.6	68.2	60.5	-----
July	86.8	76.6	76.9	-----	83.3	64.7	59.1	-----	83.9	74.6	74.6	-----	83.3	63.3	58.1	-----
August	86.5	76.4	79.7	-----	82.1	63.2	60.8	-----	81.8	72.6	78.1	-----	80.3	60.7	62.7	-----
September	86.1	77.1	82.1	-----	81.4	63.1	62.3	-----	86.6	77.8	86.0	-----	83.5	64.6	69.2	-----
October	85.2	77.8	83.5	-----	79.9	63.9	66.0	-----	89.8	81.3	89.6	-----	84.6	67.1	72.3	-----
November	84.1	77.6	83.4	-----	79.7	63.3	64.1	-----	90.9	81.7	91.6	-----	85.4	66.9	72.6	-----
December	83.7	77.0	83.3	-----	77.8	62.6	64.5	-----	106.2	95.2	105.4	-----	94.1	73.6	80.3	-----
Average	86.6	78.2	77.9	[1] 83.0	83.6	67.0	60.4	[1] 64.7	89.4	80.9	81.7	[1] 85.2	86.6	69.4	64.3	[1] 68.7

Month	Laundries [3]								Dyeing and cleaning [3]							
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	94.3	88.2	78.6	78.5	90.7	80.0	60.7	61.7	82.1	75.8	67.4	68.1	73.7	62.4	44.2	46.8
February	93.7	86.3	77.5	78.4	89.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	80.7	74.4	65.6	68.1	71.2	59.0	40.2	46.3
March	93.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	89.6	75.0	55.4	62.7	81.3	74.4	65.8	72.4	71.7	58.5	38.9	51.7
April	94.3	85.4	76.5	-----	90.9	74.7	56.6	-----	88.4	76.9	74.9	-----	81.9	62.5	51.7	-----
May	94.1	84.8	76.6	-----	90.5	73.9	57.1	-----	89.3	78.0	75.7	-----	82.1	63.8	51.0	-----
June	94.8	84.4	79.2	-----	91.2	71.8	59.4	-----	91.4	78.6	79.1	-----	84.5	62.4	53.7	-----
July	95.6	83.6	79.5	-----	91.5	69.4	58.7	-----	91.1	76.1	76.6	-----	81.8	56.9	50.0	-----
August	94.0	82.2	81.1	-----	88.6	66.9	60.3	-----	86.4	73.4	76.8	-----	75.9	53.4	50.0	-----
September	93.0	81.9	82.6	-----	88.0	65.8	63.5	-----	88.0	76.9	81.9	-----	78.3	57.9	57.1	-----
October	91.8	80.7	81.3	-----	85.6	64.1	62.5	-----	87.0	76.0	81.6	-----	77.2	55.8	57.4	-----
November	89.8	79.4	78.4	-----	82.6	61.9	60.7	-----	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	70.8	49.6	52.5	-----
December	88.8	79.1	78.4	-----	81.0	61.4	61.1	-----	78.4	69.5	70.5	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
Average	93.1	83.5	78.8	[1] 78.7	88.3	70.1	59.5	[1] 62.0	85.6	75.2	74.3	[1] 69.5	76.1	57.3	49.5	[1] 48.3

Month	Hotels							
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	95.0	83.2	73.8	81.5	91.0	73.9	55.7	60.8
February	96.8	84.3	73.8	84.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	65.2
March	96.8	84.0	72.4	86.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	66.6
April	95.9	82.7	71.9	-----	89.9	69.6	51.7	-----
May	92.5	80.1	71.9	-----	87.7	67.0	51.8	-----
June	91.6	78.0	73.6	-----	85.4	63.8	52.3	-----
July	93.3	78.4	75.6	-----	85.2	61.8	53.3	-----
August	92.8	77.6	77.1	-----	83.8	59.6	54.0	-----
September	90.6	77.0	78.7	-----	81.9	59.1	55.6	-----
October	87.4	75.4	77.0	-----	79.7	58.6	56.2	-----
November	84.9	74.3	75.8	-----	77.1	57.5	55.2	-----
December	83.1	73.2	77.6	-----	75.4	56.6	57.6	-----
Average	91.7	79.0	74.9	[1] 84.2	85.4	64.5	54.4	[1] 64.2

[1] Average for 3 months.
[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.
[3] Indexes revised to conform with trend shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

Employment in Building Construction in March 1934

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and man-hours in building construction in March, as compared with February, were as follows:

	Percent
Total employment	+12.4
Total pay rolls	+16.3
Total man-hours worked	+17.8
Average weekly earnings	+3.5
Average hours per week per man	+4.1
Average hourly earnings	No change

The following table is based on returns made by 11,089 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by public-works funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which do their share of work in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

In March, 63,059 workers earned a total pay roll of $1,382,858 as compared to a total pay roll of $1,189,200 earned by 56,113 workers employed by the same 11,089 firms in February.

In March the average weekly earnings amounted to $21.93 as compared to $21.19 for February. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

Reports from 10,281 firms—92.7 percent of the 11,089 cooperating firms—gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 1,504,092 in March as compared to 1,276,632 in February.

The average hours per week per man were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings were computed by dividing the pay roll of the firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN MARCH 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM FEBRUARY 1934

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number on pay roll Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
										Cts.	
All localities	11,089	63,059	+12.4	$1,382,858	+16.3	$21.93	+3.5	27.8	+4.1	79.0	[2]
Alabama: Birmingham	76	308	+7.3	4,583	+3.4	14.88	−3.7	25.3	−4.2	59.3	−0.5
California:											
Los Angeles [3]	23	1,219	−5.6	26,733	−2.7	21.93	+3.1	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
San Francisco–Oakland [3]	27	693	+19.9	15,625	+14.2	22.55	−4.7	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Other localities [3]	19	383	+9.1	8,399	+9.5	21.93	+.4	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
The State [3]	69	2,295	+3.4	50,757	+4.0	22.12	+.6	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Colorado: Denver	228	508	−12.3	9,977	−9.3	19.64	+3.4	24.8	+.8	79.0	+2.1
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	114	305	+28.2	6,965	+26.3	22.84	−1.5	31.8	+6.7	73.6	−6.7
Hartford	265	674	+11.2	14,624	+16.2	21.70	+4.5	31.5	+4.3	69.2	+2.4
New Haven	175	685	+6.4	17,277	+48.4	25.22	+39.5	33.3	+39.3	76.3	+.3
The State	554	1,664	+11.8	38,866	+30.7	23.36	+16.9	32.3	+18.3	73.0	+.4
Delaware: Wilmington	107	596	+15.7	10,179	+6.3	17.08	−8.1	26.9	−6.3	63.5	−1.9
District of Columbia	441	4,257	+2.0	110,930	+2.8	26.06	+.8	28.8	+3.2	88.0	−2.5
Florida:											
Jacksonville	54	169	+9.0	2,627	+28.5	15.54	+17.8	25.2	+33.3	61.7	−11.6
Miami	79	622	+5.6	11,901	+1.6	19.13	−3.8	28.0	−8.2	62.7	+.6
The State	133	791	+6.3	14,528	+5.6	18.37	−.6	27.4	−1.8	62.5	−1.4
Georgia: Atlanta	152	971	+13.3	14,781	+11.1	15.22	−1.9	28.5	+5.6	54.0	−3.2
Illinois:											
Chicago [3]	130	1,682	+14.1	42,929	+31.9	25.52	+15.6	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Other localities [3]	91	758	−16.2	17,440	−23.7	23.01	−8.9	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
The State [3]	221	2,440	+2.6	60,369	+9.0	24.74	+6.2	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Indiana:											
Evansville	63	325	+40.1	5,833	+66.4	17.95	+18.8	30.8	+19.8	58.0	−1.5
Fort Wayne	92	245	−15.5	4,317	−21.9	17.62	−7.6	25.2	−8.7	69.6	+.9
Indianapolis	165	664	−8.4	12,944	−9.9	19.49	−1.7	28.2	+4.1	69.2	−7.1
South Bend	40	177	+7.9	3,743	+13.4	21.15	+5.1	27.5	+4.2	77.1	−.9
The State	360	1,411	[5]	26,837	+.5	19.02	+.5	28.2	+4.8	67.2	−5.4
Iowa: Des Moines	99	367	+71.5	7,648	+77.3	20.84	+3.4	25.7	−3.4	83.1	+6.0
Kansas: Wichita	72	222	+23.3	3,094	+12.0	13.94	−9.1	23.7	−2.5	61.7	−5.5
Kentucky: Louisville	152	884	+29.6	16,165	+40.6	18.29	+8.5	30.3	+2.0	61.8	+7.3
Louisiana: New Orleans	112	464	−1.7	7,358	+8.8	15.86	+10.7	27.2	+21.4	57.4	−3.9
Maine: Portland	99	255	+3.7	5,001	−.7	19.61	−4.2	26.8	−.7	73.1	−3.7
Maryland: Baltimore [3]	118	1,117	+23.7	21,004	+33.2	18.80	+7.7	28.0	+8.9	64.1	+.9
Massachusetts: All localities [3]	690	3,857	+12.5	91,874	+12.6	23.82	[5]	29.5	+.3	80.8	−.2
Michigan:											
Detroit	490	3,634	+33.9	80,770	+36.6	22.23	+2.0	28.0	−3.4	79.4	+4.3
Flint	56	172	+43.3	3,532	+32.7	20.53	−7.7	25.1	−17.7	76.4	+5.1
Grand Rapids	100	324	+34.4	5,639	+37.8	17.40	+2.5	27.1	+1.5	65.0	+2.7
The State	646	4,130	+34.3	89,941	+36.5	21.78	+1.6	27.8	−3.8	78.3	+4.1

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,281 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN MARCH 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number on pay roll Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Minnesota:										Cts.	
Duluth	52	232	+38.1	$4,450	+55.4	$19.18	+12.6	27.4	+13.7	70.8	[2]
Minneapolis	231	918	+12.4	19,399	+16.0	21.13	+3.2	28.0	+4.5	75.8	−1.8
St. Paul	177	712	−15.2	16,800	−18.0	23.60	−3.2	29.9	−2.9	78.7	−1.1
The State	460	1,862	+2.0	40,649	+1.4	21.83	−.6	28.7	+1.1	76.4	−1.9
Missouri:											
Kansas City [6]	294	1,464	+13.2	31,753	+9.8	21.69	−3.0	26.7	[2]	87.0	−1.2
St. Louis	619	2,510	+5.4	71,816	+10.9	28.61	+5.2	28.3	+6.0	101.4	+.1
The State	913	3,974	+8.1	103,569	+10.5	26.06	+2.2	27.7	+3.7	96.8	−.1
Nebraska: Omaha	157	683	−5.3	12,933	−7.7	18.94	−2.5	28.4	−5.0	66.8	+2.8
New York:											
New York City [3]	319	4,767	+31.4	145,020	+46.9	30.42	+11.8	27.6	+9.5	110.3	+2.3
Other localities [3]	234	3,663	+6.2	81,153	+14.5	22.15	+7.8	27.8	+7.8	79.8	+.3
The State [3]	553	8,430	+19.1	226,173	+33.3	26.83	+12.0	27.7	+8.6	97.0	+3.3
North Carolina: Charlotte	52	303	+25.7	4,809	+18.8	15.87	−5.5	29.9	+3.8	53.7	−8.5
Ohio:											
Akron	91	239	+10.1	4,150	+4.3	17.36	−5.3	24.9	−7.1	69.7	+1.9
Cincinnati [7]	460	1,446	+15.5	32,710	+10.8	22.62	−4.0	26.6	+2.3	85.0	−6.6
Cleveland	636	1,743	+21.0	44,203	+20.5	25.36	−.4	24.6	−4.7	103.4	+3.0
Dayton	125	370	+19.0	6,728	+19.0	18.18	[2]	27.1	+14.3	69.0	−10.6
Youngstown	73	191	+16.5	3,620	+38.8	18.95	+19.2	23.8	+20.2	79.6	−.6
The State	1,385	3,989	+17.9	91,411	+16.6	22.92	−1.1	25.6	+.8	90.0	−2.1
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	104	485	+9.2	7,854	−2.6	16.19	−10.9	24.7	−10.8	65.6	−.6
Tulsa	51	180	+16.1	2,902	+9.8	16.12	−5.5	25.8	+1.2	64.3	−7.7
The State	155	665	+11.0	10,756	+.4	16.17	−9.6	25.0	−8.1	65.2	−2.5
Oregon: Portland	201	697	+9.9	12,652	−1.5	18.15	−10.5	24.4	−5.4	74.7	−5.1
Pennsylvania: [8]											
Erie area [3]	26	389	+6.6	3,458	+38.0	8.89	+29.4	11.8	+15.7	67.3	+3.7
Philadelphia area [3]	447	3,311	+12.7	63,360	+17.3	19.14	+4.0	28.4	+6.0	67.6	−2.9
Pittsburgh area [3]	240	1,440	+17.0	35,183	+23.4	24.43	+5.4	27.3	+3.8	90.8	+1.1
Reading-Lebanon area [3]	41	233	+6.4	4,224	+21.4	18.13	+14.1	27.5	+11.3	65.8	+2.0
Scranton area [3]	33	130	+12.1	2,740	+1.5	21.08	−9.4	29.0	+7.4	73.9	−14.1
Other areas [3]	308	2,153	+3.9	39,461	−1.6	18.33	−5.2	26.8	−1.8	67.1	−2.3
The State	1,095	7,656	+10.3	148,426	+13.0	19.39	+2.5	26.9	+3.9	71.9	−1.4
Rhode Island: Providence	257	1,052	+4.9	21,496	+12.8	20.43	+7.5	29.2	+10.6	70.3	−2.4
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	36	131	−9.0	1,962	−9.3	14.98	−.3	26.4	−.8	53.9	[2]
Knoxville	45	229	+5.0	3,524	+26.1	15.39	+20.0	28.1	+8.9	55.4	+10.8
Memphis	86	538	+18.0	8,734	+41.4	16.23	+19.9	29.8	+11.6	53.9	+6.9
Nashville	83	648	+38.5	9,525	+29.7	14.70	−6.3	27.7	+1.5	52.1	−7.3
The State	250	1,546	+20.2	23,745	+28.5	15.36	+6.9	28.4	+6.4	53.4	+1.1

[1] Average computed from reports furnished by 10,281 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
[6] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[7] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[8] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN MARCH 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings	
		Number on pay roll Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Mar. 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Texas:										*Cts.*	
Dallas	199	619	+7.8	$9,316	+13.6	$15.05	+5.3	27.3	+7.5	53.7	−4.3
El Paso	24	116	+12.6	1,848	+14.6	15.93	+1.7	26.5	+6.4	59.0	−4.1
Houston	192	938	+6.2	16,214	+18.0	17.29	+11.1	28.0	+14.3	61.7	−3.0
San Antonio	127	640	+65.4	11,110	+122.1	17.36	+34.3	27.1	+18.3	63.8	+13.1
The State	542	2,313	+18.8	38,488	+34.7	16.64	+13.4	27.4	+11.8	60.0	+.5
Utah: Salt Lake City	90	156	+3.3	2,812	+12.4	18.03	+8.8	24.2	+7.1	73.6	−1.3
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	88	447	−4.1	8,574	+8.2	19.18	+12.8	28.3	+7.2	67.3	+4.8
Richmond	136	639	+1.1	12,682	+8.0	19.85	+6.8	31.0	(2)	64.7	+3.4
The State	224	1,086	−1.1	21,256	+8.1	19.57	+9.3	29.8	+3.8	65.8	+3.9
Washington:											
Seattle	169	744	+47.0	15,101	+60.4	20.30	+9.1	26.0	+15.0	78.1	−5.1
Spokane	58	334	+118.3	7,644	+204.4	22.89	+39.5	32.3	+49.5	71.8	−6.4
Tacoma	93	257	−14.0	5,204	−9.8	20.25	+5.0	23.7	+2.6	85.1	+1.9
The State	320	1,335	+39.4	27,949	+57.9	20.94	+13.4	27.1	+19.9	77.4	−5.4
West Virginia: Wheeling	49	91	+8.3	1,671	+6.5	18.36	−1.7	27.1	+5.0	68.9	−5.2
Wisconsin: All localities [3]	57	684	+7.4	10,171	−19.7	14.87	−25.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,281 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.
[4] Data not available.

Trend of Employment in March 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1934, as compared with February 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the table following. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is shown by city and State totals under the section "Building construction." In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities.

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

The State totals for the anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, will be found in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

State	Total, all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	557	70,838	+2.4	$953,835	+0.7	228	51,252	+3.0	$668,800	+3.2
Arizona	393	9,652	+1.0	192,872	+1.9	43	2,147	+11.8	40.533	+16.3
Arkansas	[1] *688*	*26,429*	*+2.2*	*378,241*	*+.6*	*290*	*18,144*	*+2.4*	*228,355*	*+.1*
California	[2] *1,916*	*265,551*	*+4.9*	*6,429,509*	*+4.7*	*1,091*	*150,269*	*+8.0*	*3,435,373*	*+6.5*
Colorado	856	32,313	−.1	671,769	+2.7	147	11,535	+.6	238,353	+5.3
Connecticut	1,162	166,171	+3.1	3,290,504	+5.4	681	145,562	+3.4	2,747,583	+6.3
Delaware	164	10,467	+1.8	221,833	+.3	57	7,343	+1.7	144,233	−.6
District of Columbia	606	32,915	+4.5	746,853	+5.0	49	2,390	+3.6	67,661	+.6
Florida	701	34,013	−1.7	547,727	+.4	153	16,357	−2.6	223,421	−4.1
Georgia	1,043	102,008	+5.2	1,413,989	+5.1	317	83,039	+6.2	1,046,210	+5.8
Idaho	208	5,856	+3.5	114,716	+6.9	33	1,566	+9.2	29,844	+17.2
Illinois	[3] *2,382*	*353,048*	*+2.4*	*7,619,285*	*+3.9*	*1,214*	*219,636*	*+3.3*	*4,433,939*	*+4.6*
Indiana	1,315	139,390	+4.8	2,777,628	+8.7	602	108,538	+5.8	2,147,606	+10.9
Iowa	1,064	45,587	+2.4	870,098	+3.8	412	25,424	+3.6	482,812	+6.8
Kansas	[4] *1,987*	*69,756*	*−.3*	*1,502,018*	*−2.1*	*493*	*28,560*	*+.2*	*594,062*	*+.2*
Kentucky	930	73,335	+3.6	1,326,828	+7.6	231	27,822	+3.5	478,015	+4.6
Louisiana	489	35,213	+2.5	*566,886*	+4.1	208	22,642	+4.3	318,602	+7.6
Maine	567	48,022	+.1	847,093	+.5	232	42,111	−.1	718,298	+.5
Maryland	*1,381*	*104,520*	*+2.4*	*2,072,026*	*+3.5*	*671*	*76,223*	[5] *+3.5*	*1,447,148*	[5] *+6.0*
Massachusetts	[6] *7,937*	*384,385*	*+1.6*	*8,222,617*	*+2.4*	*1,135*	*203,835*	*+1.5*	*3,996,094*	*+3.1*
Michigan	1,688	406,614	+10.8	10,092,635	+15.9	*1,139*	*426,785*	*+12.3*	*10,455,477*	*+15.7*
Minnesota	1,091	69,645	+3.2	1,447,957	+1.7	324	31,987	+2.7	644,651	+3.2
Mississippi	369	10,216	+2.5	138,496	+4.2	77	6,428	+3.0	76,959	+1.8
Missouri	1,238	119,001	+2.6	2,468,090	+3.8	519	65,614	+3.4	1,285,902	+4.3
Montana	368	10,455	+.3	253,863	+3.9	56	2,615	−1.1	55,061	+2.0
Nebraska	733	22,608	−(7)	478,629	+1.9	122	10,648	+.4	224,644	+1.4
Nevada	137	1,563	+.6	39,005	+1.5	19	235	+1.3	5,542	+3.3
New Hampshire	520	44,164	+4.6	789,418	+7.3	203	39,544	+5.0	688,852	+8.1
New Jersey	1,555	214,550	+1.3	4,794,353	+1.7	[8] *726*	*205,918*	*+1.5*	*4,326,892*	*+1.2*
New Mexico	197	5,046	+.1	87,182	−2.2	21	541	−.9	8,140	−11.7
New York	7,671	567,366	+3.2	13,962,429	+4.6	[9] *1,855*	*379,515*	*+3.8*	*8,877,989*	*+6.7*
North Carolina	895	136,080	+1.8	1,787,804	+3.1	552	129,471	+1.6	1,685,917	+3.0
North Dakota	282	4,071	−1.9	79,173	[1] −2.3	59	907	+2.4	18,162	+2.5
Ohio	5,218	447,961	+4.2	9,506,478	+7.1	1,924	328,019	+4.7	6,915,308	+8.4
Oklahoma	859	31,141	+.7	612,759	+3.8	155	10,704	+3.7	191,253	+3.8
Oregon	680	26,919	+1.2	577,101	+5.6	159	15,291	+1.3	294,984	+5.2
Pennsylvania	5,009	695,393	+3.3	15,286,621	+9.8	*1,750*	*391,781*	*+2.9*	*7,295,675*	*+6.0*
Rhode Island	878	62,591	+4.7	1,188,422	+4.4	251	49,926	+5.6	887,787	+6.2
South Carolina	437	65,163	+2.8	831,019	+2.8	180	60,334	+2.5	757,959	+2.6
South Dakota	177	5,607	+.4	133,380	+1.3	45	2,034	−.7	40,200	+.4
Tennessee	771	72,066	+3.5	1,126,809	+6.3	281	53,203	+4.3	793,479	+7.3
Texas	*804*	*76,035*	*+1.3*	*1,616,370*	*+1.0*	*412*	*44,036*	*+.3*	*900,553*	*+2.2*
Utah	336	12,221	−3.7	238,782	−3.8	105	3,699	−3.8	65,757	−.3
Vermont	398	10,676	+2.8	199,282	+5.2	131	6,150	+3.1	114,704	+6.0
Virginia	1,260	88,031	+2.9	1,472,773	+5.5	407	65,743	+3.6	1,035,141	+5.6
Washington	1,068	51,607	+3.5	1,118,650	+4.7	276	26,982	+3.9	551,894	+6.2
West Virginia	841	123,308	+2.9	2,509,506	+7.2	170	46,066	+3.6	907,990	+4.6
Wisconsin	[10] *1,054*	*153,142*	*+1.4*	*2,930,825*	*+4.6*	777	*124,177*	[5] *+1.0*	*2,340,631*	[5] *+6.4*
Wyoming	174	5,761	−.7	134,931	+2.1	27	1,292	+3.9	33,752	+2.9

[1] Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
[2] Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.
[3] Includes building and contracting.
[4] Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.
[5] Weighted percent of change.
[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[7] Includes laundries.
[8] Includes laundering and cleaning, food, canning, and preserving omitted.
[9] Includes construction but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	15	623	−1.0	$18,653	+11.4	68	2,518	+12.2	$42,114	+11.4
Arizona	19	191	+3.2	4,827	+.6	176	1,831	+3.7	28,908	+5.1
Arkansas	*64*	*1,157*	+.4	*27,862*	+2.7	*167*	*2,076*	+2.1	*36,936*	+4.9
California	*111*	*5,927*	+.4	*170,227*	+3.7	*122*	*25,628*	+4.1	*544,052*	+5.6
Colorado	26	796	−1.4	22,388	−.8	280	4,505	−.8	90,151	+1.5
Connecticut	52	997	+.8	29,365	+1.8	124	4,653	+3.4	92,584	+1.6
Delaware	8	131	+7.4	2,584	+1.3	37	631	+.3	12,735	−3.5
District of Columbia	35	911	−.7	27,413	+3.5	391	11,978	+5.6	243,051	+4.8
Florida	82	1,385	+.1	31,510	−1.0	98	2,903	−.8	53,636	−(9)
Georgia	34	655	+4.5	17,189	+3.6	371	5,054	+1.2	81,292	+2.3
Idaho	11	141	+5.2	3,817	+11.4	39	393	+2.9	6,789	+4.0
Illinois	*119*	*3,780*	+.7	*96,589*	+.4	*485*	*30,781*	+1.1	*619,208*	+.9
Indiana	76	1,739	+1.1	40,320	+2.1	190	6,406	+3.5	115,117	+4.8
Iowa	37	1,161	+.3	28,434	+1.4	118	3,378	+1.3	59,680	+.8
Kansas	*171*	*2,851*	−.9	*64,751*	−.7	*822*	*8,476*	+2.3	*153,941*	+2.0
Kentucky	24	514	+2.4	10,271	+2.8	83	3,622	+8.5	61,470	+10.3
Louisiana	28	752	+.9	17,336	+4.2	40	2,488	+2.0	39,321	+1.3
Maine	19	465	+2.6	10,889	+1.9	65	951	+4.0	17,252	−4.2
Maryland	*181*	*2,881*	+.3	*68,968*	−.1	*413*	*12,377*	+4.1	*229,407*	+.9
Massachusetts	*778*	*15,251*	+.1	*395,175*	+.1	*4,114*	*64,625*	+.9	*1,263,991*	−.2
Michigan	67	1,906	+1.4	51,455	+1.6	152	15,750	+7.8	308,605	+10.4
Minnesota	78	5,190	−1.6	133,026	−3.3	252	9,184	+15.3	140,204	+6.6
Mississippi	5	144	+7.5	2,860	+8.4	30	416	+4.8	4,530	+8.2
Missouri	61	5,051	+1.3	133,474	+.8	134	10,523	+4.9	192,899	+5.6
Montana	15	243	−2.8	7,097	−6.1	83	907	+3.2	18,060	+.9
Nebraska	33	856	−.8	21,767	+4.6	188	2,014	−2.8	37,489	+2.1
Nevada	7	108	+.9	3,366	+2.1	41	230	−4.2	5,366	−2.4
New Hampshire	14	168	(10)	4,538	−.4	73	913	+3.3	14,327	−.7
New Jersey	21	549	+.2	14,872	+.4	420	8,761	+2.2	191,017	+1.9
New Mexico	6	87	+1.2	3,057	+7.4	48	271	+.4	5,546	+3.9
New York	267	9,540	+.6	279,126	+.4	3,846	80,148	+5.8	1,773,213	+2.3
North Carolina	14	167	−1.2	3,826	−.9	161	1,255	+6.4	16,588	+3.3
North Dakota	13	198	−5.3	4,908	+.1	13	276	+1.1	4,212	+4.2
Ohio	232	5,155	−.3	131,010	+1.4	1,788	40,071	+6.3	713,695	+4.7
Oklahoma	53	1,077	+.6	25,913	+5.2	164	2,819	+1.0	55,896	+5.2
Oregon	45	1,106	+2.8	28,929	+4.5	184	2,192	+1.5	44,152	+5.5
Pennsylvania	130	3,508	+.5	94,016	+2.3	378	31,678	+6.6	586,416	+3.8
Rhode Island	39	885	+.9	22,500	−1.3	471	5,613	+.1	106,351	−1.2
South Carolina	16	234	(10)	5,477	+3.1	116	1,283	+.5	14,626	−1.4
South Dakota	8	98	+1.0	2,259	−4.2	10	49	(10)	719	+1.8
Tennessee	35	765	+.9	15,487	+2.5	63	3,877	+4.4	63,607	+3.5
Texas	*132*	*3,442*	+.7	*84,391*	+1.8	*80*	*7,770*	+2.5	*128,141*	−3.0
Utah	14	467	+1.7	12,179	+10.9	68	542	−2.5	12,202	+.1
Vermont	5	120	+2.6	2,679	−1.2	38	436	+6.6	6,961	+2.4
Virginia	44	1,122	−2.0	27,394	+3.1	480	5,766	+5.5	96,529	+4.7
Washington	96	2,084	+1.9	56,524	+3.7	323	5,974	+5.1	110,440	+3.1
West Virginia	29	588	+.3	14,206	+3.4	52	901	−2.5	15,906	+.3
Wisconsin	*47*	*2,239*	+(9)	*49,178*	−1.4	*53*	*9,599*	−.9	*138,029*	+.5
Wyoming	8	61	+1.7	1,717	+2.4	15	138	−1.4	3,281	−3.4

(9) Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

(10) No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	16	625	−2.6	$7,222	+3.6	9	1,430	+1.6	$21,644	−0.7
Arizona	3	43	+2.4	588	−9.0	21	2,448	+.9	59,489	+2.2
Arkansas	9	232	+5.0	3,034	+12.2	3	380	(10)	5,737	+11.8
California	51	1,012	−2.0	20,985	+5.9	*33*	*1,864*	*−5.9*	*44,156*	*−3.5*
Colorado	4	16	+14.3	240	+34.8	14	1,085	+3.4	29,000	+3.6
Connecticut	18	158	+10.5	2,092	−14.4					
Delaware	3	62	+93.8	936	+65.4					
District of Columbia										
Florida	16	787	+13.6	9,802	+7.0					
Georgia	25	1,357	+3.4	13,328	+8.9					
Idaho										
Illinois	23	557	−3.0	9,182	−5.2	8	2,030	−.1	44,068	+2.2
Indiana	70	1,216	+2.4	17,937	+11.3					
Iowa	28	369	+11.8	5,380	+14.9					
Kansas	*36*	*1,331*	*+3.7*	*24,997*	*+5.3*	*17*	*862*	*−28.8*	*15,662*	*−20.9*
Kentucky	37	894	+6.9	9,571	+7.5					
Louisiana	6	427	−4.3	5,481	−5.1					
Maine	7	37	+184.6	745	+67.0					
Maryland	*14*	*239*	*+4.8*	*2,953*	*−.9*					
Massachusetts	20	275	+14.1	5,731	+25.7					
Michigan	47	1,148	+25.2	17,801	+26.6	33	3,171	+1.8	46,084	+.4
Minnesota	26	192	−30.9	3,287	−20.2	26	981	−3.3	19,361	+9.0
Mississippi	9	199	−3.9	2,624	+3.5					
Missouri	43	824	+6.3	11,428	+4.7	14	1,674	−2.6	19,199	−16.3
Montana	8	45	+2.3	791	+41.3	17	2,582	+2.4	72,088	−.3
Nebraska	10	77	+20.3	864	+20.5					
Nevada										
New Hampshire	11	103	+77.6	1,984	+168.1	12	356	+3.2	9,427	+3.8
New Jersey	36	466	+4.7	8,779	+16.4					
New Mexico						3	16	(10)	319	+4.9
New York	83	1,656	+25.5	32,501	+22.8	5	916	+1.0	17,172	−1.2
North Carolina	14	481	+30.7	6,218	+54.2					
North Dakota										
Ohio	148	3,096	+11.0	45,578	+16.1					
Oklahoma	16	161	−6.9	1,584	−12.8	30	1,078	−14.7	16,348	−10.4
Oregon	4	52	+116.7	1,278	+154.6	5	63	−1.6	1,453	+6.9
Pennsylvania	160	3,878	+9.5	55,771	+15.1					
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	4	107	−3.6	1,098	+4.6					
South Dakota	5	207	+75.4	2,310	+36.0					
Tennessee	23	1,126	−2.3	14,611	−6.4	4	275	−2.1	5,076	−10.4
Texas	*21*	*1,426*	*+28.6*	*25,922*	*+36.5*					
Utah	7	99	+3.1	1,696	−.8	10	1,989	−.1	41,802	+1.8
Vermont	37	1,992	+1.9	35,933	+8.1					
Virginia	30	732	−31.3	8,349	−.4					
Washington	15	525	+78.0	8,586	+69.9	3	118	+7.3	2,387	+4.6
West Virginia	20	768	+9.7	9,835	+26.8					
Wisconsin	*14*	*151*	*+9.4*	*2,602*	*+14.7*	(11)	*213*	*+.9*	*4,623*	*+2.9*
Wyoming										

[10] No change.

[11] Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous-coal mining					Crude-petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	56	9,638	−2.9	$121,124	−16.4					
Arizona										
Arkansas	*5*	*21*	*−86.1*	*258*	*−91.3*	9	512	+3.2	$12,025	+4.2
California						40	8,907	−.7	273,731	+2.6
Colorado	51	4,632	−3.9	72,543	−3.8					
Connecticut										
Delaware										
District of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois	*35*	*8,685*	*−1.5*	*170,300*	*−2.6*					
Indiana	52	6,136	+2.5	135,655	+.2	4	23	(10)	349	+4.8
Iowa	23	2,007	−3.6	32,618	−1.3					
Kansas	*24*	*1,701*	*−1.8*	*27,964*	*−4.3*					
Kentucky	149	28,872	−4.0	538,144	+12.1	4	234	+2.6	3,533	+9.9
Louisiana						9	265	−7.7	6,094	−15.1
Maine										
Maryland	*16*	*1,636*	*+2.1*	*29,842*	*+8.8*					
Massachusetts										
Michigan	3	801	−1.5	19,012	+6.6					
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri	21	1,887	−2.2	28,320	+7.8					
Montana	11	849	−5.4	16,416	−4.9	4	34	+25.9	719	+17.3
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico	14	1,808	−.3	28,603	−7.3	5	64	+12.3	1,520	+8.2
New York						3	84	−2.3	2,002	+.3
North Carolina										
North Dakota	8	605	−14.2	10,088	−25.6					
Ohio	80	14,105	+1.4	307,640	+6.6	6	61	+1.7	796	+8.0
Oklahoma	20	729	−15.7	9,275	−12.6	58	5,587	+1.6	129,608	+7.1
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	459	73,220	+4.6	1,450,646	+14.3	19	914	+4.3	20,544	+.5
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee	22	3,194	+2.4	52,772	+10.9					
Texas	5	357	−.6	5,351	−12.5	*3*	*6,441*	*−.1*	*199,223*	*−6.5*
Utah	16	1,944	−15.4	34,015	−27.0					
Vermont										
Virginia	23	4,240	+2.4	78,816	+8.9					
Washington	11	1,348	−2.0	26,662	−6.7					
West Virginia	343	65,904	+2.7	1,349,488	+9.4	8	386	−.8	8,667	+9.9
Wisconsin										
Wyoming	32	3,193	−2.5	71,595	+1.1	7	149	−3.2	4,257	+4.3

[10] No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperative State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	89	1,727	−0.7	$38,168	+5.6	25	1,269	+0.2	$11,146	+2.3
Arizona	67	1,411	−15.6	34,128	−12.9	22	941	+2.1	12,107	+.2
Arkansas	*36*	*2,155*	*+3.1*	*46,602*	*+1.3*	*41*	*1,189*	*+13.7*	*10,423*	*+9.3*
California	*46*	*42,893*	−[6]	*1,203,320*	*+3.3*	*180*	*10,061*	*+3.2*	*154,551*	*+1.6*
Colorado	198	5,447	−.4	138,816	+4.5	57	1,438	+7.9	18,395	+.9
Connecticut	132	9,656	−.3	298,664	+1.6	29	1,234	[10]	15,589	+.6
Delaware	28	1,080	+.1	31,164	+2.8	6	290	+3.2	3,851	+.2
District of Columbia	21	8,912	+3.1	249,835	+7.6	45	4,741	+8.1	69,542	+7.1
Florida	185	4,691	+2.3	125,214	+10.6	112	5,928	−5.4	69,515	−.3
Georgia	186	6,601	+[6]	178,778	+3.4	26	1,431	+5.5	12,419	+7.5
Idaho	56	797	+5.1	15,876	+8.3	23	387	+2.7	4,542	+4.3
Illinois	*81*	*71,622*	*+1.8*	*1,975,799*	*+5.0*	[12] *144*	*12,790*	*−2.4*	*198,178*	*−4.1*
Indiana	133	8,911	+.4	216,652	+.6	79	3,022	+1.8	32,155	+.5
Iowa	322	8,084	−1.6	185,524	−.6	66	2,722	+12.6	24,048	+3.9
Kansas	[13] *166*	*5,752*	*+.5*	*129,144*	*−.7*	*55*	*811*	*−.2*	*8,470*	*+2.3*
Kentucky	289	6,216	+.7	145,851	+3.9	36	2,084	+.9	20,728	+2.6
Louisiana	146	5,382	+.7	135,236	+1.7	25	2,242	−3.8	24,350	−8.5
Maine	170	2,793	−.5	73,278	+.7	21	680	+.3	8,802	+.6
Maryland	*33*	*8,569*	*+.3*	*255,674*	*+2.3*	*21*	*664*	*+2.6*	*8,501*	*+4.4*
Massachusetts	*127*	*46,537*	*+1.6*	*1,371,129*	*+3.4*	*79*	*5,454*	*−.5*	*76,511*	*+1.1*
Michigan	418	23,511	+1.6	703,323	+1.4	100	4,980	+.6	64,065	+6.2
Minnesota	192	11,999	−[6]	313,694	−.6	80	3,545	+1.1	43,210	+2.1
Mississippi	190	1,707	−2.8	36,871	+8.3	22	633	+11.8	4,945	+4.2
Missouri	173	19,637	+.9	534,530	+4.9	91	5,160	+2.0	63,736	+1.3
Montana	100	1,962	[10]	61,479	+17.9	29	462	+4.3	6,248	+2.5
Nebraska	288	5,471	+.8	138,957	+3.2	47	1,869	−1.0	19,181	−.5
Nevada	37	378	+1.6	10,593	−.2	14	172	+.6	2,774	+5.2
New Hampshire	140	2,244	−.5	58,625	+1.9	13	313	−1.9	3,638	−3.2
New Jersey	265	21,295	+.5	627,724	+4.6	61	3,602	−1.7	44,129	−4.2
New Mexico	54	593	+.3	12,425	+3.8	18	431	−1.6	4,250	+2.0
New York	875	89,737	+.4	2,814,164	+3.0	177	23,674	+3.9	388,482	+6.1
North Carolina	72	1,698	+4.3	36,370	+5.2	37	1,698	+5.5	15,519	+5.7
North Dakota	114	1,131	−.1	27,830	+3.0	24	455	−.7	4,239	+2.7
Ohio	482	34,026	+.1	912,184	+3.3	147	10,040	+2.5	128,000	+2.0
Oklahoma	239	5,690	[10]	133,834	+4.6	59	1,408	+2.2	14,005	−3.6
Oregon	181	5,517	+.1	147,606	+7.8	59	1,214	+3.0	15,624	+6.6
Pennsylvania	*752*	*49,207*	−[6]	*1,354,573*	*+.6*	170	9,953	+1.7	132,157	+1.0
Rhode Island	42	3,441	+2.8	99,549	−1.7	13	207	−1.0	2,658	+.5
South Carolina	71	1,889	+14.8	37,289	+9.8	21	688	+2.7	5,904	+1.4
South Dakota	49	555	+1.8	13,727	+4.4	18	308	+3.4	3,610	+3.2
Tennessee	245	4,593	+.6	107,051	+6.7	37	2,330	+2.5	20,190	+6.6
Texas	*110*	*8,896*	*+1.8*	*226,600*	*+1.8*	*46*	*4,024*	*+3.6*	*51,540*	*+3.9*
Utah	70	1,794	+.2	37,352	+1.8	11	460	+3.8	5,854	+3.1
Vermont	117	1,018	+3.5	24,340	+1.5	24	472	−.6	4,695	+2.3
Virginia	153	5,811	+1.1	145,017	+6.5	33	1,839	+2.4	19,091	+2.8
Washington	196	9,709	+1.6	267,172	+3.6	79	2,547	+2.2	30,483	+2.5
West Virginia	114	6,014	+.4	159,618	+5.9	34	1,065	+3.1	11,487	+2.3
Wisconsin	[14] *41*	*10,538*	*−1.3*	*502,266*	*−2.4*	[13] *43*	*1,364*	*−.7*	[11]	
Wyoming	48	451	−.2	10,930	+7.6	11	129	+4.0	1,728	+6.1

[6] Less than one tenth of 1 percent.
[10] No change.
[11] Not available.
[12] Includes restaurants.
[13] Includes steam railroads.
[14] Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	20	1,170	+19.3	$9,627	+12.8	7	82	+12.3	$1,049	+21.0
Arizona	11	390	+4.8	5,694	+5.6	3	33	+6.5	662	+13.2
Arkansas	*29*	*671*	*+1.7*	*7,214*	*+.1*	10	109	+1.9	1,657	+7.6
California	[15] *70*	*5,373*	*+1.9*	*98,083*	*+2.9*					
Colorado	34	1,396	−.1	18,456	+.7	13	180	+16.1	3,037	+17.8
Connecticut	41	1,561	−.6	25,382	+.1	15	275	+9.1	5,502	+10.2
Delaware	4	296	+1.0	4,930	+1.0	3	60	+11.1	1,036	−2.4
District of Columbia	20	2,505	+2.0	38,961	+2.9	5	113	+3.7	2,159	+9.6
Florida	21	1,171	+.5	12,895	−3.3	17	177	+2.9	2,553	+4.4
Georgia	31	2,445	+([6])	26,349	+.5	14	206	+6.2	2,656	+4.7
Idaho	19	369	([10])	*5,445*	−1.0					
Illinois	[15] *48*	*1,913*	*−1.3*	*28,380*	*−2.5*					
Indiana	42	1,779	−.3	24,435	+2.3	20	348	+8.8	5,520	+14.9
Iowa	39	1,413	+.5	19,572	+1.8	4	68	−6.8	1,093	−3.5
Kansas	[15] *51*	*1,160*	*+1.0*	*15,471*	*+4.7*					
Kentucky	43	1,891	+3.0	23,441	+3.7	10	299	+1.4	4,285	+5.5
Louisiana	9	532	−1.5	5,258	+1.6	8	126	([10])	1,733	−3.1
Maine	30	607	([10])	8,838	−.1	5	109	+9.0	2,040	+15.1
Maryland	*22*	*1,745*	*+.5*	*26,430*	*+1.4*	*10*	*186*	*+14.1*	*3,103*	*+11.6*
Massachusetts	*108*	*3,786*	*+.6*	*60,974*	+([6])	*75*	*1,624*	*+7.4*	*30,663*	*+17.2*
Michigan	58	2,868	+2.9	41,057	+5.4	17	668	+13.0	13,317	+20.2
Minnesota	47	1,853	−.4	28,452	+2.1	13	427	+7.8	7,442	+12.1
Mississippi	10	387	+4.0	3,893	+8.6	9	92	+5.7	1,290	+8.4
Missouri	55	2,894	+.2	37,728	+1.5	18	558	+6.1	9,900	+10.1
Montana	17	463	−.4	7,839	+.1	6	47	+6.8	961	+4.7
Nebraska	15	888	−3.7	12,632	−3.8	10	217	+4.8	3,729	+2.4
Nevada	4	48	−2.0	903	−1.6					
New Hampshire	22	341	([10])	4,837	−.9	4	58	+13.7	909	+25.4
New Jersey	44	4,533	−.7	82,521	+.6	16	315	+2.3	7,095	+4.6
New Mexico	5	193	+3.8	2,865	+3.7	4	21	+10.5	406	+17.7
New York	71	6,815	+.5	118,300	+.8	11	387	+14.2	6,960	+14.2
North Carolina	12	657	+1.9	7,110	+1.6	5	60	+1.7	793	+4.2
North Dakota	11	206	+2.0	2,958	−.4					
Ohio	72	3,853	+1.0	59,479	+3.1	44	1,464	+1.9	26,025	+6.0
Oklahoma	23	1,010	−.2	12,884	+1.9	14	233	+4.0	3,277	+2.7
Oregon	8	259	−.4	4,026	−1.6	3	46	+12.2	888	+18.1
Pennsylvania	41	2,792	+1.5	42,579	+1.2	22	1,013	+1.9	18,948	+13.0
Rhode Island	25	1,121	([10])	18,544	−.8	6	314	+11.7	5,417	+19.2
South Carolina	9	426	+8.7	4,317	+5.2	9	83	+9.2	1,020	+10.0
South Dakota	7	183	+1.1	2,426	+5.1					
Tennessee	17	1,466	−.6	14,267	−1.4	9	119	+3.5	1,580	+14.7
Texas	37	1,818	+2.8	21,673	+5.9	27	544	+3.6	9,239	+7.2
Utah	11	631	−.2	8,911	−.7	9	121	+8.0	2,285	+16.8
Vermont	11	195	+6.6	2,496	+4.6	5	66	+1.5	919	+5.1
Virginia	20	957	+1.1	11,081	+3.1	29	420	+15.1	6,252	+17.8
Washington	14	507	+2.2	8,553	+4.1	9	106	+7.1	1,987	+31.2
West Virginia	19	714	+1.6	9,422	+4.3	9	243	+3.4	3,441	+6.2
Wisconsin	[15] *28*	*945*	*+1.9*	*12,345*	*+3.5*					
Wyoming	7	160	+1.3	2,727	+7.5	5	33	([10])	509	−7.5

[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent. [10] No change. [15] Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1934	Percentage of change from February 1934
Alabama	24	504	−0.2	$14,288	+0.8
Arizona	28	217	−.5	5,936	+.1
Arkansas	20	194	(10)	4,875	−1.4
California	1,141	23,589	+.3	778,558	−.3
Colorado	32	1,283	−.7	40,390	−1.6
Connecticut	70	2,075	+.4	73,743	−.3
Delaware	18	574	(10)	20,364	+3.0
District of Columbia	40	1,365	+2.7	48,231	−1.0
Florida	17	614	−.2	19,181	−.7
Georgia	39	1,220	+.7	35,768	+2.9
Idaho	16	137	(10)	3,609	+1.8
Illinois	88	10,497	+.4	375,183	+2.3
Indiana	47	1,272	+.2	41,882	−.1
Iowa	15	961	+.2	30,937	−1.0
Kansas	16 *37*	*837*	*+1.0*	*25,418*	*+1.2*
Kentucky	24	887	+1.0	31,519	+1.6
Louisiana	10	357	−4.8	13,475	−1.5
Maine	18	269	+.7	6,951	−.9
Maryland	26	917	+.2	33,727	−1.9
Massachusetts	16 *245*	*7,585*	*−.2*	*218,848*	*+2.0*
Michigan	120	4,222	−.9	138,274	+.7
Minnesota	53	4,287	+5.3	114,630	−.4
Mississippi	17	210	+1.9	4,524	+2.6
Missouri	109	5,179	+.2	150,974	+.1
Montana	22	246	+.4	7,104	+.7
Nebraska	20	568	+.4	19,366	−.5
Nevada					
New Hampshire	40	480	−.6	11,708	−.4
New Jersey	131	12,839	−.3	369,169	+.3
New Mexico	16	121	(10)	3,198	+14.6
New York	748	54,631	−(6)	1,911,111	−1.8
North Carolina	28	593	−.2	15,463	−(6)
North Dakota	38	267	−.4	6,387	+(6)
Ohio	295	8,071	−.6	266,763	+.4
Oklahoma	28	645	+2.2	18,882	+2.3
Oregon	32	1,179	+.1	38,161	−.1
Pennsylvania	*760*	*23,032*	+(6)	*694,451*	*+.1*
Rhode Island	29	1,066	+.3	45,381	+1.4
South Carolina	11	119	(10)	3,329	−.4
South Dakota	32	238	+.4	5,880	+.8
Tennessee	35	1,118	−1.7	38,689	−1.8
Texas	29	1,533	−.2	42,367	+.3
Utah	15	475	+.6	16,729	+1.5
Vermont	30	227	−.4	6,555	−1.2
Virginia	41	1,401	−.4	45,103	−.8
Washington	46	1,707	−1.2	53,962	−.6
West Virginia	43	659	+.2	19,446	+.2
Wisconsin	17	910	−.1	31,718	+.5
Wyoming	12	111	−.9	3,416	−.2

[6] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent. [10] No change. [16] Do not include brokerage and real estate.

Employment and Pay Rolls in March 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1934, as compared with February 1934, in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MARCH 1934, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percent of change from February 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percent of change from February 1934
		February 1934	March 1934		February 1934	March 1934	
New York City	4,697	314,723	324,073	+3.0	$8,375,969	$8,709,544	+4.0
Chicago, Ill	1,804	228,774	231,644	+1.3	5,452,674	5,580,179	+2.3
Philadelphia, Pa	821	147,159	150,594	+2.3	3,274,600	3,415,301	+4.3
Detroit, Mich	556	229,268	256,591	+11.9	5,660,908	6,639,379	+17.3
Los Angeles, Calif	838	77,762	78,130	+.5	1,871,450	1,898,086	+1.4
Cleveland, Ohio	1,105	101,840	105,462	+3.6	2,174,958	2,349,288	+8.0
St. Louis, Mo	545	70,242	72,433	+3.1	1,519,492	1,579,449	+3.9
Baltimore, Md	707	56,719	58,820	+3.7	1,137,200	1,180,456	+3.8
Boston, Mass	2,934	91,508	93,476	+2.2	2,244,422	2,300,084	+2.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	403	54,555	56,423	+3.4	1,108,517	1,146,788	+3.5
San Francisco, Calif	1,141	51,777	52,302	+1.0	1,241,662	1,273,240	+2.5
Buffalo, N.Y	396	44,814	45,300	+1.1	1,016,268	1,024,433	+.8
Milwaukee, Wis	479	46,628	47,854	+2.6	965,743	1,010,567	+4.6

Employment in the Various Branches of the Federal Government, March 1934

THERE were 623,559 employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments of the United States Government on March 31, 1934. This is an increase of 56,573 employees or 10 percent as compared with March 1933, and an increase of 11,807 employees or 1.9 percent as compared with February 1934.

Information concerning the executive service is compiled by the various departments and offices of the United States Government and sent to the Civil Service Commission where it is assembled. The figures were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government inside of the District of Columbia, the number outside of the District of Columbia, and the total number of such employees.

Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive branch of the United States Government work in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1933 AND FEBRUARY 1934 AND MARCH 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary[1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary[1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary[1]	Total
Number of employees:									
March 1933	63,786	3,771	67,557	468,659	30,770	499,429	532,445	34,541	566,986
February 1934	71,623	8,290	79,913	[2] 474,767	[2] 57,072	[2] 531,839	[2] 546,390	[2] 65,362	[2] 611,752
March 1934	73,106	8,463	81,569	481,922	60,068	541,990	555,028	68,531	623,559
Gain or loss:									
March 1933–March 1934	+9,320	+4,692	+14,012	+13,263	+29,298	+42,561	+22,583	+33,990	+56,573
February 1934–March 1934	+1,483	+173	+1,656	+7,155	+2,996	+10,151	+8,638	+3,169	+11,807
Percent of change:									
March 1933–March 1934	+14.6	+124.4	+20.7	+2.8	+95.2	+8.5	+4.2	+98.4	+10.0
February 1934–March 1934	+2.1	+2.1	+2.1	+1.5	+5.2	+1.9	+1.6	+4.9	+1.9
Labor turn-over–March 1934:									
Additions[3]	2,483	1,499	3,982	11,147	21,900	33,047	13,630	23,399	37,029
Separations[3]	908	1,360	2,268	4,528	18,426	22,954	5,436	19,786	25,222
Turn-over rate per 100	1.25	16.24	2.81	.95	3.15	4.28	.99	29.6	4.1

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.
[2] Revised.
[3] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

There was an increase of 14,012 or 20.7 percent in the number of Federal employees in the District of Columbia, comparing March 1934 with the same month of the previous year. Permanent employees increased 14.6 percent, while the number of temporary employees more than doubled.

Comparing March with February, there was an increase of 1,656 employees or 2.1 percent. The percentage of increase was the same in the case of both permanent and temporary employees.

The monthly turn-over rate for permanent employees in the District of Columbia was 1.25. The turn-over rate in the service as a whole was 4.1.

Outside of the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees increased 2.8 percent and the number of temporary employees increased 95.2 percent, comparing March 1934 with the same month of last year.

The number of permanent employees in the executive Federal service, outside of the city of Washington increased 1.5 percent, comparing March with February. The number of temporary employees increased 5.2 percent, making a net increase of 1.9 percent in total employment outside of the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during January, February, and March.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees			Amount of pay roll		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Executive service	[1] 608,139	[1] 611,752	623,559	[1] $78,035,863	[1] $84,133,108	$85,438,869
Military service	262,942	263,464	266,285	18,499,516	19,532,832	19,050,158
Judicial service	1,780	1,742	1,854	417,000	416,601	428,859
Legislative service	3,845	3,852	3,867	871,753	926,363	946,624
Total	876,706	880,810	895,565	97,824,132	105,008,904	105,864,510

[1] Revised.

The military service as shown in the above table includes the officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. The judicial service includes all Federal judges, clerks, and attachés of Federal courts throughout the United States. The legislative service includes the Members of both Houses of Congress, their clerks and employees of committees, and the employees of the Congressional Library.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 963,893 on February 15, 1934, to 986,771 (preliminary) on March 15, 1934, or +2.4 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for March 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from $115,634,474 in January 1934 to $111,069,052 in February 1934, or −3.9 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from Janaury 1923 to March 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the table following. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON **CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS** IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO MARCH 1934

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	98.3	96.6	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.4	88.2	86.3	73.3	61.2	53.0	54.1
February	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3	52.7	54.7
March	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	60.5	51.5	56.0
April	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	87.0	73.5	60.0	51.8	.....
May	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	59.7	52.5	.....
June	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	57.8	53.6	.....
July	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	56.4	55.4	.....
August	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	55.0	56.8	.....
September	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	55.8	57.7	.....
October	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	57.0	57.5	.....
November	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	55.9	55.9	.....
December	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	54.8	54.1	.....
Average	104.1	98.3	97.9	100.0	97.5	92.9	93.3	83.5	70.6	57.9	54.4	[1] 54.9

[1] Average for 3 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of January, and February 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of March 1934; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of January and February 1934. Total compensation for the month of March is not yet available. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment for January 1923 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, JANUARY TO MARCH 1934, AND PAY ROLLS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1934

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for March 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	January 1934	February 1934
Professional, clerical, and general	163,640	163,578	164,522	$22,176,444	$21,405,345
Clerks	85,497	85,445	----------	10,992,285	10,452,622
Stenographers and typists	15,445	15,432	----------	1,870,387	1,814,439
Maintenance of way and structures	182,993	183,051	188,394	14,252,647	14,316,875
Laborers, extra gang and work train	12,812	11,935	----------	678,907	723,018
Laborers, track and roadway section	98,204	97,934	----------	5,150,472	5,209,512
Maintenance of equipment and stores	269,888	275,389	283,287	29,624,622	27,908,195
Carmen	55,135	56,163	----------	6,775,382	6,329,565
Electrical workers	8,116	8,257	----------	1,101,525	1,038,158
Machinists	38,330	39,222	----------	4,961,682	4,630,999
Skilled trades helpers	58,978	60,551	----------	5,388,282	5,046,422
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	21,272	21,432	----------	1,635,708	1,525,464
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants and stores)	17,651	18,269	----------	1,063,371	994,594
Transportation, other than train, engine and yard	122,858	123,776	125,497	13,663,932	12,962,129
Station agents	23,992	23,943	----------	3,384,582	3,155,704
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,771	14,683	----------	2,059,875	1,861,110
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	16,796	17,531	----------	1,240,469	1,249,715
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,903	16,928	----------	1,114,773	1,107,195
Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,182	12,283	12,471	2,061,096	1,995,339
Transportation, train and engine	202,801	205,816	212,600	33,855,733	32,481,169
Road conductors	22,194	22,508	----------	4,782,690	4,534,328
Road brakemen and flagmen	46,355	46,598	----------	6,446,891	6,136,359
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	35,249	35,679	----------	4,546,616	4,448,945
Road engineers and motormen	27,167	27,511	----------	6,429,481	6,113,132
Road firemen and helpers	29,671	30,021	----------	4,645,564	4,428,478
All employees	954,362	963,893	986,771	115,634,474	111,069,052

Employment Created by the Public Works Fund, March 1934

EMPLOYMENT on projects financed by the Public Works fund during the month ending March 15, 1934, totaled over 292,000. These workers drew over $15,500,000 for their month's pay.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Types of Project

PUBLIC-WORKS allotments are divided into two groups—Federal and non-Federal. Federal allotments are awarded to departments of the Federal Government. Federal projects are wholly financed by the Public Works Administration. They are built either by force account, that is, by day labor hired directly by the Government agency supervising the construction, or by contract—that is, awards to commercial firms by the Federal agency.

Non-Federal allotments when awarded to a State or political subdivision thereof, are financed partly by the Public Works Administration and partly by the local authorities. Usually the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost and in many cases will loan the remaining 70 percent. Where non-Federal allotments are made to commercial firms, such as railroads, they are loans only and must be paid within a certain designated period of time. Projects under both types of construction, are supervised by representatives of the Federal Government.

Table 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of labor worked during the month of March 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, DURING MARCH 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
Building construction	19,780	$936,517	1,334,253	$0.702	$1,850,894
Public roads	141,243	7,502,577	16,019,921	.468	7,400,000
River, harbor, and flood control	35,047	1,737,216	2,971,111	.585	3,261,880
Streets and roads [2]	9,571	316,081	718,518	.440	255,862
Naval vessels	7,417	743,933	991,713	.750	7,107,190
Reclamation	9,979	1,060,241	1,551,763	.683	1,081,873
Forestry	14,827	821,986	1,432,445	.574	581,303
Water and sewerage	1,072	47,355	75,031	.631	54,692
Miscellaneous	15,962	724,221	1,307,576	.554	3,355,611
Total	254,898	13,890,127	26,402,331	.526	24,949,285

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

During the month ending March 15 nearly 255,000 people were working on Federal Public Works projects. This is exclusive of clerical and supervisory workers. It includes only workmen at the site of the construction project. Public-road work continues to provide, by far, the greatest amount of employment created by the Public Works fund.

Over 55 percent of the workers were engaged on road work under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Nearly 4 percent more were engaged in street and road paving under the supervision of other Government agencies. River, harbor, and flood-control work was the only other type of project employing as much as 10 percent of the total workers.

Pay rolls for employees on Federal projects totaled nearly $14,000,000. Public-road workers drew over $7,500,000. River, harbor, and flood-control workers and workmen on reclamation projects drew over a million dollars. No other type of project paid as much as $1,000,000 in wages during the month. Total average earnings per hour for workers on all types of projects was $0.526.

Workers on naval vessels and building construction drew over 70 cents per hour. Those on reclamation projects and water and sewerage work drew over 60 cents per hour. Road work was the only type of project on which the average hourly pay was less than 50 cents.

The value of material orders placed by contractors on Federal projects during the month totaled nearly $25,000,000. Of this amount, nearly 30 percent was spent for public-road projects and approximately the same amount for the construction of naval vessels.

Non-Federal projects are for the most part confined to building construction, street and road construction, water and sewerage construction, and railroad construction.

Railroad allotments are of two kinds: First, railroad construction—that is, money used for the electrification of railroads, for laying ties and rails, for repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives, and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops. Employment of the first type is included with other non-Federal construction projects. Employment of the second type is shown in a separate table. (See table 5, p. 1235.)

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours of work during March 1934 on non-Federal construction projects financed from Public Works funds by type of project.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Type of project	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
Building construction	6,190	$331,310	393,563	$0.842	$863,651
Streets and roads	4,081	111,538	182,628	.611	89,916
Water and sewerage	7,376	363,334	578,919	.628	963,733
Railroad construction	7,036	205,290	416,935	.492	10,641,301
Miscellaneous	426	24,945	40,259	.620	100,963
Total	25,109	1,036,417	1,612,304	.643	12,659,564

[1] Subject to revision.

Of the more than 25,000 workers engaged on non-Federal construction projects, more than 7,000 were working on railroad construction and over 7,300 on water and sewerage work. Over $1,000,000 was paid out in wages during the month to men engaged in this work. The average hourly earnings exceeded 64 cents. Building-construction workers averaged nearly 85 cents per hour. Railroad-construction workers earned slightly less than 50 cents per hour. The value of purchase orders for materials amounted to over $12,000,000, of which more than $10,000,000 was spent by railroads.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 shows employment pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March 1934 on Federal projects financed from Public Works funds by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Wage earners [1]		Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England	7,274	6,912	$487,489	723,803	$0.674	$896,088
Middle Atlantic	11,482	10,708	721,861	1,164,004	.620	6,628,110
East North Central	15,486	14,465	849,835	1,378,433	.617	1,062,080
West North Central	38,766	36,608	1,812,661	3,727,984	.486	1,163,157
South Atlantic	37,791	35,663	1,964,906	4,079,391	.482	2,357,320
East South Central	26,998	25,829	1,342,005	2,922,844	.459	1,176,712
West South Central	62,006	59,356	2,558,156	5,934,556	.431	893,509
Mountain	27,863	27,446	2,227,485	3,536,540	.630	974,752
Pacific	23,164	22,313	1,724,376	2,513,791	.686	1,222,068
Total continental United States [2]	250,897	239,367	13,695,657	25,990,499	.527	[3] 23,773,827
Outside continental United States	4,001	3,651	194,470	411,832	.472	1,175,458
Grand total	254,898	243,018	13,890,127	26,402,331	.526	24,949,285

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Includes data for 67 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[3] Includes $7,400,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Over 60,000 employees were working in the West South Central States. In no other geographic division were there as many as 40,000 workers employed during March on public projects financed from the Public Works fund. Average earnings per hour ranged from 43 cents in the West South Central States to nearly 69 cents in the Pacific States. In five of the geographic divisions the employees have average hourly earnings of over 60 cents per hour. In the other four, average earnings were less than 50 cents per hour.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during March on non-Federal projects financed from Public Works funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Wage earners [1]		Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England	1,972	1,633	$110,265	185,128	$0.596	$54,839
Middle Atlantic	1,107	900	58,120	93,479	.622	3,170,900
East North Central	6,706	4,703	333,844	417,210	.800	3,121,484
West North Central	2,882	2,282	101,493	146,249	.694	887,906
South Atlantic	3,476	2,643	151,143	263,601	.573	1,608,524
East South Central	750	655	32,981	56,905	.580	39,558
West South Central	1,280	1,124	59,119	101,020	.585	881,686
Mountain	1,727	1,483	41,915	77,891	.538	577,469
Pacific	4,677	4,136	133,086	247,808	.537	1,757,718
Total continental United States [2]	24,844	19,700	1,025,690	1,595,575	.643	12,629,871
Outside continental United States	265	203	10,727	16,729	.641	29,693
Grand total	25,109	19,903	1,036,417	1,612,304	.643	12,659,564

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Includes data for 267 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Nearly 7,000 workers were employed in the East North Central States on non-Federal projects. The Pacific States had the second highest number, showing over 4,500 employed on these projects.

The average hourly earnings were highest in East North Central States and lowest in the Pacific States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops financed from Public Works funds during March 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS DURING MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
New England	874	$89,483	134,911	$0.663	$389,263
Middle Atlantic	3,505	179,797	297,838	.604	6,168,783
East North Central	793	25,068	39,760	.630	541,585
South Atlantic	1,215	97,359	150,722	.646	130,561
East South Central	404	5,009	7,750	.646	----------
West South Central	2,085	109,785	188,475	.582	110,547
Mountain	534	20,981	34,624	.606	35,928
Pacific	3,279	182,519	302,919	.603	129,892
Total	12,689	710,001	1,156,999	.614	7,506,559

[1] Subject to revision.

During the month ending March 15, there were over 12,500 employed in railroad shops on work financed from Public Works funds. These workers averaged over 61 cents per hour.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month ending March 15, by type of material.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING MARCH 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

Type of material	Value of material ordered placed [1]
Aircraft (new)	$517,684
Airplane parts	243,960
Auto trucks	53,044
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc.	80,782
Boat buildings, steel and wooden (small)	138,269
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.	328,097
Cast iron pipe and fittings	475,928
Cement	371,665
Chemicals	25,355
Clay products	327,051
Coal	50,366
Concrete products	351,284
Copper products	22,731
Cordage and twine	39,228
Creosote	157,500
Crushed stone	31,386
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim, metal	119,434
Electrical machinery and supplies	1,281,696
Engines and turbines	651,212
Explosives	91,368
Forgings, iron and steel	631,816
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	4,553,342
Fuel oil	116,423
Gasoline	107,039
Glass	11,384
Hardware, miscellaneous	165,866
Instruments, professional and scientific	97,646
Lighting equipment	45,942
Locomotives, other than electric	2,587,966
Lubricating oils and greases	37,516
Lumber and timber products	2,369,250
Machine tools	244,627
Marble, granite, slate and other stone products	209,684
Motor vehicles	63,612
Nails and spikes	123,644
Nonferrous-metal alloys; nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified	100,837
Paints and varnishes	116,500
Paving materials and mixtures	138,865
Planing-mill products	117,887
Plumbing supplies	317,728
Pumps and pumping equipment	315,960
Rail fastenings, excluding spikes	629,658
Rails, steel	6,998,937
Railway cars, freight	21,883,081
Railway cars, mail and express	570,273
Railway cars, passenger	219,157
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators	43,542
Roofing, built-up, and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint	229,370
Rubber goods	13,392
Sand and gravel	240,309
Sheet-metal work	238,619
Smelting and refining lead	10,176
Spring, steel	156,249
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	114,949
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work	11,408,669
Switches, railway	357,894
Tools, other than machine tools	102,388
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	56,062
Wire, drawn from purchased rods	445,685
Other	384,510
Public road projects [2]	7,400,000
Total	69,334,754

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Not available by type of material.

Orders were placed for materials by contractors and by Government agencies doing force-account work to be financed from the Public Works funds to total over $69,000,000. Nearly $22,000,000 of this fund was used for the purchase of freight cars, over $11,000,000 for steel works and rolling-mill products, and nearly $7,000,000 for steel

rails. It is estimated that the fabrication of materials purchased during the month will create more than 150,000 man-months of labor. Included in the above table is $24,219,346 representing purchase orders placed by railroads for new equipment. These orders were placed in the following geographic divisions: Middle Atlantic, $8,996,927; East North Central, $11,023,654; West North Central, $551,043; South Atlantic, $3,647,722.

Table 7 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in each of the 6 months during which employment has been created by expenditures from Public Works funds.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER 1933 TO MARCH 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, BY MONTH

Month	Number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay roll [1]	Number of man-hours worked [1]	Average earnings per hour [1]	Value of material orders placed [1]
1933					
October	114,098	$7,006,680	14,077,752	$0.498	$22,005,920
November	254,784	14,458,364	28,168,280	.513	24,605,055
December	270,808	15,724,700	29,866,297	.527	24,839,098
1934					
January	273,583	14,574,960	27,659,581	.527	23,522,929
February	295,722	15,245,381	28,938,177	.527	24,562,311
March	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,334,754

[1] Subject to revision.

Bad weather in March again curtailed employment on construction projects. Total employment on Public Work projects including workers in railroad shops reached a total in March of over 292,000. During the 6 months in which workers have been employed in Public Works Funds public disbursements for pay rolls exceeded $82,000,000.

The value of material orders placed has reached the total of over $188,000,000. These figures should not be construed to show the relationship of the cost of labor to material on Public Works projects as the total pay-roll figures are amounts actually paid to labor on the job while the value of material shown is the total value of purchase orders placed. Much of this may not be used for several months.

Civil Works Administration

THE Civil Works Administration is financed by an allotment of Public Works Administration funds. The employment under this organization will entirely cease on May 1. The Civil Works Administration was created early in November to give work to the unemployed during the winter months. During the week ending January 18, over 4,000,000 people were employed from Civil Works Administration funds. Since that time there has been a steady decrease in Civil Works Administration workers.

Table 8 shows the number of employees whose wages are paid by the Civil Works Administration for the weeks ending March 1 and March 29.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS ON CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS, MAR. 1, 1934, AND MAR. 29, 1934

Geographic division	Number of employees, week ending—		Amount of pay roll, week ending—	
	Mar. 1, 1934	Mar. 29, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934	Mar. 29, 1934
New England	194,673	139,445	$2,558,648	$2,000,017
Middle Atlantic	626,794	558,939	7,704,254	8,206,702
East North Central	639,196	442,517	8,644,503	6,896,610
West North Central	346,472	171,334	3,660,065	2,160,633
South Atlantic	338,209	168,264	3,150,458	1,914,392
East South Central	204,442	106,654	1,718,691	1,156,181
West South Central	293,432	173,035	2,611,658	1,884,770
Mountain	96,323	57,815	1,349,902	976,381
Pacific	197,801	117,696	2,743,304	1,770,733
Total	2,937,342	1,935,699	34,141,483	26,966,448
Percent of change		−34.1		−21.0

During the week ending March 29 there were less than 2,000,000 employees on the pay rolls of the Civil Works Administration. This is a decrease of over 1,000,000 as compared with the week ending March 1. Disbursements for pay rolls for the week ending March 29 were 21 percent less than for the week ending March 1.

Emergency Conservation Work

MARCH was the recruiting month in the C.C.C. camps. The total employment had not been completed during the month, therefore this resulted in a decrease of nearly 70,000 employees on the rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work comparing March with February 1934.

Funds for the E.C.W. are now paid by an allotment made from Public Works funds.

Table 9 shows employment and pay rolls for Emergency Conservation Work during the months of February and March 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	February 1934	March 1934	February 1934	March 1934
Enrolled personnel	289,567	220,249	$9,043,176	$6,878,370
Reserve officers	4,730	4,846	[1] 928,379	[2] 1,181,077
Educational advisers	649	654	100,192	100,933
Supervisory and technical	19,598	20,119	2,292,366	2,441,760
Carpenters, electricians, and laborers	7,087	2,076	708,655	204,830
Total	321,631	247,944	13,072,768	10,806,970

[1] Revised. [2] Subject to revision.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for the workers enumerated in the above table are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior. The pay roll for the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $45 per month,

8 percent are paid $36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent are paid $30 per month.

Beginning with March, educational advisers were established in a number of camps. It is planned ultimately to have an educational adviser in each of the 1,500 C.C.C. camps. These instructors are sent to camp to strengthen and broaden the educational plans previously being carried out under the direction of the War Department. Their duties will comprise the supervising of such educational courses as are suited to the needs of any particular camp, the basic thought being to impart instructions that will be of maximum use to men upon leaving camp. The educational courses are not mandatory, but all men are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity for better education. The prevailing working hours on forestry projects will not be disturbed. Hours other than normal working periods and periods of inclement weather will therefore be utilized for the purpose of instructions. By the end of March there were 654 instructors at work in the camps.

Table 10 shows the monthly total of employees and pay rolls of the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the work in May 1933 to March 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 10.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, MAY 1933-MARCH 1934

Months	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Months	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933			November	344,273	$14,554,695
May	191,380	$6,388,760	December	321,701	12,951,042
June	283,481	9,876,780			
July	316,109	11,482,262	1934		
August	307,100	11,604,401	January	331,433	13,577,695
September	242,968	9,759,628	February	[1] 321,631	[1] 13,072,768
October	294,861	12,311,033	March	[2] 247,944	[2] 10,806,970

[1] Revised. [2] Subject to revision.

Employment on Public Roads (Other than Public Works)

THERE are still a few employees working on public roads which are financed from Federal funds appropriated previous to the inauguration of the Public Works program. This carry-over fund, however, is nearly exhausted.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the Public Works fund, engaged in building and maintaining State and Federal roads during the months of February and March, by geographic divisions.

There were only 1,396 employees paid from the carry-over Federal-aid fund supervised by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. This is a decrease of 41.4 percent as compared with the number employed from this fund in February. Monthly pay rolls totaled

slightly over $100,000. There was an increase of 2 percent in the number of road workers paid from strictly State funds comparing March and February. Of these State workers, 86.9 percent were engaged in maintenance work and 13.1 percent in the construction of new roads during the month of March. During February, 85 percent were engaged in maintenance work and 15 percent in new road work. Pay rolls for State road workers increased 12 percent. Five geographic divisions registered increases and four decreases in the amount paid to this class of workers.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of public roads, State and Federal, by months, January 1933 to March 1934.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Geographic division	Federal				State			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	February	March	February	March	February	March	February	March
New England	14	10	$1,344	$969	7,703	13,968	$460,732	$800,474
Middle Atlantic	196	19	12,252	1,417	41,509	39,737	1,552,044	1,984,939
East North Central	510	219	35,848	17,900	21,375	18,426	1,191,668	1,061,891
West North Central	360	102	15,408	7,052	16,315	13,281	883,888	755,478
South Atlantic	504	286	20,648	19,104	29,830	30,496	940,772	1,134,178
East South Central	37	145	1,924	5,322	8,356	10,904	342,364	332,835
West South Central	455	292	31,464	23,418	10,093	11,061	658,592	736,422
Mountain	295	253	23,196	20,213	4,847	4,051	352,044	342,118
Pacific	11	70	444	5,796	9,187	10,205	749,500	841,430
Total	2,382	1,396	142,528	101,191	149,215	152,129	7,131,604	7,989,765
Percent of change		−41.4		−29.0		+2.0		+12.0

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, BY MONTHS, 1933 AND 1934 [1]

Month	Federal		State	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls [2]	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls [2]
1933				
January	74,405		190,895	
February	76,969		176,991	
March	94,491		183,450	
April	121,089		177,556	
May	138,934		190,253	
June	151,614		207,243	
July	128,801		202,986	
August	106,907		218,524	
September	79,980		222,858	
October	56,872		229,971	
November	38,112	$2,124,565	234,144	$15,193,804
December	21,345	1,134,726	187,623	10,228,360
1934				
January	7,633	388,426	161,785	8,684,109
February	2,382	142,528	149,215	7,131,604
March	1,396	101,191	152,129	7,989,765

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.
[2] Pay rolls not available prior to November 1933.

RETAIL PRICES

Scope of Retail Price Reports

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has since 1913 collected, compiled, and issued, as of the 15th of each month, retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 78 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available more often, the Bureau is now collecting these prices every 2 weeks. The plan was inaugurated during August 1933, and prices are being collected every other Tuesday.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in a section of this publication.

Retail Prices of Food, March 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely, March 13 and 27. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole-wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach,

canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles, combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61). The list of articles included in the groups—cereals, meats, and dairy products—will be found in the June 1932 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of three groups of these articles; viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified days of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES ON EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, TO MAR. 27, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Year	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1					
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	Mar. 15	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	Apr. 15	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	May 15	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	June 15	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	July 15	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	Aug. 15	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	Aug. 29	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	Sept. 12	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	Sept. 26	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9
1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	Oct. 10	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6
1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	Oct. 24	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4
1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	Nov. 7	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6
1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	Nov. 21	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5
1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	Dec. 5	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7
1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	Dec. 19	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7
1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5					
1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	1934				
1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7
1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0
					Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9
1933					Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6
					Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8
Jan. 15	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3
Feb. 15	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1

The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to March 27, 1934, inclusive.

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, and changes on March 27, 1934, compared with March 15, 1933, and February 27 and March 13, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAR. 27, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 27 AND MAR. 13, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)					Percent of change Mar. 27, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				Mar. 15, 1933	Feb. 27, 1934	Mar. 13, 1934
	Mar. 15	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 27			
All food	90.5	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.0	+19.3	−0.0	−0.4
Cereals	112.3	143.3	143.4	143.4	144.7	+28.9	+.9	+.9
Meats	100.1	106.7	107.8	109.1	109.7	+9.6	+1.8	+.5
Dairy products	88.3	102.6	101.8	102.3	101.1	+14.5	−.7	−1.2

Table 3 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for March 15, 1933, February 13 and 27, and March 13 and 27, 1934.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 13 AND 27, AND MAR. 13 AND 27, 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1933	1934			
	Mar. 15	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 27
Sirloin steak, pound	111.0	112.2	113.4	113.4	115.0
Round steak, do	109.0	110.8	111.7	112.1	112.6
Rib roast, do	105.1	102.5	103.5	103.5	104.5
Chuck roast, do	93.8	93.1	93.8	94.4	95.0
Plate beef, do	82.6	84.3	84.3	85.1	84.3
Pork chops, do	90.5	112.9	113.8	117.1	114.8
Bacon, sliced, do	77.8	87.8	90.0	93.0	94.8
Ham, sliced, do	108.2	119.0	120.1	121.9	123.0
Lamb, leg of, do	114.3	128.6	130.7	130.7	132.8
Hens, do	99.5	109.9	110.3	112.7	114.6
Milk, fresh, quart	113.5	129.2	125.8	124.7	124.7
Butter, pound	64.8	79.1	80.7	83.3	80.2
Cheese, do	94.6	105.4	108.1	109.0	109.5
Lard, do	50.0	61.4	63.9	64.6	65.2
Eggs, fresh, dozen	57.4	81.2	74.8	71.6	71.3
Bread, white, wheat, pound	114.3	141.1	141.1	141.1	142.9
Flour, do	90.9	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.5
Corn meal, do	113.3	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.3
Rice, do	65.5	88.5	89.7	89.7	89.7
Potatoes, do	94.1	164.7	170.6	170.6	164.7
Sugar, granulated, do	90.9	101.8	98.2	98.2	100.0
Tea, do	119.9	125.7	126.7	127.0	127.4
Coffee, do	91.9	88.6	89.3	90.6	91.3

RETAIL PRICES of FOOD
1913 – 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
Meats
Cereals
Dairy Products
All Foods

Table 4 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for March 15, 1933, February 13 and 27, and March 13 and 27, 1934.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 13, FEB. 27, MAR. 13, AND MAR. 27, 1934

Article		1933	1934			
		Mar. 15	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 27
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Beef:						
Sirloin steak	pound	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.8	29.2
Round steak	do	24.3	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.1
Rib roast	do	20.8	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.7
Chuck roast	do	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2
Plate	do	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2
Lamb:						
Leg	do	21.6	24.3	24.7	24.7	25.1
Rib chops	do		31.0	31.4	31.8	32.0
Breast	do		10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8
Chuck or shoulder	do		17.7	17.8	18.1	18.0
Pork:						
Chops	do	19.0	23.7	23.9	24.6	24.1
Loin roast	do		19.1	19.1	19.8	19.6
Bacon, sliced	do	21.0	23.7	24.3	25.1	25.6
Ham, smoked, sliced	do	29.1	32.0	32.3	32.8	33.1
Ham, smoked, whole	do		17.4	17.8	18.4	18.5
Picnic, smoked	do		11.9	12.5	13.4	13.8
Salt pork	do		14.4	14.6	15.1	15.2
Veal:						
Cutlets	do		30.1	30.4	30.3	30.4
Poultry:						
Roasting chickens	do	21.2	23.4	23.5	24.0	24.4
Fish:						
Salmon, canned, pink	16-oz. can		14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	18.5	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.2
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure	pound	7.9	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3
Lard, compound	do		9.2	9.4	9.6	9.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.1
Oleomargarine	do	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.7
Dairy products:						
Eggs, fresh	dozen	19.8	28.0	25.8	24.7	24.6
Butter	pound	24.8	30.3	30.9	31.9	30.7
Cheese	do	20.9	23.3	23.9	24.1	24.2
Milk, fresh	quart	10.1	11.5	11.2	11.1	11.1
Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Cream	½ pint				14.4	14.3
Cereal foods:						
Flour, wheat, white	pound	3.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Corn meal	do	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	do	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	8.3	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	22.2	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.3
Rice	pound	5.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Macaroni	do	14.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.7
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat	do	6.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
Bread, rye	do		8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat	do		8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Cake, pound	do				22.2	22.1
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples	do		6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3
Bananas	dozen	22.0	23.2	23.6	23.0	22.5
Lemons	do		28.2	28.2	28.6	28.5
Oranges	do	25.2	27.0	27.1	27.6	27.8
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green	pound		12.8	13.4	13.5	13.8
Cabbage	do	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7
Carrots	bunch		5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
Celery	stalk		9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5
Lettuce	head		8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0
Onions	pound	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Potatoes	do	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Sweetpotatoes	do		4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0
Spinach	do		7.4	7.1	7.1	6.7
Fruits canned:						
Peaches	no. 2½ can		17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9
Pears	do		20.6	20.8	20.8	20.7
Pineapple	do		21.6	21.6	21.8	21.8

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 13, FEB. 27, MAR. 13, AND MAR. 27, 1934—Continued

Article	1933	1934			
	Mar. 15	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 27
Vegetables, canned:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Asparagus.....no. 2 can		23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1
Beans, green.....do		11.7	11.9	11.8	11.8
Corn.....do	9.8	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3
Peas.....do	12.5	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.6
Tomatoes.....do	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Pork and beans.....6-oz. can	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Fruits, dried:					
Peaches.....pound		15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3
Prunes.....do	8.8	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3
Raisins.....do	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4
Vegetables, dried:					
Black-eyed peas.....do		7.6	7.7	7.5	7.6
Lima beans.....do		9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Navy beans.....do	4.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Sugar and sweets:					
Sugar.....do	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
Corn sirup.....24-oz. can		12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
Molasses.....18 oz. can		13.1	13.2	13.6	13.6
Beverages:					
Coffee.....pound	27.4	26.4	26.6	27.0	27.2
Tea.....do	65.2	68.4	68.9	69.1	69.3
Miscellaneous foods:					
Peanut butter.....do		16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4
Salt, table.....do		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Soup, tomato.....10½-oz. can		8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0
Tomato juice.....13½-oz. can		8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6

Table 5 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percent of change on March 27, 1934, compared with March 15, 1933, and February 27 and March 13, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAR. 27, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 27 AND MAR. 13, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)					Percent of change Mar. 27, 1934, compared with—		
	1933	1934				1933	1934	
	Mar. 15	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
United States	90.5	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.0	+19.5	(1)	−0.4
Atlanta	85.8	103.8	104.1	104.7	105.2	+22.6	+1.0	+.4
Baltimore	94.2	112.9	115.2	115.8	113.3	+20.3	−1.6	−2.2
Birmingham	89.6	104.6	105.9	105.3	104.0	+16.0	−1.9	−1.3
Boston	91.8	108.4	107.1	108.0	106.4	+15.9	−.7	−1.5
Bridgeport						+21.6	−1.0	−.7
Buffalo	92.7	114.4	115.3	114.8	113.6	+22.5	−1.5	−1.0
Butte						+9.6	+.5	+.5
Charleston, S.C	89.3	108.9	108.2	108.6	108.1	+21.1	−.1	−.5
Chicago	94.2	113.0	111.0	110.7	110.1	+16.9	−.8	−.5
Cincinnati	90.2	107.8	107.9	108.2	109.1	+20.9	+1.1	+.8
Cleveland	85.3.	104.8	104.8	106.1	106.1	+24.4	+1.2	(1)
Columbus						+24.4	−.2	−1.4
Dallas	85.2	103.8	103.5	103.7	103.4	+21.3	−.2	−.3
Denver	86.8	100.7	101.3	100.2	100.6	+15.9	−.8	+.3
Detroit	86.6	107.5	108.1	108.4	109.0	+26.0	+.9	+.6
Fall River	88.5	105.9	105.2	106.2	105.8	+19.5	+.6	−.4
Houston						+17.9	+.9	−.2
Indianapolis	84.1	101.8	101.9	104.0	103.6	+23.1	+1.7	−.4
Jacksonville	80.3	100.1	98.5	98.2	98.5	+22.6	−.3	+.3
Kansas City	91.2	105.9	106.8	106.8	106.2	+16.5	−.5	−.6
Little Rock	80.0	98.9	99.1	99.8	100.0	+24.9	+.8	+.2
Los Angeles	87.5	93.9	90.9	94.4	93.2	+6.5	+2.5	−1.3
Louisville	85.1	102.3	104.2	104.9	105.0	+23.5	+.8	+.1
Manchester	90.7	108.5	108.6	108.7	107.7	+18.8	−.8	−.9
Memphis	82.4	100.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	+23.8	(1)	+.2
Milwaukee	93.5	109.3	108.8	110.6	109.9	+17.6	+1.0	−.6
Minneapolis	85.6	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.7	+28.0	(1)	+.2
Mobile						+17.0	+1.0	+.9
Newark	90.2	109.2	110.2	110.1	110.9	+23.1	+.7	+.8
New Haven	92.3	114.1	114.6	114.2	114.1	+23.6	−.4	(1)
New Orleans	91.1	107.5	108.6	108.6	108.5	+19.1	(1)	−.1
New York	96.1	116.5	116.4	116.5	115.3	+19.9	−.9	−1.0
Norfolk						+23.2	−.3	−1.8
Omaha	82.3	104.0	104.4	103.8	104.1	+26.4	−.4	+.3
Peoria						+20.4	+.1	−.2
Philadelphia	92.5	116.6	116.9	116.9	116.5	+26.0	−.3	−.3
Pittsburgh	87.3	106.5	109.0	109.4	109.1	+25.0	+.2	−.2
Portland, Maine						+16.0	−.3	−1.4
Portland, Oreg	85.1	96.5	96.7	96.0	96.2	+13.1	−.4	+.2
Providence	92.7	111.9	110.7	108.7	107.5	+15.9	−2.9	−1.1
Richmond	91.9	111.9	113.1	113.2	113.2	+23.2	+.1	(1)
Rochester						+23.2	(1)	−1.0
St. Louis	91.3	110.9	110.5	111.6	111.3	+21.8	+.7	−.3
St. Paul						+27.6	+.2	−.1
Salt Lake City	78.8	93.1	93.7	93.5	93.3	+18.5	−.5	−.2
San Francisco	97.8	109.8	110.3	110.5	108.5	+11.0	−1.6	−1.8
Savannah						+22.1	+.6	−.1
Scranton	96.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.0	+19.1	+.1	−.6
Seattle	90.4	105.1	104.9	105.0	103.9	+15.0	−.9	−1.0
Springfield, Ill						+19.5	−1.0	−1.0
Washington	97.3	114.4	114.3	114.8	114.5	+17.6	+.2	−.3
Hawaii:								
Honolulu						+10.2	+2.6	
Other localities						+11.1	+.8	

[1] No change.

Table 6 shows average retail prices of important food articles on January 1, February 1, and March 1, 1934, for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii. These prices are collected only once a month.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR HAWAII ON JAN. 1, FEB. 1, AND MAR. 1, 1934

Article		Honolulu			Other localities		
		January	February	March	January	February	March
Sirloin steak	pound	29.6	29.6	30.0	24.1	23.6	23.6
Round steak	do	25.3	25.3	25.9	21.8	21.2	22.0
Rib roast	do	24.3	24.3	24.1	20.1	19.3	20.1
Chuck roast	do	16.3	16.3	16.9	18.5	17.9	17.9
Plate beef	do	14.4	14.4	15.1	15.6	15.0	15.1
Pork chops	do	24.0	23.3	25.3	25.4	25.0	25.4
Bacon, sliced	do	31.6	31.6	32.9	31.5	30.6	31.2
Ham, sliced	do	42.8	43.3	43.3	33.9	33.4	34.0
Lamb, leg of	do	27.9	28.1	30.0	27.9	27.9	27.9
Hens	do	30.4	29.7	31.9	31.0	31.0	32.0
Salmon, red, canned	16-oz. can	20.8	20.8	22.0	18.7	18.9	19.1
Milk, fresh	quart	19.0	19.0	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.8
Butter	pound	30.2	30.1	31.6	32.5	30.8	33.3
Cheese	do	23.7	23.7	25.8	23.5	22.7	23.5
Lard	do	15.2	15.2	15.7	22.5	22.5	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	21.5	20.9	21.5	17.9	18.1	18.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	dozen	45.8	38.8	35.4	44.2	39.6	33.1
Bread	pound	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
Flour	do	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
Corn meal	do	9.1	9.0	9.1	12.0	12.0	11.3
Rolled oats	do	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	27.1	27.1	27.4	28.7	27.7	27.7
Macaroni	pound	18.4	18.4	18.7	19.6	19.6	19.5
Rice	do	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1
Navy beans	do	9.5	9.3	9.7	7.9	8.1	7.7
Potatoes	do	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5
Onions	do	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.8
Cabbage	do	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.3	3.5
Pork and beans	16-oz. can	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.3
Corn, canned	no. 2 can	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.4
Peas, canned	do	14.8	15.8	16.7	16.0	16.0	16.0
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5
Sugar, granulated	pound	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.9
Tea	do	82.1	82.1	82.1	80.6	80.6	80.3
Coffee	do	28.5	28.5	28.5	27.8	27.6	28.7
Prunes	do	12.7	12.6	12.4	11.2	11.2	11.4
Raisins	do	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.6
Bananas	do	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.3
Oranges	dozen	35.8	36.5	37.1	41.8	41.8	42.4

Retail Prices of Coal, March 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail-food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado,

Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to March 15, 1934. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO MARCH 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut					Stove		Chestnut			
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*			*Dol.*		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0	1927: Jan.	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3
Jan.	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1928: Jan.	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
1914: Jan.	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1929: Jan.	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
1915: Jan.	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1930: Jan.	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
1916: Jan.	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1931: Jan.	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
1917: Jan.	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	1932: Jan.	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
1918: Jan.	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8	1933: Jan.	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
1919: Jan.	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	Feb.	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	Mar.	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
1920: Jan.	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	Apr.	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
1921: Jan.	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	July	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
1922: Jan.	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0	Aug.	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	Sept.	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0
1923: Jan.	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	Oct.	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	Nov.	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6
1924: Jan.	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	Dec.	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	1934: Jan.	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	8.24	151.6
1925: Jan.	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	Feb.	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	Mar.	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5
1926: Jan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3							
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1							

[1] Insufficient data.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913 = 100) for the United States on March 15, 1933, February 15, 1934, and March 15, 1934, and percentage change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON MAR. 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number on—			Percent of change Mar. 15, 1934, compared with—	
	Mar. 15, 1933	Feb. 15, 1934	Mar. 15, 1934	Mar. 15, 1933	Feb. 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.70	$13.46	$13.46		
Index (1913=100)	177.3	174.3	174.2	−1.7	−0.1
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$13.48	$13.27	$13.27		
Index (1913=100)	170.4	167.7	167.6	−1.6	−.1
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	$7.43	$8.22	$8.23		
Index (1913=100)	136.7	151.3	151.5	+10.8	+.1

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on March 15, 1933, February 15, and March 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 15 AND MAR. 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Cleveland, Ohio:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$6.15	$7.02	$7.02	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Baltimore, Md.:				Stove	$13.69	$12.38	$12.38
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut	13.44	12.13	12.13
Stove	13.25	13.25	13.25	Bituminous:			
Chestnut	12.75	13.00	13.00	Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous:				High volatile	5.47	6.26	6.29
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile	7.80	9.00	9.00
Low volatile	8.75	9.38	9.50	Columbus, Ohio:			
Run of mine:				Bituminous:			
High volatile	6.82	7.50	7.57	Prepared sizes:			
Birmingham, Ala.:				High volatile	4.91	6.08	6.05
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.05	6.07	6.07	Low volatile	6.50	7.54	7.50
Boston, Mass.:				Dallas, Tex.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Arkansas anthracite, egg	14.00	13.50	13.50
Stove	13.75	13.75	13.75	Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.88	10.00	10.00
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	13.50	Denver, Colo.:			
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Colorado anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.50	15.58	15.50
Stove	12.75	13.75	13.69	Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.50	15.58	15.50
Chestnut	12.75	13.75	13.69	Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.99	8.13	8.02
Buffalo, N.Y.:				Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.42	12.85	12.85	Stove	13.33	13.13	13.09
Chestnut	12.21	12.60	12.60	Chestnut	13.17	12.88	12.88
Butte, Mont.:				Bituminous:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.71	9.67	9.67	Prepared sizes:			
Charleston, S.C.:				High volatile	5.82	7.12	7.17
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.67	9.92	9.92	Low volatile	6.86	8.38	8.51
Chicago, Ill.:				Run of mine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile	6.13	7.60	7.92
Stove	15.75	13.99	13.91	Fall River, Mass.:			
Chestnut	15.50	13.79	13.70	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous:				Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50
Prepared sizes:				Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25
High volatile	7.25	8.21	8.21	Houston, Tex.:			
Low volatile	9.24	10.83	10.83	Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.50	11.60	11.20
Run of mine:				Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Low volatile	6.95	7.76	7.86	Bituminous:			
Cincinnati, Ohio:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous:				High volatile	5.07	5.99	5.99
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile	7.00	8.20	8.20
High volatile	5.25	6.10	6.10	Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.50	8.00	8.00	Low volatile	6.00	7.00	7.00

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAR. 15, 1933, AND FEB. 15 AND MAR. 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Con.

City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	$9.00	$11.13	$11.13
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite:			
Furnace	10.50	10.50	10.41
Stove No. 4	12.17	12.58	12.22
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.61	5.76	5.96
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	10.75	10.50	10.50
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.22	8.33	8.33
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	16.25	16.91	16.78
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.59	5.44	5.49
Low volatile	7.19	7.88	7.63
Manchester, N.H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.83	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	14.83	15.00	15.00
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.68	7.14	7.15
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	14.05	13.25	13.25
Chestnut	13.80	13.04	13.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.91	7.51	7.51
Low volatile	9.29	9.80	10.11
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	17.35	15.50	15.50
Chestnut	17.10	15.25	15.25
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.56	9.97	9.88
Low volatile	11.79	12.17	12.17
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.22	8.48	8.52
Newark, N.J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	12.13	12.75	12.75
Chestnut	11.88	12.50	12.50
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.90	14.00	13.90
Chestnut	13.90	14.00	13.90
New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.57	10.10	10.07
New York, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.65	12.65	12.65
Chestnut	11.40	12.40	12.40
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.00	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	13.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.50	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	8.00	9.50	9.50
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.50	8.00	8.00
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.35	8.59	8.59
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.04	6.56	6.57
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	11.75	12.25	12.25
Chestnut	11.50	12.00	12.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove		$12.75	$12.75
Chestnut	$12.63	13.00	13.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	3.48	4.68	4.68
Portland, Maine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.84	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	15.60	14.25	14.25
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	11.52	12.71	12.71
Providence, R.I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[1] 14.75	[1] 14.75	[1] 15.00
Chestnut	[1] 14.50	[1] 14.50	[1] 14.75
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.50	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	13.50	14.00	14.00
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.83	7.83	7.83
Low volatile	8.08	8.87	8.87
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.75	7.25	7.25
Rochester, N.Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	13.25	13.10	13.10
Chestnut	13.00	12.85	12.85
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	15.22	13.91	13.91
Chestnut	15.22	13.72	13.72
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.44	5.57	5.51
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	17.35	15.50	15.50
Chestnut	17.10	15.25	15.25
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	9.40	9.78	9.78
Low volatile	11.86	12.33	12.33
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.01	7.75	7.60
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite:			
Cerillos egg	25.00	25.63	25.63
Colorado anthracite:			
Egg	24.50	24.86	25.11
Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.00	16.06	16.06
Savannah, Ga.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	[2] 8.04	[2] 10.24	[2] 9.84
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	8.85	8.85	8.85
Chestnut	8.60	8.60	8.60
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.79	9.65	9.87
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	3.68	4.06	4.06
Washington, D.C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove	[3] 14.46	[3] 14.45	[3] 14.45
Chestnut	[3] 14.15	[3] 14.15	[3] 14.15
Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[3] 8.25	[3] 8.64	[3] 8.64
Low volatile	[3] 10.13	[3] 10.31	[3] 10.31
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[3] 7.50	[3] 7.98	[3] 7.98

[1] The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

[2] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price

[3] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Method of Computing Price Indexes

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects prices of important commodities at wholesale. An index number is compiled from 784 of the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating the index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for the period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices extending back to the year 1840, taken from the Report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the Aldrich report. The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. A combination of these series gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years. Each monthly report gives prices and index numbers and other data relating to the different items for the month indicated on the outside cover in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago. Summary data for certain former periods are also contained in current reports.

[1] Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 149, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly index and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to March 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities by years, from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to March 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for March 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
1933:											
January	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.1	70.8
October	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
By weeks:											
March 3, 1934	62.0	67.5	89.8	76.6	73.5	85.1	86.5	75.4	82.3	68.6	73.6
March 10, 1934	62.0	68.1	89.0	76.3	73.0	86.4	86.2	75.7	82.5	68.8	73.8
March 17, 1934	62.0	67.7	88.8	76.0	72.6	86.5	86.2	75.8	82.4	69.2	73.7
March 24, 1934	61.4	67.3	88.8	76.0	72.4	86.4	86.2	75.8	82.5	69.2	73.5
March 31, 1934	61.4	66.5	89.4	75.8	72.4	86.4	86.3	75.8	82.5	69.3	73.4

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to March 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to March 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in March 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 73.7. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01357 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.357. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.357 in March 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month will be found on page 1259.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
By months:											
1933:											
January	2.347	1.792	1.451	1.927	1.515	1.279	1.427	1.397	1.372	1.634	1.639
February	2.445	1.862	1.471	1.953	1.572	1.292	1.433	1.403	1.383	1.689	1.672
March	2.336	1.832	1.468	1.949	1.590	1.295	1.422	1.404	1.385	1.698	1.661
April	2.247	1.783	1.441	1.931	1.626	1.300	1.425	1.401	1.399	1.730	1.656
May	1.992	1.684	1.300	1.789	1.656	1.287	1.401	1.366	1.395	1.698	1.595
June	1.880	1.634	1.214	1.626	1.626	1.261	1.339	1.357	1.362	1.645	1.538
July	1.664	1.527	1.159	1.471	1.531	1.241	1.258	1.366	1.337	1.563	1.451
August	1.736	1.543	1.091	1.340	1.527	1.232	1.230	1.368	1.289	1.529	1.439
September	1.754	1.541	1.083	1.300	1.420	1.218	1.209	1.376	1.261	1.536	1.412
October	1.795	1.558	1.124	1.297	1.359	1.205	1.192	1.376	1.232	1.531	1.404
November	1.767	1.555	1.134	1.302	1.361	1.209	1.178	1.362	1.235	1.527	1.406
December	1.802	1.600	1.121	1.309	1.362	1.198	1.168	1.357	1.235	1.522	1.412
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
By weeks:											
March 3, 1934	1.613	1.481	1.114	1.305	1.361	1.175	1.156	1.326	1.215	1.458	1.359
March 10, 1934	1.613	1.468	1.124	1.311	1.370	1.157	1.160	1.321	1.212	1.453	1.355
March 17, 1934	1.613	1.477	1.126	1.316	1.377	1.156	1.160	1.319	1.214	1.445	1.351
March 24, 1934	1.629	1.486	1.126	1.316	1.381	1.157	1.160	1.319	1.212	1.445	1.367
March 31, 1934	1.629	1.504	1.119	1.319	1.381	1.157	1.159	1.319	1.212	1.443	1.362

Table 3 shows index numbers for special groups of commodities by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to March 1934, inclusive. A list of the commodities included in each of the groups will be found on pages 11 and 12 of Bulletin No. 572.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2						
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0						
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2						
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						

Wholesale Price Trend During March 1934

THE average of wholesale commodity prices was substantially the same in March as in February. The Bureau's index number for the month recorded a rise of one tenth of 1 percent to 73.7 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.6 percent for February.

There were not sufficient changes in prices to establish any definite trend. Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau, 5 showed an increase, 4 recorded a decrease, and 1, farm products, remained unchanged. Increased prices were reported for 156, or 20 percent, of the 784 articles covered. One hundred and thirty-six, or 17 percent, of the items showed lower prices, and 492 items, or 63 percent remained unchanged during the month.

Raw materials, including basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities showed a decrease of two tenths of 1 percent. Semimanufactured articles including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and similar commodities declined by one half of 1 percent. Finished products,

among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, moved upward by three tenths of 1 percent.

The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced slightly. The combined index for all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods, dropped by three tenths of 1 percent between February and March.

The index as a whole shows an increase of 22.5 percent over March 1933 when the level was 60.2 percent of the 1926 average. The advance over the low point of 1933 (February) is approximately 23.5 percent. The present average is the highest that has been recorded since April 1931 when the index number had declined to 74.8. As compared with the average for the year 1929, when the index was 95.3, prices last month were down by approximately 22.5 percent.

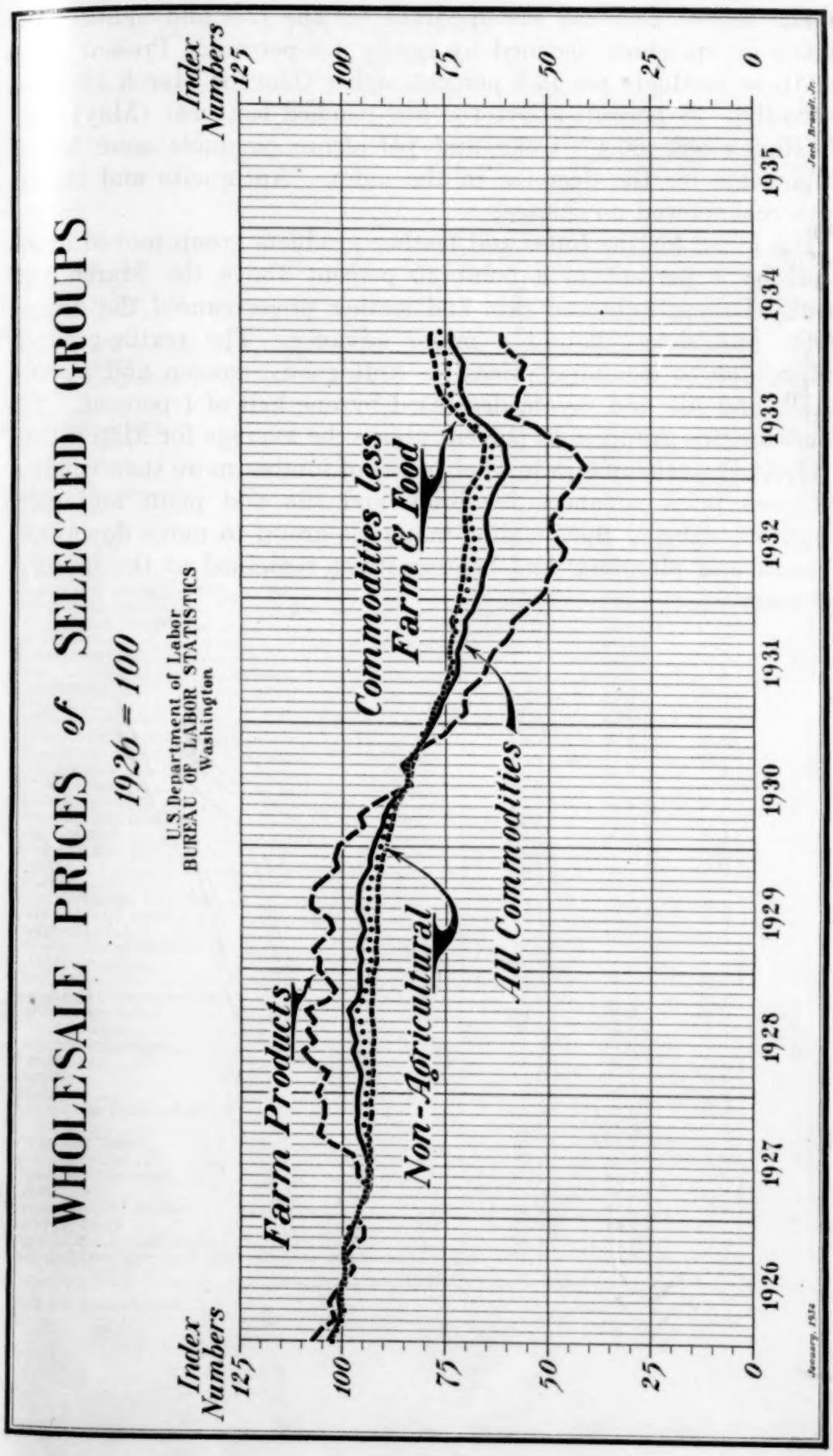
The largest increase of any of the more important single items was registered by fresh pork. It rose by 12 percent. Other important items increasing approximately 2 percent or more were cotton, butter, dressed poultry in New York, fuel oil, automobile tires and tubes, cattle feed, and crude rubber. Significant commodities which showed price declines were eggs, fresh milk in New York, white potatoes, wheat flour, raw sugar, hides and skins, and refined gasoline.

None of the special commodity groups covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed marked advances during the past month. Only one group, that covering miscellaneous items, rose by more than 1 percent. This was caused by price advances for automobile tires and tubes, cattle feed, and crude rubber. The index for the group as a whole is 20 percent above the low point reached last year (April) when the index was 57.8.

Wholesale prices of foods showed an advance of slightly less than 1 percent. The index for the group is 23 percent above that for March 1933, when the index was 54.6. The rise resulted from increases in butter, hominy grits, macaroni, meats, coffee, lard, peanut butter, and tallow. Prices for oatmeal, flour, cheese, canned salmon, and raw sugar showed declines.

An advance of one half of 1 percent was shown for the house-furnishing-goods group with both subgroups, furniture and furnishings contributing to the rise. The chemicals and drugs group continued to show a strengthening in average prices and advanced by a fraction of a percent. The present index for the group is more than 6 percent higher than the corresponding month of a year ago.

Price advances of nonferrous metals caused the metals and metal products group to show a slight rise. Agricultural implements, iron and steel articles, plumbing and heating materials, and motor fuels remained at the same level reached in February.


WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
Farm Products
Commodities less Farm & Food
Non-Agricultural
All Commodities
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
Jack Brandt, Jr.
January, 1936

The largest decrease was reported for the fuel and lighting materials group which declined by nearly 1.5 percent. Present prices for these products are 13.5 percent higher than for March 1933 and more than 18 percent above the low reached last year (May) when the index was 60.4. Coke and petroleum products were largely responsible for the decrease in the index. Anthracite and bituminous coal showed no change.

The index for the hides and leather products group moved downward by 1 percent to a point 30 percent above the March 1933 level. Falling hide and skin and leather prices caused the decline. Boots and shoes showed a minor advance. The textile-products group, due to declining prices for knit goods, woolen and worsted goods, and silk and rayon, decreased by one half of 1 percent. The index for this group is 49 percent above the average for March 1933.

Decided weakening in market prices of lumber more than counterbalanced price advances for brick and tile and paint and paint materials, causing the building-materials group to move downward. Cement and plumbing and heating items remained at the levels of February.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	March 1934	February 1934	March 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar March 1934
All commodities	73.7	73.6	60.2	$1.357
Farm products	61.3	61.3	42.8	1.631
Grains	62.3	63.2	36.0	1.605
Livestock and poultry	49.5	48.2	43.0	2.020
Other farm products	67.7	68.3	45.3	1.477
Foods	67.3	66.7	54.6	1.486
Butter, cheese, and milk	68.9	69.1	50.9	1.451
Cereal products	85.3	85.7	62.7	1.172
Fruits and vegetables	71.6	71.7	54.3	1.397
Meats	56.5	53.3	50.5	1.770
Other foods	63.5	64.1	55.8	1.575
Hides and leather products	88.7	89.6	68.1	1.127
Boots and shoes	98.5	98.4	83.2	1.015
Hides and skins	73.4	78.0	41.4	1.362
Leather	79.7	80.1	55.6	1.255
Other leather products	86.7	86.9	77.9	1.153
Textile products	76.5	76.9	51.3	1.307
Clothing	87.2	87.2	61.3	1.147
Cotton goods	89.1	88.6	50.0	1.122
Knit goods	65.6	67.0	47.1	1.524
Silk and rayon	29.4	31.0	25.5	3.401
Woolen and worsted goods	84.0	84.3	53.2	1.190
Other textile products	78.5	77.8	66.7	1.274
Fuel and lighting materials	71.4	72.4	62.9	1.401
Anthracite	81.2	81.2	88.3	1.232
Bituminous coal	91.1	91.1	79.3	1.098
Coke	83.4	83.5	75.2	1.199
Electricity	(1)	91.8	100.5	----------
Gas	(1)	89.3	96.6	----------
Petroleum products	48.7	50.3	33.1	2.053
Metals and metal products	87.1	87.0	77.2	1.148
Agricultural implements	85.2	85.2	83.1	1.174
Iron and steel	86.3	86.3	76.4	1.159
Motor vehicles	97.8	97.8	90.9	1.022
Nonferrous metals	66.3	65.8	47.9	1.508
Plumbing and heating	72.7	72.7	59.4	1.376
Building materials	86.4	86.6	70.3	1.157
Brick and tile	88.5	87.2	74.9	1.130
Cement	93.9	93.9	81.8	1.065
Lumber	86.4	87.3	57.8	1.157
Paint and paint materials	79.7	79.3	68.4	1.255
Plumbing and heating	72.7	72.7	59.4	1.376
Structural steel	86.8	86.8	81.7	1.152
Other building materials	89.9	90.3	78.4	1.112
Chemicals and drugs	75.7	75.5	71.2	1.321
Chemicals	79.0	78.8	79.3	1.266
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	71.9	71.5	54.8	1.391
Fertilizer materials	69.5	69.2	61.9	1.439
Mixed fertilizers	72.6	72.5	60.1	1.377
House-furnishing goods	81.4	81.0	72.2	1.229
Furnishings	83.2	83.0	72.9	1.202
Furniture	79.8	79.2	71.8	1.253
Miscellaneous	69.3	68.5	58.9	1.443
Automobile tires and tubes	44.6	43.5	41.3	2.242
Cattle feed	79.6	73.4	47.3	1.256
Paper and pulp	82.7	82.7	72.2	1.209
Rubber, crude	22.8	21.4	6.3	4.386
Other miscellaneous	83.2	83.2	72.6	1.202
Raw materials	65.9	66.0	49.4	1.517
Semimanufactured articles	74.3	74.8	56.9	1.346
Finished products	77.2	77.0	65.7	1.295
Nonagricultural commodities	76.2	76.1	63.8	1.312
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.5	78.7	65.8	1.274

[1] Data not yet available.

COST OF LIVING

Typical Family Budgets of Executive, Clerk, and Wage Earner in San Francisco, November 1933

THREE quantity and cost budgets for San Francisco, priced for November 1933, are given in a recent report[1] of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, of the University of California. These budgets are not household accounts but picture respectively what the committee considers typical spending customs of a wage earner and his family, a clerk and his family, and an executive and his family.

The equable climate of San Francisco keeps down the fuel bill and eliminates the need for special winter and summer clothing. Domestic help, however, is considerably more expensive in that city than in other parts of the country. Even the executive's family has typically, according to the committee's budget, only one maid for cleaning and laundry, a gardener twice during the year, and occasional assistance in taking care of the children.

The clerk and the wage earner are assumed to have a 5- or 6-room rented house or flat, ordinarily the latter, while the executive is scheduled as buying a home on an installment plan extending over 12 years.

The committee realizes that the allowance for investment in the following budgets is not sufficient to meet grave emergencies or provide for the retirement or death of the head of the family.

The allowance for medical care is undoubtedly low. The accepted consensus of opinion today agrees that it is impossible for the average family in any class adequately to provide against the larger emergencies of illness. In other words, it is admitted that the allowance given here cannot be expected to cover the occasional serious operation or the needs of the family with continuous doctor's bills. In case of an operation or a long illness either drastic economies in the whole scale of living or debt are the only alternatives.

It is explained by the committee that these budgets give a generalized scheme of expenditure for a wide income class and that the variations in emphasis in spending are very real within each class. For example, in the executive class the college professor or the minister

[1] California, University of. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. Quantity and cost budgets. Berkeley, March 1934.

spends in a different way from a physician or a business man. The committee believes, however, that differences iron out to something like the type of spending herewith depicted. Special circumstances should be investigated and proper allowance made in each case.

TABLE 1.—FAMILY BUDGETS FOR EXECUTIVE, CLERK, AND WAGE EARNER, BASED ON PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 1933

Item	Executive		Clerk		Wage earner	
	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost
Food:						
Meals at home	$623.48	11.5	$446.68	22.6	$451.36	30.6
Husband's lunches	150.00	2.8	105.00	5.3		
Total	773.48	14.3	551.68	27.9	451.36	30.6
Clothing:						
Man	197.18	3.6	92.05	4.7	58.37	3.9
Wife	316.05	5.8	112.36	5.7	56.90	3.9
Boy of 11	83.42	1.6	53.10	2.7	40.79	2.8
Girl of 5	80.64	1.5	42.35	2.1	29.17	2.0
Boy of 2			37.07	1.9	25.40	1.7
Total	677.29	12.5	336.93	17.1	210.63	14.3
Shelter:						
Housing	915.58	17.0	354.00	17.9	270.00	18.3
House operation:						
Light and fuel	181.61	3.4	90.14	4.6	79.70	5.4
Services	171.00	3.2				
Other	170.59	3.1	63.80	3.2	44.93	3.0
Furniture and furnishings	218.13	4.0	75.28	3.8	50.06	3.4
Total	1,656.91	30.7	583.22	29.5	444.69	30.1
Miscellaneous:						
Care of person	96.04	1.8	52.44	2.7	43.61	2.9
Leisure-time activities	472.03	8.7	162.13	8.2	116.91	7.9
Automobile upkeep [1]	429.39	7.9				
Car fare	40.00	.7	60.00	3.0	45.00	3.1
Investment [2]	620.00	11.5				
Life insurance			130.00	6.6	65.00	4.4
Medical care [3]	275.00	5.1	75.00	3.8	75.00	5.1
Association dues	36.00	.7				
Education	101.00	1.9	5.00	.3	5.00	.4
Church and charity	105.00	1.9	18.00	.9	18.00	1.2
Incidentals	60.00	1.1				
Total	2,234.46	41.3	502.57	25.5	368.52	25.0
Total cost [4]	5,342.14	98.8	1,974.40	100.0	1,475.20	100.0
Income tax	62.71	1.2				
Total cost, including income tax [5]	5,404.85	100.0	[6] 1,974.40	100.0	[6] 1,475.20	100.0

[1] Does not include initial cost or depreciation.
[2] This sum provides a $10,000 life insurance policy and small savings to meet emergencies, serious illnesses beyond the scope of the allowance for medical care, and the purchase of a new car. The budget does not contain adequate provision for the retirement or death of the breadwinner.
[3] Routine care only. Cost of major operations and prolonged illnesses must come from savings or from economies elsewhere.
[4] Without State sales tax.
[5] Income tax figured on total budget exclusive of State sales tax.
[6] No income tax paid.

TABLE 2.—BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES BASED ON PRICES AS OF NOVEMBER 1933

Item	Cost per month [1]	Item	Cost per month [1]
A. Required for all households: Electricity, fuel, minimum cleaning supplies, etc.	$7.33	C. Add per person, etc.—Continued. Man (unemployed)	$12.50
B. Add rent for:		Woman (housewife)	13.12
Family of 3	18.00	Boy 16 to 20 (employed) [2]	24.99
Family of 4	18.00	Girl 16 to 20 (employed) [2]	24.21
Family of 5	22.50	Boy 14 to 15	17.91
Family of 6	22.50	Girl 14 to 15	15.72
Larger families	As paid	Boy 9 to 13	12.91
C. Add per person to cover all expenses except rent and general household expenses:		Girl 9 to 13	12.56
Man (employed)	16.92	Boy 6 to 8	10.35
		Girl 6 to 8	9.82
		Child 3 to 5	8.64
		Child 1 to 2	8.73

[1] Without sales tax.
[2] Using food allowance for children 16 to 18. Children of 19 and 20 require less food, but, on the other hand probably need more spending money.

The following example is given as to how to compute a budget [1] for a dependent family of 5—man (unemployed), wife, boy of 11, girl of 6, and boy of 3:

A. General household expenses	$7.33
B. Rent	22.50
C. Man (unemployed)	12.50
Wife	13.12
Boy of 11	12.91
Girl of 6	9.82
Boy of 3	8.64
Per month	86.82
Per year	1,041.84

[1] Without sales tax.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration, Last Half of 1933

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

THE semiannual period ended December 31, 1933, witnessed the entry of 90,930 aliens, of which number 75,932 were nonimmigrants admitted as visitors or persons passing through the country and aliens returning to an acquired residence in the United States. The remaining 14,998, less than one fifth of the total admissions, were immigrants or newcomers admitted for permanent residence. The outward movement of aliens in the same period included 24,435 emigrants and 76,741 nonemigrants, a total of 101,176 departures, resulting in a net decrease in the alien population during the half year of 10,246. This is in sharp contrast with the 104,050 net increase through immigration for a like period 4 years ago. During the 6 months July to December 1929 a total of 252,590 aliens was admitted, comprising 136,970 immigrants and 115,620 nonimmigrants, and the departures numbered 148,540 (28,647 emigrant and 119,893 nonemigrant).

During the six months ended December 31, 1933, Canada was the principal source of immigration, 4,465 immigrants giving that country as their last permanent residence. Italy, contributing 2,202 immigrants, was second in the list, followed by Germany with 1,856, Mexico with 918, and Great Britain with 684. The Empire State attracted the largest number of the newcomers, 5,298 immigrants settling in New York, while 1,274 were destined to California, 1,055 to Michigan, and 1,042 to Massachusetts. Over two thirds of the total had no occupation, being mainly women and children, and among the wage earners 1,458 were skilled, 611 were laborers, and 369 were servants. The professional class numbered 1,157, commercial 539, and miscellaneous 731. As to the sex and age of these immigrants, 9,154 were females and 5,844 males, 2,807 were children under 16 years of age, 9,461 ranged in age from 16 to 44 years, and 2,730 were 45 years of age and over.

One out of every six of the aliens leaving during the same 6 months to make their homes abroad departed for Great Britain, 4,006 immigrants giving England, Scotland, or Wales, as their intended future permanent residence. Mexico with 3,507, Germany with 1,900, Italy with 1,964, and China with 1,331 were other principal destinations for aliens returning to their native land.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 1933, BY MONTHS

Period	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Aliens debarred from entering	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Aliens deported after landing
	Immigrant	Nonimmigrant	Total			Emigrant	Nonemigrant	Total		
1933										
July	1,830	10,306	12,136	24,453	564	5,256	17,768	23,024	42,135	1,138
August	2,628	13,927	16,555	43,525	536	5,120	14,623	19,743	37,626	998
September	2,961	18,893	21,854	46,528	602	3,784	12,416	16,200	27,137	846
October	3,004	15,737	18,741	25,675	542	3,856	13,345	17,201	23,285	929
November	2,251	8,655	10,906	13,179	456	3,232	9,039	12,271	14,597	770
December	2,324	8,414	10,738	11,979	323	3,187	9,550	12,737	10,707	683
Total	14,998	75,932	90,930	165,339	3,023	24,435	76,741	101,176	155,487	5,363

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, LAST HALF OF 1933, BY NATIONALITY AND BY PLACE OF LAST AND OF INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Immigrants

Countries and States	English	French	German	Hebrew	Irish	Italian	Mexican	Polish	Scandinavian	Scotch	All other	Total
Last permanent residence												
Europe	433	226	1,613	1,110	305	2,239	.....	124	302	211	1,683	8,246
Austria	3	2	103	21	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	9	142
Belgium	2	4	2	4	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	55	72
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	25	36	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	218	283
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	1	66
France	24	197	20	17	3	19	.....	4	2	.....	112	398
Germany	4	2	1,311	501	1	4	.....	7	.....	.....	26	1,856
Great Britain:												
England	356	8	7	24	24	2	.....	2	1	20	20	464
Scotland	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	2	198
Wales	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22
Greece	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	342
Hungary	.....	.....	8	26	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	100	136
Irish Free State	1	.....	.....	1	207	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	211
Italy	6	1	9	5	4	2,161	.....	1	1	1	13	2,202
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	72
Netherlands	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	74
Northern Ireland	3	.....	.....	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	65
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	114
Poland	1	.....	11	300	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	31	441
Rumania	.....	1	30	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	116
Russia	1	.....	1	64	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	63	132
Spain	3	1	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	148
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	1	.....	110
Switzerland	4	9	56	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	89
Yugoslavia	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	85
Other Europe	18	1	7	26	1	31	.....	1	12	.....	311	408
Canada	1,339	837	246	274	576	86	.....	70	86	636	315	4,465
Mexico	30	3	23	29	2	13	740	1	7	5	65	918
West Indies	30	2	7	80	1	6	6	2	3	3	305	445
Central America	13	1	11	12	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	207	251
South America	10	3	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	150	174
Other America	29	3	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43
Asia	21	1	5	52	4	3	.....	3	4	3	234	330
Africa	11	1	3	12	.....	5	.....	2	5	2	25	66
Australia and Pacific Islands	36	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	60
Total	1,952	1,083	1,914	1,571	901	2,361	748	204	410	866	2,988	14,998
Future residence												
California	249	56	90	80	82	138	159	7	33	118	262	1,274
Illinois	69	26	166	126	40	114	19	31	37	32	164	824
Massachusetts	193	218	55	40	62	154	2	12	17	84	205	1,042
Michigan	288	86	68	66	159	73	3	35	5	138	134	1,055
New Jersey	54	31	123	58	36	246	1	20	19	38	158	784
New York	481	207	869	964	271	1,067	11	50	154	181	1,043	5,298
Ohio	52	7	49	37	15	75	1	4	1	25	103	369
Pennsylvania	66	12	119	55	25	208	2	13	6	33	191	730
Texas	9	4	31	15	18	4	459	.....	5	3	41	589
Washington	84	15	42	12	34	15	.....	1	24	53	48	328
Others	407	421	302	118	159	267	91	31	109	161	639	2,705
Total	1,952	1,083	1,914	1,571	901	2,361	748	204	410	866	2,988	14,998

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, LAST HALF OF 1933, BY NATIONALITY AND BY PLACE OF LAST AND OF INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE—Continued

Emigrants

Countries and States	English	French	German	Hebrew	Irish	Italian	Mexican	Polish	Scandinavian	Scotch	All other	Total
Future residence												
Europe	2,398	694	2,218	95	1,277	2,049	2	472	1,113	1,333	3,618	15,269
Austria			53	2	1	1					45	102
Belgium	2	21	2	1	3						178	207
Czechoslovakia	1		19	1				3			292	316
Denmark			4						104		1	109
France	15	622	9		8	17	1	3	6	1	25	707
Germany	2	2	1,864		1	3		3	4	1	20	1,900
Great Britain:												
England	2,292	9	11	36	75	6			8	67	53	2,557
Scotland	35			3	24					1,244	4	1,310
Wales	16				2					1	120	139
Greece	2		1								373	376
Hungary				1		1			1		169	172
Irish Free State	4			1	892					3	1	901
Italy	2		5	1		1,944		1	1	1	9	1,964
Lithuania			3	4				1	1		81	90
Netherlands			7								176	183
Northern Ireland	3				270					13	2	288
Norway									524			524
Poland			9	34				458	2		35	538
Rumania	2		24								175	201
Russia			2	6		3		3	2		128	144
Spain	2	1	3				1		1		741	749
Sweden			5		1				407	1	2	416
Switzerland	2	35	166	2		5			1	1	5	217
Yugoslavia	1		16								343	360
Other Europe	17	4	15	3		69			51		640	799
Canada	403	53	47	23	82	67		6	26	133	81	921
Mexico	13	1	13	1	3	7	3,425	1	1	1	41	3,507
West Indies	98	11	8	2	3	5	5	1	3	4	1,299	1,439
Central America	8	1	8	1	3	5	4		2		287	319
South America	37	4	38	8	1	13	1	2	8	1	510	623
Other America	34	1			1						2	38
Asia	73	2	4	66	3	4		15	3	1	1,938	2,109
Africa	40		5	5	1					6	43	100
Australia and Pacific Islands	88	4	1	1	7					6	3	110
Total	3,192	771	2,342	202	1,381	2,150	3,437	497	1,156	1,485	7,822	24,435
Last permanent residence												
California	308	96	80	12	54	117	1,224	5	70	74	906	2,946
Illinois	160	17	224	7	60	100	42	61	143	68	317	1,199
Massachusetts	128	34	36	2	104	137	1	16	53	52	403	966
Michigan	433	21	60	10	54	122	30	37	22	322	372	1,483
New Jersey	177	39	176	7	65	82	1	51	34	178	242	1,052
New York	1,264	396	1,345	148	792	1,267	112	223	612	464	3,571	10,194
Ohio	100	10	63	2	13	46	8	9	12	68	194	525
Pennsylvania	178	25	91	5	116	109	11	56	19	111	320	1,041
Texas	21	10	7		7	5	1,418		1	3	30	1,502
Washington	56	8	13		10	1	1	1	33	13	226	362
Others	367	115	247	9	106	164	589	38	157	132	1,241	3,165
Total	3,192	771	2,342	202	1,381	2,150	3,437	497	1,156	1,485	7,822	24,435

TABLE 3.—ALIENS ADMITTED UNDER IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, AS AMENDED, LAST HALF OF 1933, BY MONTHS AND CLASSES

Classes	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Nonimmigrants (under sec. 3):							
Government officials	372	410	444	517	288	295	2,326
Temporary visitors for business	903	869	1,264	1,575	1,094	950	6,655
Temporary visitors for pleasure	3,730	4,152	3,546	3,079	2,059	2,192	18,758
In continuous transit	1,697	1,905	1,864	1,799	1,462	2,278	11,005
To carry on trade	36	61	77	48	42	44	308
Total, nonimmigrants	6,738	7,397	7,195	7,018	4,945	5,759	39,052
Nonquota immigrants (sec. 4):							
Husbands of United States citizens	85	107	97	107	91	84	571
Wives of United States citizens [1]	303	422	402	475	334	389	2,325
Children of United States citizens [1]	165	252	173	253	163	256	1,262
Returning residents	3,544	6,442	11,268	8,648	3,672	2,633	36,207
Natives of nonquota countries [2]	619	845	1,119	835	695	474	4,587
Their wives [1]	2	7	3	5	1	2	20
Their children [1]		1	6	4		1	12
Ministers	19	25	27	30	21	13	135
Wives of ministers	5	7	8	6	8	4	38
Children of ministers	1	16	10	13	8	12	60
Professors	1	6	23	8	3	4	45
Wives of professors	1	4	8	5	1	2	21
Children of professors		4	13	5			22
Students	44	108	460	99	59	35	805
Women who had been United States citizens	11	15	14	17	7	11	75
Spanish subjects admitted into Puerto Rico	1		2		2	3	8
American Indians born in Canada		2					2
Other classes	2			1			3
Total, nonquota immigrants	4,803	8,263	13,633	10,511	5,065	3,923	46,198
Quota immigrants	595	895	1,026	1,212	896	1,056	5,680
All classes	12,136	16,555	21,854	18,741	10,906	10,738	90,930

[1] Wives and unmarried children, practically all born in quota countries.
[2] Exclusive of aliens born in nonquota countries, who were admitted under the act as Government officials, visitors, returning residents, etc.

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, LAST HALF OF 1933, BY PRINCIPAL NATIONALITY, OCCUPATION, SEX, AND MARITAL CONDITION, AND BY CLASSES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924

Occupation, sex, etc.	English	French	German	Hebrew	Irish	Italian	Mexican	Polish	Scandinavian	Scotch	All other	Total
All immigrants	1,952	1,083	1,914	1,571	901	2,361	748	204	410	866	2,988	14,998
Occupation												
Professional	174	183	164	143	115	40	25	18	21	76	198	1,157
Skilled	228	104	154	218	93	143	57	20	72	135	234	1,458
Laborers	13	29	32	8	21	281	70	14	8	14	121	611
Servants	58	40	50	21	43	13	22	1	23	17	81	369
Commercial	59	15	74	183	15	46	12	5	6	19	105	539
Miscellaneous	103	39	178	39	37	91	34	12	39	36	123	731
No occupation	1,317	673	1,262	959	577	1,747	528	134	241	569	2,126	10,133
Sex												
Male	705	358	720	744	352	888	310	82	186	314	1,185	5,844
Female	1,247	725	1,194	827	549	1,473	438	122	224	552	1,803	9,154
Age												
Under 16 years	338	184	382	259	214	517	162	29	61	164	497	2,807
16 to 21 years	247	115	208	223	100	420	118	16	34	70	461	2,012
22 to 29 years	445	292	516	395	226	477	221	59	113	198	756	3,698
30 to 37 years	304	195	368	253	136	360	116	50	95	165	510	2,552
38 to 44 years	182	97	136	118	66	155	52	19	43	77	254	1,199
45 years and over	436	200	304	323	159	432	79	31	64	192	510	2,730
Marital condition												
Single	846	540	824	667	506	974	335	62	158	369	1,210	6,491
Married	926	457	958	776	339	1,225	378	132	224	422	1,525	7,362
Widowed	166	78	116	114	54	161	33	10	27	73	242	1,074
Divorced	14	8	16	14	2	1	2	----	1	2	11	71
Classes (act of 1924)												
Husbands of United States citizens	58	18	71	87	21	102	8	16	32	16	142	571
Wives of United States citizens	148	71	251	184	46	775	12	58	67	67	646	2,325
Children of United States citizens	37	16	107	106	25	674	3	14	25	11	244	1,262
Returning residents [1]	14	3	36	1	21	6	----	----	9	26	24	140
Natives of nonquota countries	1,116	771	177	114	484	36	722	22	50	479	616	4,587
Their wives and children	9	1	----	1	----	10	----	----	1	3	7	32
Ministers, and their wives and children	18	9	6	64	8	13	2	6	2	8	97	233
Professors and their wives and children	5	5	42	19	----	3	----	----	----	3	11	88
Women who had been American citizens	19	8	16	2	2	4	1	1	8	6	8	75
Miscellaneous nonquota	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	5
Quota immigrants	528	181	1,207	993	294	738	----	87	214	247	1,191	5,680

[1] Infants born abroad during the absence of their parent; admitted under the act as returning residents, but recorded as immigrants or newcomers for permanent residence.

Migration of Philippine Labor to Hawaii, 1928 to 1932

THE accompanying table shows the migration of Filipinos to and from Hawaii for 5 years, 1928 to 1932. The figures are taken from the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the calendar year 1932.[1]

[1] Unpublished.

FILIPINO EMIGRANTS GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM HAWAII, 1928 TO 1932

Year	To Hawaii				From Hawaii			
	Men	Women	Minors	Total	Men	Women	Minors	Total
1928	9,026	153	143	9,322	3,968	379	492	4,839
1929	8,189	134	46	8,369	3,402	241	348	3,991
1930	7,185	253	377	7,815	2,897	192	324	3,413
1931	4,083	265	420	4,768	3,552	217	393	4,162
1932	97	58	58	213	6,211	516	1,428	8,155
Total	28,580	863	1,044	30,487	20,030	1,545	2,985	24,560

Immigration to Canada, 1933

A DECREASE of slightly over 30 percent in the total number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the calendar year 1933 as compared with 1932 is shown in the statistics of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, published in the February 1934 issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (p. 208). Of the 14,382 immigrants who were admitted in 1933, 2,304 were British, 8,500 were from the United States, 670 were classified as belonging to the Northern European races, and 2,908 to other races. In contrast with the record for 1932, these figures show a reduction of 30.7 percent in British immigration, 38 percent in the number of immigrants from the United States, 26.3 percent in the number of immigrants of the Northern European races, and an increase of 9.9 percent for other races.

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGIN, 1932 AND 1933

Origin	1932	1933	Origin	1932	1933
British:			Other races—Continued.		
English	2,101	1,412	Czech	69	53
Irish	350	278	East Indian	61	33
Scotch	800	561	Estonian		1
Welsh	76	53	Greek	34	20
			Hebrew	313	420
Total	3,327	2,304	Italian	280	253
			Japanese	119	106
United States	13,709	8,500	Lettish	3	3
			Lithuanian	43	42
Northern European races:			Magyar	311	484
Belgian	40	26	Maltese	2	
Danish	49	46	Moravian	3	
Dutch	30	25	Negro	9	16
Finnish	32	45	Persian	1	
French	90	76	Polish	379	360
German	562	389	Portuguese	2	1
Icelandic	1		Rumanian	31	27
Norwegian	54	29	Russian	74	63
Swedish	34	13	Ruthenian	438	378
Swiss	17	21	Serbian	30	25
			Slovak	253	400
Total	909	670	Spanish	6	7
			Spanish American	1	4
Other races:			Syrian	20	13
Arabian	2		Turkish		2
Armenian	1	7	Yugoslav	48	65
Bohemian	7				
Bulgarian	12	12	Total	2,646	2,908
Chinese	1	1			
Croatian	93	102	Grand total	20,591	14,382

In table 1 the extent of immigration to Canada for each racial group in 1932 and 1933 is reported. Table 2 gives the sex, occupational class, and the destination of the immigrants admitted to the Dominion in 1933.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING 1933, BY SEX, OCCUPATIONAL CLASS, AND DESTINATION

Sex, occupational class, and destination	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Total
Sex			
Men	1,073	2,618	3,691
Women	2,664	3,085	5,749
Children under 18	2,145	2,797	4,942
Occupational class			
Farming class:			
Men	315	705	1,020
Women	88	334	422
Children	123	329	452
Laboring class:			
Men	172	191	363
Women	22	48	70
Children	49	49	98
Mechanics:			
Men	184	401	585
Women	66	141	207
Children	33	88	121
Trading class:			
Men	181	636	817
Women	81	287	368
Children	38	174	212
Mining class:			
Men	9	45	54
Women	7	9	16
Children	4	3	7
Occupational class—Con.			
Female domestic servants:			
18 years and over	386	131	517
Under 18 years	71	8	79
Other classes:			
Men	212	640	852
Women	2,014	2,135	4,149
Children	1,827	2,146	3,973
Destination			
Nova Scotia	342	381	723
New Brunswick	94	369	463
Prince Edward Island	1	94	95
Quebec	1,104	1,651	2,755
Ontario	2,403	3,807	6,210
Manitoba	261	297	558
Saskatchewan	380	347	727
Alberta	696	600	1,296
British Columbia	597	933	1,530
Yukon Territory	2	20	22
Northwest Territories	?		2
Not given		1	1

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CONNECTICUT.—Department of Labor and Factory Inspection. Minimum Wage Division. *Home work in the Connecticut lace industry. Hartford, 1933. 20 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Reviewed in this issue.

KANSAS.—Commission of Labor and Industry. Workmen's Compensation Department. *Annual report, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. Topeka, 1933. 52 pp., charts.*

KENTUCKY.—Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. *Biennial report, 1932–1933. Frankfort, 1934. 377 pp., illus.*

—— —— *Report of Louisville employment survey, March 16 to May 16, 1933. [Louisville, 1933?] 48 pp., map. (Mimeographed.)*
Data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Labor Bulletin No. 167: Thirty-second annual directory of labor organizations in Massachusetts, 1933. Part I of annual report on the statistics of labor for the year ending November 30, 1933. [Boston, 1933?] 71 pp. (Legislative Document No. 15.)*

—— Special Industrial Disease Commission. *Report to the general court. Boston, February 1934. 215 pp., charts, illus. (House No. 1350.)*
Reviewed in this issue.

NEBRASKA.—Department of Labor and Compensation. *Twenty-fourth biennial report, 1932–1933. Lincoln, 1934. 7 pp.*

NEW JERSEY.—Emergency Relief Administration. *Second annual report. Trenton, 1933. 155 pp., charts, illus.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Accounts and Statistics. *[Yearly report of accident and compensation statistics, 1933.] Harrisburg, 1934. 11 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Department of Mines. *Anthracite region—tons of coal mined, days worked, persons employed, killed, and injured, explosives used, 1933. [Harrisburg?], 1934. (Mimeographed tables.)*
Detailed operating statistics and accident data are shown by individual mines with aggregates by districts and for the anthracite field.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. *Year book of the State of South Carolina, 1932–1933. Columbia, [1933?]. 139 pp.*
Contains a brief report of the labor division.

UNITED STATES.—Civil Works Administration. *Rules and regulations nos. 1–10. Washington, 1933.*

—— Department of the Interior. Division of Subsistence Homesteads. *Circular No. 1: General information concerning the purposes and policies of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. Washington, 1933. 13 pp.*

—— —— Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1933, No. 7: Group activities for mentally retarded children—a symposium, compiled by Elise H. Martens. Washington, 1933. 146 pp., illus.*
The selected activities are closely concerned with the life of the community in which these mentally retarded children live and in which in the course of time they must find an economic and social place.

UNITED STATES.—Department of the Interior. Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1933, No. 10: National survey of the education of teachers—Volume IV, Education of Negro teachers, by Ambrose Caliver. Washington, 1933. 123 pp.*

This bulletin includes 33 recommendations on the subject covered. The author holds that among the problems to which Negro teachers should be especially sensitive are the following: The repugnance of the Negro, as a result of slavery, to manual work and to certain occupations; the significance and techniques of cooperation; the value of a scientific and human approach to interracial good will.

——— ——— *Education in the recovery program. Washington, 1934. 24 pp., map, illus. (Reprint No. 1 from School Life, official organ of the Office of Education.)*

The development of this program is reviewed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Employees' Compensation Commission. *Seventeenth annual report, July1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. Washington, 1933. 24 pp.*

— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. *Proceedings of the Conference on Emergency Needs of Women, The White House, Washington, November 20, 1933. Washington, [1933?]. 38 pp.*

— Federal Trade Commission. *Chain-store wages: Letter from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution No. 224, Seventieth Congress, report of the Federal Trade Commission relative to chain-store wages. Washington, 1933. 116 pp. (Sen. Doc. No. 82, 73d Cong., 2d Sess.)*

— Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Public Health Bulletin No. 202: Frequency of pneumonia among iron and steel workers, by Dean K. Brundage and others. Washington, 1932. 51 pp.*

The study was carried out in a large steel plant and was aimed at a better understanding of conditions predisposing to pneumonia, not only for the purpose of safeguarding the health of steel workers but also to assist in the prevention of the disease in the general population.

——— ——— ——— *Public Health Bulletin No. 205: Lead poisoning in a storage battery plant, by Albert E. Russell and others. Washington, 1933. 55 pp., charts.*

The employees in this plant were studied over a period of about 2 and a half years. An extremely high rate of lead poisoning was found, the annual rate for compensation cases for all workers being 15.9 per 100. From the conditions encountered in the study it appeared that the limit of safety of atmospheric concentration of lead dust or fumes is less than 1.5 milligrams per 10 cubic meters of air.

——— ——— ——— *Public Health Bulletin No. 207: The health of workers in a textile plant. Washington, 1933. 26 pp., charts.*

The effect of the high temperatures and humidities on the health of the workers in cotton mills was the subject of special study. Respiratory diseases caused 56 percent of the cases of illness occurring during the study, but these were largely of a minor character, and no definite effect on health was established in spite of the uncomfortable conditions which were shown to exist.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Labor report, 1932 (no. 23). Canberra, 1934. 167 pp., chart.*

CANADA.—Bureau of Statistics. Internal Trade Branch. *Prices and price indexes, 1913–1932. Ottawa, 1934. 206 pp.*

CHILE.—Dirección General de Estadística. *Sinopsis geográfico-estadística de la República de Chile, 1933. Santiago, 1933. 386 pp., charts.*

Contains data on number of workers employed in various manufacturing industries, work of employment offices, labor organizations, prices and cost of living, consumers' cooperative societies, etc.

FINLAND.—[Socialministeriö.] *Apukassat, vuonna 1931. Helsinki, 1934.* 99 pp.
A report on the operations of workers' insurance funds against sickness and accidents in 1931. Table of contents and résumé in French.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. *Rapport sur l'application générale de la loi du 9 avril, 1898, relative aux accidents du travail sur la situation des sociétés d'assurances régies par ladite loi et sur le fonctionnement du fonds de garantie (années 1929, 1930 et 1931). Paris, 1933.* 29 pp.
Report of the operation of the workmen's compensation funds in France for the years 1929 to 1931.

GERMANY.—Statistisches Reichsamt. *Vorläufige Ergebnisse der Volks-, Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 16. Juni 1933. Berlin, 1934.* 70 pp., maps, charts. (*Sonderhefte zu Wirtschaft und Statistik, Nr. 12.*)
Contains the results of the census of population, covering occupations, families, housing, number of manufacturing and agricultural establishments, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Board of Trade. *Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the 15 years 1913 and 1919 to 1932. London, 1934.* 413 pp. (*Cmd. 4489.*)
Includes data on health and unemployment insurance, employment and unemployment, old-age pensions, trade unions, strikes and lockouts, prices and cost of living, wages, industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, and cooperative trading societies.

—— Home Office. *Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the workmen's compensation acts, and the employers' liability act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1932. London, 1934. 32 pp.* (*Cmd. 4484.*)

INDIA.—Chief Inspector of Mines. *Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1932. Delhi, 1933. 163 pp., charts, plans.*
Data on employment, output, and earnings in the mines of British India, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases: Partial revision of the convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases. (Fifth item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 18th session, Geneva, 1934, Report V.) Geneva, 1933. 328 pp.*

OSLO (NORWAY).—Statistiske Kontor. *Statistisk årbok for Oslo by, 1933. Oslo 1934. 106 pp.*

SASKATCHEWAN (CANADA).—Department of Railways, Labor, and Industries. *Fifth annual report, for the twelve months ended April 30, 1933. Regina, 1933. 40 pp.*
Contains data on strikes and lockouts, number of employees and wages in various industries, minimum-wage orders, coal-mine accidents, employment service, etc. The average prevailing wage for farm work in the Province for the year under review was: Winter, board only; spring, $10 to $15 a month; harvest $1 to $1.75 a day; fall, after threshing to freeze-up, board only, up to $5 a month

Unofficial

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. 172: Towards national recovery. Philadelphia, 1934. 203 pp.*
This collection of articles by various writers on different aspects of the recovery movement includes several on the general subject of the changing status of labor with special reference to the National Recovery Administration.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *Papers and proceedings of 46th annual meeting, Philadelphia, Pa., December 1933. American Economic Review, Cambridge, Mass., Vol. XXIV, No. 1, March 1934, supplement. 224 pp.*
The scope of this volume is wide, covering the recovery program from many angles, the effect of depression on public utilities, and transportation and financial problems.

BRANCH, MARY SYDNEY. *Women and wealth: A study of the economic status of American women. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 153 pp.*
Includes chapters on women as gainfully occupied workers and as buyers and managers of family income.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. *Pamphlet Series No. 11: Price control devices in N.R.A. codes, by George Terborgh. Washington, 1934. 45 pp.*

A consideration of the more important price-regulating devices in the first 250 codes approved. The clauses providing price control are analyzed and certain of the obvious difficulties of administration that must be handled are pointed out. Questions of public policy are not discussed.

—— Institute of Economics. *Publication No. 54: The ABC of the NRA. Washington, 1934. 185 pp.*

BROOKS, WILLIAM ALLAN. *1,000 spare time money-making ideas. New York, National Library Press, 110 West 42d Street, 1933. 146 pp.*

A record of plans which have been found remuneratively successful by enterprising men and women.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. *Quantity and cost budgets for (1) family of an executive; (2) family of a clerk; (3) family of a wage earner; (4) dependent families or children. Prices for San Francisco, November 1933. Berkeley, March 1934. 58 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

Data from this publication are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE. Leisure Time and Educative Activities Division. *Bulletins 1–12. Ottawa, Council House, September 1933 to February 1934.* [*Various paging.*]

This series of bulletins deals with various phases of leisure-time activities.

CHRISTIAN LABOR ASSOCIATION. *Views on social legislation and a sketch of an unemployment relief law. Grand Rapids, Mich., 52 Grove Street, N.E.,* [*1933?*]. *11 pp.*

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL SUR LE TRAVAIL INDUSTRIEL DE LA MÈRE ET LE FOYER OUVRIER. *Le travail industriel de la mère et le foyer ouvrier. Extraits du Congrès International de juin 1933. Paris, Union Féminine Civique et Sociale, 25 Rue de Valois,* [*1933?*]. *302 pp.*

This volume contains digests of the principal speeches and the general proceedings of the conference on married women in industry held in Paris in June 1933.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GEWERBEHYGIENE. *Beihefte zum Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene und Unfallverhütung, Nr. 25: Mensch und Arbeitsgerät. Berlin, 1933. 122 pp., charts. illus.*

Consists of a number of articles written by various authors on man and his working conditions, implements, etc., from the point of view of his efficiency.

DOUGLAS, PAUL H. *The theory of wages. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 639 pp., charts.*

EELLS, WALTER CROSBY. *Teachers' salaries and the cost of living. Stanford University, Stanford University Press, 1933. 94 pp., maps, diagrams.*

Among the conclusions reached in this study are that salary increases tend to lag 2 or 3 years behind increases in living costs, and that the cost of maintaining a desirable professional standard of living cannot be established on a national basis as it varies with the section of the country, the size of the city, and other factors.

HILLMAN, ARTHUR. *The Unemployed Citizens' League of Seattle. Seattle, 1934. 270 pp. (University of Washington Publications in the Social Sciences, Vol. 5, No. 3, February 1934.)*

INFORMATION BUREAU ON WOMEN'S WORK. *Ohio wage earners in restaurants, 1914–32, by Amy G. Maher. Toledo, Ohio, 2418 Robinwood Avenue,* [*1934?*]. *14 pp., charts.*

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. *Annual report, 1933. New York, 301 E. 14th Street,* [*1934?*]. *33 pp.*

Summarizes the work done by the society in 1933, including its efforts in connection with the Jewish subsistence-homestead colony in New Jersey, loans to farmers' cooperatives, etc.

LAPP, JOHN A. *The first chapter of the new deal. Chicago, John A. Prescott & Son, 1933. 510 pp.*

MOONEY, JAMES D. *The new capitalism. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 229 pp., charts, illus.*

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. Information Service. *National reconstruction and recovery program, administration and financing—Part IV, Credit agencies. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 8 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— *World economic conditions at the beginning of 1934. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 17 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS. Department of Women in Industry. *Industrial standards for women workers, by Edith Rockwood. Washington, 726 Jackson Place, 1933. 31 pp.*

Traces briefly the growth of the movement for establishment of standards, states where given standards are in force, and gives suggestions for use in studies of the question by local bodies.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE, *Speeches delivered at the first Washington conference on public housing, January 27, 1934. New York, 112 East 19th Street, 1934. 61 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

NEUBERG, MAURICE J. *Principles and methods of vocational choice. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1934. 302 pp.*

The development of a technique for occupational study based on material which is an outgrowth of the investigations and discussions of the author and members of his classes during the past six years.

NEW SURVEY OF LONDON LIFE AND LABOR. *Volume VI: Survey of social conditions, (2) The western area (text). London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1934. 468 pp., charts, maps.*

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS. Bureau of Training and Research. *Publication No. 26: Welfare administration in New York State cities, by Hugh R. Jackson. Albany, 1933. 180 pp., charts.*

A discussion of methods used by the welfare departments of 20 New York cities in their distribution of public relief. The author points out that within the last few years the demand for public aid has increased so tremendously that new methods and organizations have been inevitable, but that the local authorities responsible for meeting the emergency have been so overwhelmed by the immediate exigencies facing them that they have had little opportunity for careful administrative planning, or for consideration of the procedure followed by other municipalities. This study is presented as giving a view of what the various cities have done, and by what methods they have done it, which may be helpful to authorities facing similar problems.

ROWLAND, RALPH S., AND STRONG, EARL P. *An analysis of office occupations. Indiana, Pa., State Teachers College, 1934. 44 pp.*

The purpose of this work is to aid boys and girls to make their own occupational adjustments in order that they may be equipped for useful, happy, and successful lives. The pamphlet includes classified occupational bibliographies.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Department of Remedial Loans. *Money lending in Great Britain, by Dorothy Johnson Orchard and Geoffrey May. New York, 1933. 185 pp. (Small loan series.)*

Issued by the Foundation as part of a general survey of small loans.

RYDER, VIOLET, AND DOUST, H. B. *Make your own job: Opportunities in unusual vocations. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1933. 217 pp.*

Based on the experiences of 50 resourceful men and women who have established themselves in small business undertakings.

SIMON, *Sir* E. D. *The anti-slum campaign. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1933. 206 pp.*

The first part of this volume gives a history of post-war housing, and the second part takes up the housing problem in 1933, in England.

TUGWELL, REXFORD GUY, AND HILL, HOWARD C. *Our economic society and its problems: A study of American levels of living and how to improve them. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1934. 566 pp., charts, illus.*

WALLACE, HENRY A. *America must choose: The advantages and disadvantages of nationalism, of world trade, and of a planned middle course. Foreign Policy Association, New York, and World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1934. 33 pp.*

WOLFENDEN, HUGH H. *Unemployment funds; a survey and proposal: A study of unemployment insurance and other types of funds for the financial assistance of the unemployed. Toronto, MacMillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 1934. 229 pp.*
The author discusses the different methods of providing funds for use in periods of unemployment and describes plans in force in Europe and in the United States. A plan for the organization of "employee savings" funds is proposed.

WRIGHT, CHESTER M., AND ASSOCIATES. *Labor directory of NRA: Trade unionists holding positions in the machinery of the National Recovery Administration. Washington, 509 Carpenters' Building, [1934?]. 28 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

○